WARWOLVES
OF THE
IRON CROSS

THE HYENAS OF HIGH FINANCE

Morgan Bank
Kuhn, Loeb and Co
The Federal Reserve

TRANSLATED BY
FRED SCHERBAUM

WARWOLVES
OF THE
IRON CROSS

THE HYENAS OF HIGH FINANCE

I'd like you all to meet my economic advisors

THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN HIGH FINANCE

DR. HEINRICH PUDOR

Translated by
FRED SCHERBAUM &
VERONICA CLARK

WARWOLVES OF THE IRON CROSS:
THE HYENAS OF HIGH FINANCE.

Foreword©2011 Vera Icona Publishers

Introduction©2011 Luis Muñoz

Epilogue©2011 Veronica Clark

Postscript©2011 Wilfried Heink

Conclusion©2011 Luis Muñoz & Veronica Clark

English translations©2011 Fred Scherbaum & Veronica Clark

ISBN-13: 978-1463583804
ISBN-10: 146358380X

First Edition
July 2011

Vera Icona Publishers
All Rights Reserved. No portion of this text may be reproduced or reprinted.

The publisher's thanks go to Fred Scherbaum and Veronica Clark for making this National Socialist-era primary document available in the English language. Many thanks also to Hans Krampe, Wilfried Heink, Luis Muñoz and of course, to Dr. Heinrich Pudor, the original author. We would especially like to thank our many readers worldwide. You make all of our publications possible.

Originally published in 1936

A True Image Publication

Teut-Schriften

Heft 2

Amerikaniſche Finanzjuden

Die internationalen verwandtſchaftlichen Beziehungen
der jüdiſchen Hochfinanz

von

Dr. Heinrich Pudor.

Teut-Verlag, Halle (S.) / 1936

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE 9

FOREWORD 11

INTRODUCTION 43

PROLOGUE TO DR. PUDOR'S WORKS 47

PART 1. THE HIGH FINANCIERS OF FRANCE 51

PART 2. THE HIGH FINANCIERS OF AMERICA

1. Introduction 67
2. Wilson: Jewish and German Equal Rights 70
3. Morgan 74
4. The Federal Reserve Bank 79
5. Kuhn, Loeb & Company 82
6. No Jews, No Ruble 84
7. The Armaments Industry 87
8. Charles M. Schwab 89
9. Astor, Harriman, Vanderbilt & Vanderlip 91
10. Dawes 92
11. New York 95
12. Kehillah 96
13. American Jewish Committee 97
14. Roosevelt 98

PART 3. FREEMASONRY:
IDEOLOGY, ORGANIZATION AND POLICY 105

I. Freemasonry and Fascism 105

II. Freemasonry and National Socialism 107

PART 4. HEINRICH PUDOR 113

PART 5. FRED SCHERBAUM 117
The Graslitz Years 117
The Learning Years 123
After the War 127
Life in Heidelberg 132
Out with the Old, in with the New 134
Fishing for a New Life 136
Life Goes On 141
Back to Work 141
Life Gets Better Still 142
Supplement: Ex-POW Stories 144
EPILOGUE 149
APPENDIX 1 171
APPENDIX 2 175
APPENDIX 3 179
APPENDIX 4 203
APPENDIX 5 205
APPENDIX 6 207
APPENDIX 7 215
APPENDIX 8 229
APPENDIX 9 235
POSTSCRIPT 241
CONCLUSION 265

PUBLISHER´S PREFACE

The ideas expressed herein by Dr. Heinrich Pudor as well as those people he mentioned by name are his ideas, not those of any other authors or contributors to this publication, nor those of the publisher. A great deal more context and supplemental information has been included with Pudor's original text to give modern readers a sound contextual and factual basis for understanding all or most of Dr. Pudor's perceptions, accusations and arguments.

The translation is true to Pudor's text. However, it has been edited and adapted for a modern readership. Given the prevailing economic catastrophe of 2011 (and prior), we felt this was appropriate. Contributions that are not Dr. Pudor's are denoted by this symbol ^ or brackets. Dr. Pudor's extraneous information is always in parentheses, and his original footnotes are given an asterisk (*) and italicized to set them apart from in-text footnotes, also italicized, that are not his. The publisher added all of the images and photos to enhance the meaning of what Dr. Pudor had to say.

This text was republished in English for the sake of historical interest. Dr. Pudor not only ran afoul of many National Socialists, but his texts are extremely rare. In fact, little is know about Dr. Pudor himself. The rarity of his work alone makes republication for a wider readership that much more important. His work will help any scholar or student of Third Reich history and historiography better understand the dynamics of how and why the National Socialists and others arrived at the perceptions of the world and high finance they did. The past cannot be understood unless past ideas are reexamined.

In order to provide readers with a balance of ideas and perspective, we have incorporated Dr. Pudor's two works within a broader collection instead of simply publishing them as standalone documents. This is becoming a more popular format: that of many authors contributing sections to a single longer work. That is the format of this work. It adds context and balance to Pudor.

We have avoided footnotes and end notes in this publication. Dr. Pudor's original footnotes were integrated back into his text. It is easier for readers to have all of the information within the main body of text.

We have carefully selected all of the works and additional translations that are included in this publication to enhance and clarify Dr. Pudor. As such, readers should not come away from this book offended, but historically informed by a primary source.

Why should anyone read Dr. Pudor when others have written on this topic? First, Pudor explains the direct relationships between French and American Freemasonry, Soviet Communism and international financiers. We thus get a rare glimpse of the clandestine machinations at work *between* the two world wars, something that is worthwhile. Dr. Pudor also exposes Freemasonry as an imperialistic and duplicitous ideology: it says one thing but does the opposite. Finally, Dr. Pudor provides us with the reasoning behind National Socialist ideology.

~The Publisher
June 2011

FOREWORD

> An American banker commented, "Dr. Schacht, you should come to America. We have lots of money, and that's real banking." To that Schacht replied, "You should come to Berlin. We don't have money. That's real banking."

Hitler did not have any silver or gold in his vaults in the early 1930s. One may consult Dan Silverman's *Hitler's Economy: Nazi Work Creation Programs, 1933 – 1936* to read about this in-depth. Silverman cited primary source material from Hitler's actual bankers and the German Federal Archives to support his facts and arguments. The Otto Wagener memoirs (see Appendix 3) likewise make no mention of gold or silver. Indeed the key to Hitler's miraculous fiscal recovery was his ability to print his own money that could not be influenced or manipulated by international forces which, at that time, controlled and manipulated the prices of all currencies including precious metals. Britain possessed gold, but was controlled by International Financiers. America also had gold, but the International Financiers seized it for their Federal Reserve Cartel. (Yes, the U.S. government actually robbed Americans who owned any gold valued at less than $100.00 and never gave it back.) Hitler had no gold, so he implemented the Reinhardt and Sofort programs, both of which established work creation bills that were "held" by the banks, like precious metals in a vault, as the "gold standard" of his start-up economy.

This all ties into two other theses: 1) that Hitler was funded by "Zionists" to "found the state of Israel" (the Condit-Kardel thesis), and 2) that Hitler was financially backed and therefore a "tool" of British and American High Finance (the Condit-Preparata-Sutton thesis). Some even argue that Hitler was a "British agent" (the Makow thesis). Britain lost more than any other single nation in that war, including its coveted Empire: proof enough that Hitler was no British agent. Hitler destroyed Great Britain, though inadvertently. The idea that Hitler deliberately founded the state of Israel is challenged by Wilfried Heink's critique of Rolf Vogel (Postscript) as well as Rolf Vogel himself, and Veronica Clark's critique of Hitler's Jewish soldiers (Epilogue). All three theses are addressed here.

Let's begin with Nazi-Zionist collaboration and Hitler's finances. Many authors have accused Hitler of being a "Zionist agent" and "Jewish" for working with Zionists and allowing an estimated 150,000 Jews, including Erich von Manstein (nee Lewinski), to serve in his armed forces. Many of these Jews attained positions as high up as the rank of field marshal and general (e.g. Milch, Wilberg and Zukertort). (See the Epilogue for more on this subject.) This is supposed to qualify as "evidence." One of these assumptions is unfounded and the other requires clarification. Brigitte Hamann, Werner Maser, Alfred Kondor and Wulf Schwarzwäller all effectively laid Hitler's Jewish heritage to rest. Was Hitler a Zionist? That depends on the definition of Zionism.

The Nazis wanted Jews out of Europe. Josef Göbbels used the media to inculcate a romantic fascination with Palestine among Jews, so Jews would move there. He supported Zionist publications, such as the biweekly *Judische Rundschau*. Some Zionist Jews became Nazi sympathizers. They are not to be confused with mainstream Jews of the time.

Before 1945 a Zionist was any person (Jewish or non-Jewish) who felt that Jews should be separate from non-Jews and live in their own Jewish nation. Theodor Herzl considered all religions "hokum" and "fairytales." He chose Palestine in his 1896 book *The Jewish State* for its propaganda value. Herzl said that if Palestine didn't work out there were places like the Mau Plateau in what is today Kenya and Uganda.

Before Herzl died in 1906, he met with many national leaders, most of whom agreed with him, since they wanted Jews out of their nations. However, little progress was made, since most Jews opposed Herzl. Most Jews wanted to continue living among non-Jews because they were making a lot of money and living well.

The Nazis agreed with Herzl. They were Zionists: Send all Jews to Palestine, a region governed by the philo-Judaic English. This Nazi attitude continued until November 1941 when Hitler met with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, a nationalist who hated British control as much as Jewish control (since they were both the same thing). After that, the Nazis stepped down their Palestine project, and started putting (some) Jews into labor facilities, where they were well-fed and avoided Allied bombs. If Hitler had won the war, he would have sent many Jews to Madagascar or to a British colony in South America, or to the part of Asia that Stalin had set aside for a Jewish nation, or to Kenya and Uganda.

After 1945 the definition of "Zionism" changed. It came to mean global Jewish supremacy, which the Nazis always opposed. (See Postscript) People on all sides have a vested interest in denying simple facts. Incidentally, Adolf Eichmann was a fervent Zionist, as were *SS* personnel like Leopold von

Mildenstein. Many read Herzl's *The Jewish State* and were impressed. Eichmann developed a romantic fascination with Zionism and its struggle with mainstream Jews. He met with Zionist Jews, learned Hebrew, learned about Palestine, and in some ways became more "Jewish" than the Jews. Nazis made good-natured fun of him, calling him "that Jew," but they knew that Eichmann's mission never changed: get Jews out of Europe. That's why Eichmann had a special position in Himmler's *SS* and Heydrich's *SD*. His romantic fascination with Jews was a means to accomplish his mission. It was also a product of his feelings of alienation. Eichmann considered himself more or less "Austrian." He was born in Germany, but moved with his family to Austria at age 8, and didn't move back to Germany until age 26. Serious Jewish historians have exposed all of this in numerous books, but mainstream Jews conceal the truth about Eichmann in order to sustain misinformation about him.

In their concealment of the truth about Eichmann, Jews are helped by "anti-Zionists" who imagine all kinds of conspiracy theories about the Nazis (e.g. they were Jewish agents, or Rothschild agents, or Illuminati agents, or Vatican agents, etc.) As said above, people on all sides have a vested interest in denying simple facts.

1. Those who claim that Hitler was a "Rothschild agent" see National Socialism as just another tool of international machinations. They reason that there is no alternative to Communism or Capitalism. Everything is hopeless.

2. Many claim that Hitler "inexplicably" declared war on the USA, giving Roosevelt an excuse to make war on Germany.

Once again we must remind people of simple facts. On 27 September 1940 Germany, Italy, Japan and *nine other nations* signed the Tripartite Pact. The mutual promise of military assistance only applied to Germany, Italy and Japan, but if any member reneged, then the 12-nation "Axis" would break apart causing Hitler to lose Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Croatia. (Plus Japan, Thailand, China and Manchukuo.) To keep those European nations in the fold, Hitler would have had to occupy them all: feasible, but not with the looming Soviet threat.

Hitler disappointed Japan and twelve other nations, including Finland and Italy, which had all signed the Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936. Germany signed a separate "Pact of Steel" with Italy on 22 May 1939; then the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 23 August 1939. The various governments understood that this was necessary, but they had to explain it to their citizenry. If Germany again disappointed or surprised everyone by not honoring the Tripartite Pact of 1940, then Germany would have added difficulties.

There was also a racial factor involved. In diplomatic affairs the Japanese conducted themselves with the utmost dignity and professionalism. Their foreign ministers were Japan's best and brightest. They were very classy people. Hitler appeared impressed in their presence. Would he now betray them, as the British and French had done after World War I? How would this look to the ambassador from Nationalist China? Was Hitler no better than the ultra-racist British and French? No, he honored his promise. Besides, the Tripartite Pact forced the USA to fight a two-front war.

This was a choice on Hitler's part. The Tripartite Pact had an escape clause. It would last for ten years, but Article VI declared that if any of the parties wanted out before that, then the other parties would agree to enter negotiations toward that end.

In any case, it was obvious by 1941 that the USA would make war on Germany no matter what. The U.S. Navy had already been attacking German vessels here and there, off and on, for about three years. Meanwhile England continued to bomb Germany and Italy. On 12 November 1940 the British bombed the Italian Navy as it lay at anchor in Taranto. (This was a midnight sneak attack in typical British style.) On 27 November 1940 the British again bombed the Italian Navy at Cape Teulada, and again at Cape Matapan (27 - 29 March 1941). These three raids destroyed most of the Italian Navy. Meanwhile, Australia geared up for total war with Japan. Australian bombers participated in the British raids on Italy. So, everyone was *already at war*.

- On 6 December 1941 England declared war on Finland to support England's "brave Soviet allies."

- On 8 December 1941 the USA declared war on Japan.

- On 11 December 1941 Germany and the 11 nations of the Tripartite Pact declared war on the USA. Two hours later (3:05 pm) the U.S. Congress declared war *solely on Germany*, which shows that the USA had been itching to make war on Germany all along.

3. Many argue that if Hitler had not declared war on the USA, then Roosevelt would have had a difficult time convincing America to go to war again in Europe.

This was not World War I. American anti-Nazi propaganda began the minute Hitler was appointed Chancellor, beginning with the Jewish boycott (Untermeyer & Co) and spreading outward to influence the entire USA by the mid-1930s. On 12 December 1933, Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank

(Schacht's predecessor) went to New York to give a lecture at Leftist-dominated Columbia University. Leftists and Jews protested, but Columbia's Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler let Luther speak, citing the need for academic freedom. Jews demonstrated outside the lecture hall.

America was never neutral. Roosevelt was killing Germans at sea, detaining German sailors, repairing British warships, issuing illegal and unnecessary sanctions, and engaging in sea warfare with Germany as early as 1937. Hitler had finally had enough and Japan's maneuver sealed the deal: Hitler was obliged to expand the war officially for the sake of the Axis alliance. He explained himself in his war declaration speech (one of the best of his life). As for the Japanese receiving Aryan status: Hitler wasn't racist. The British and Americans were. People tend to believe propaganda and rhetoric as opposed to actions. The Nazis were not the ultra-racists they were made out to be for the sake of the Allied *casus belli*. In fact, in spite of what the Germans *said* they believed about race, they *acted* in contradiction to their rhetoric and beliefs more often than not.

Jim Condit appears to believe that the Slavs were puritanical. Perhaps he hasn't read about the *Kaminski Brigade*, the *Dirlewanger Brigade*, or Degrelle's own memoirs entitled *Campaign in Russia: The Waffen SS on the Eastern Front*. Does he know that Slavs dropped their own paratroopers from crates tied to the wings of their airplanes? Most died when they hit the ground. Does he know that Russians were machine-gunned to death by their own commissars if they tried to retreat? Does he know that Slavic soldiers soaked German soldiers' feet in petrol and lit them on fire? This torture method was called giving a man "Stalin socks." The Slavs often gouged out eyes, crucified women and little girls, gang-raped any females in their path, and cut off men's genitals and women's breasts. Does he know that Ukrainians were renowned for the crime of rape too? Does he know that Slavic tank drivers ground up fleeing Germans to death with their tank treads, by driving back and forth on the spot repeatedly? Does he know that Hitler *had winter equipment* for his men, but that General Halder prevented it from arriving at the front? Halder sent armaments instead. Halder never told Hitler about the railway gauge problem either. The gauge sizes differed between Germany and Russia, but Halder never said a thing. We could go on and on, but this should suffice.

As for Hitler's financing, his "Warburg money" was *indirect* via Standard Oil and other multinational investors later on and never consisted of direct cash transfers. "Sidney Warburg" never met Hitler, which is obvious given the errors in his narrative. Let's look at just two examples. He said Göring spoke Italian. David Irving, a Göring biographer, found "no evidence that he learned [Italian]," let alone spoke it fluently. Mark Weber: "I've never seen any reference to Goering speaking Italian." (E-mail communications with editor, June

29, 2011) On the contrary, Mussolini spoke fluent German. Second, the author claimed that "von Heydt" (no first name given) served as Hitler's courier starting in 1929, but there was no von Heydt in the early NSDAP. There was only Eduard Von der Heydt, who did not join the NSDAP until 1 April 1933! He was not anti-Judaic (his wife was Jewish); he hid his NSDAP membership; he did not share the views of the NSDAP (he was a Liberal-Conservative and monarchist); and he only laundered money for the *Abwehr* via Swiss account financial transfers *during the war* (he became a Swiss citizen in 1937). (See http://www.derwesten.de/kultur/Der-lange-Streit-um-von-der-Heydt-endet-id926900.html; accessed June 29, 2011) So what? This doesn't mean Hitler was "Jewish" or a "tool." Without international and big business funding he never would have been able to campaign. This is something that is unavoidable if one wants power, because a few select families control the world's finances. One cannot circumvent their system. That is impossible and was ultimately the reason why Hitler's economic system was destroyed via World War II. The leaders in the Allied nations sold the war to their peoples as a war for "world freedom," "equality" and "democracy," empty Freemasonic catchwords that Dr. Pudor explores. Briefly, here is William J. Scott (*Deutsche Staatszeitung*, 20 March 2010) on the testimony of British Colonel John C. Scott in 1947, a transmitter for telegram negotiations between the Allies and the German Foreign Office:

> The Allies gave the Reich two conditions, and their acceptance would have brought about an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a free rein for Germany in Poland. Those conditions were, Germany must return to the gold standard and the League of Freemasonry must be readmitted to Germany. This was not published until November 6, 1947 in *Tomorrow*, which closed its article by stating, "Some 55 million people had to die to make the gold standard in Germany permissible."

Some argue that Hitler's Dunkirk action was senseless unless he was a "British agent." Hitler allegedly said he did it to get the English to understand that his intent was non-hostile all along. Tobias Jersak argued that he "panicked" at his incredibly rapid success against the Allies in the West and thus felt the need to pause at the shock of it all—perhaps he suspected a trap. From a more practical perspective, Hitler knew he did not have the financial or logistical capability to wage war against a water bound nation like England (Germany, on the contrary, was completely landlocked), nor did he have the political backing at that time. Germans were still largely sympathetic towards the British and supported a conciliatory military policy. This only changed after Churchill began his aerial Holocaust of German civilians and workers.

This Holocaust decidedly turned German public opinion and Germans demanded retaliation. Hitler obliged.

Hitler may have said that he allowed the British to escape, but this does not mean he meant what he said. He may have used that as a cover for his own apprehension and worry about the Dunkirk action as a trap. Tobias Jersak believed that Hitler worried about a trap as well as the overstretching of his supply lines. He had no idea France would fall as quickly as it did. Jersak supported his belief by quoting Hitler during the planning phase of the war against France, whereupon Hitler told his generals to prepare for an attrition war like that of the Great War. Heinz Guderian disobeyed Hitler's orders when he simply trekked ahead and kept on advancing with his own army group. Guderian was in fact temporarily relieved of command as punishment.

Perhaps deep down Hitler wished for rapprochement with England, per the Wagener memoirs and "table talks," but he was no "agent" or "tool." He knew England meant danger, but he also knew he could do little about it. Any offensive against England likely would have failed given her unspoken alliance with America (which would have had reason to attack Hitler right then and there) as well as the logistical nightmare associated with occupying and holding a sea bound nation: getting men across the Channel was a huge problem. Imagine the cost of such an invasion and occupation. Plus Stalin likely would have moved decisively against Germany while she was bogged down with England. That was in fact Stalin's wish. (See Appendix 8.)

In light of his success, Hitler may have thought he had dealt France and England the death blow and that neither would dare to try again to harass him while he knocked out the USSR. That's another possibility. Evidence that supports this has only just now come to light. Hitler backed Hess's flight to England in a final genuine bid for peace. Given that Hitler did this, why wouldn't he have made a peace overture at Dunkirk? Condit says it makes no sense and Makow claims that only a British agent would have done such a thing. The problem is that neither of these gentlemen has any military understanding, nor have they gone through the Nazi literature in a thorough enough way. New evidence on Dunkirk has come to light: a letter of Major-General Alfred Jodl. His letter affirms that Hitler had hostile intent against Britain and that he did not deliberately let those Allied forces escape at Dunkirk. Hitler made excuses later on because he regretted the decision that he made at the urging of Runstedt at Dunkirk. There is much more to the story, in fact.

First of all, Rundstedt was the actual author of the Halt Order of 24 May 1940 that stopped Kleist. Hitler issued the order "in support of *General Gerd von Rundstedt's request* (emphasis added) to halt Kleist's panzers at the front line on May 24 and not move into the pocket." Kleist was angry with Hitler; he did not understand Runstedt's critical role in this decision or his influence on Hitler at that time. But Hitler did not seem too worried. "When Kleist met Hitler on the airfield at Cambrai a few days later, he had the courage to remark that a great opportunity had been lost at Dunkirk. Hitler replied: "That may be so. But I did not want to send the tanks into the Flanders marshes – and the British won't come back in this war." (Andrew Roberts, "Dunkirk: a miracle of war," *The Telegraph on the Web*, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/5902668/Dunkirk-a-miracle-of-war.html; accessed June 16, 2011). Then there's the extended lines issue. The ground was poor for tanks and the infantry was too far behind. Roberts:

> ...considering the startling amount of ground the tanks had crossed since Sedan, and as General Franz Halder wrote in his diary: "The Führer is terribly nervous. Afraid to take any chances." Too much had been achieved already to take the risk of falling into an Allied trap at that late stage, and there were still large French forces and reserves to deal with south of the Somme and Aisne rivers. Street fighting in Warsaw had also shown the vulnerability of tanks in built-up areas, such as Dunkirk. Furthermore, the Luftwaffe chief Hermann Göring was confidently promising that the Luftwaffe could destroy the pocket without any need for the Wehrmacht to do much more than conduct mopping-up operations afterwards.

And then we have Hitler's mistrust of his generals. Again, Roberts:

> "Hitler was mistrusting of his generals," General Walter Warlimont of Hitler's personal staff recalled years later: thus at Dunkirk he delayed the main aim of the whole campaign, which was reaching and closing the Channel coast before any other considerations. "This time he was frightened that the clay plains of Flanders with their many streams and channels," according to his memories of World War One, would endanger and possibly inflict heavy losses on the panzer divisions. Hitler failed to follow up the overwhelming success of the first part of the campaign, and instead initiated the steps for the second part before the first had been accomplished.

Roberts then quotes Jodl's letter, which states that the BEF was about to be taken out in spite of the Halt Order. He wrote:

> ...Everything that has happened since May 10 seems even to us, who had indestructible faith in our success, like a dream. In a few days four fifths of the English Expeditionary Army and a great part of the best mobile French troops will be destroyed or captured. The next blow is ready to

> strike, and we can execute it at a ratio of 2:1, which has hitherto never been granted to a German field commander...

The only way the Dunkirk-British agent escape thesis holds is when we rely on Runstedt's lies and other postwar fabrications and self-apologies of Hitler's generals. One of the only honest men was Admiral Dönitz. Runstedt later denied his role in this decision and claimed to have been itching for victory, which makes him all the more suspect.

Runstedt bemoaned:

> If I had had my way the English would not have got off so lightly at Dunkirk. But my hands were tied by direct orders from Hitler himself. While the English were clambering into the ships off the beaches, I was kept uselessly outside the port unable to move. I recommended to the Supreme Command that my five Panzer divisions be immediately sent into the town and thereby completely destroy the retreating English. But I received definite orders from the Führer that under no circumstances was I to attack, and I was expressly forbidden to send any of my troops closer than ten kilometers from Dunkirk. At this distance I sat outside the town watching the English escape, while my tanks and infantry were prohibited from moving. This incredible blunder was due to Hitler's personal idea of generalship. (Correlli Barnett, *Hitler's Generals*, 191)

Roberts rebuts,

> This claim can be safely disregarded, since the order was given by Hitler at a meeting at Army Group A's headquarters in the Maison Blairon, a small chateau at Charleville-Mezieres, only after Rundstedt had said he wanted to conserve the armour for a push to the south, to Bordeaux, where he feared the British would open another front soon, and anyway the numerous canals in Flanders made it bad country for tanks. Hitler merely concurred, but as his Luftwaffe adjutant Nicolaus von Below recorded: "The British Army had no relevance for him."

Given Runstedt's status, Hitler may not have dared to challenge him initially, hence his concurrence on the Halt Order, which was Runstedt's idea. What is also possible is that Runstedt, having later turned out to be a conspirator, may have let these forces go for unknown personal reasons. Count Helmuth James von Moltke gave the American OSS (forerunner to the CIA) a list of high-ranking Germans involved in the anti-Hitler conspiracy. "Among them were some of the Wehrmacht's most capable commanders, including Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt,...Germany's titular 'First Soldier' and regarded as the war's most brilliant strategist."

Rundstedt's role in the 1943 plot was never revealed. "It was not brought up at the Nuremberg tribunal, where the prosecution charged Rundstedt with war crimes in Poland, the Soviet Union, and on the Western front. He was detained until 1949, but not tried because of ill health." He passed away in 1953. (Interview with Charles Fenyvesi, *Reform Judaism on the Web*, http://reformjudaismmag.org/Articles/index.cfm?id=1484; accessed June 16, 2011)

According to *Spartacus International*, there are other reasons to question Runstedt's postwar account as well as his actions (i.e. personal motives):

> In February 1934, Rundstedt joined with General Wilhelm Leeb *to block the pro-Nazi* (emphasis added) Walther von Reichenau who General Werner von Blomberg wanted to succeed Kurt Hammerstein-Equord as head of the German Army. He also tried to protect General Werner von Fitsch [*sic*] when he was ousted after false claims were made about his sexuality.
>
> Rundstedt *was unhappy with the growing power of Adolf Hitler* over the army and *resigned from office* (emphasis added) on 31st October 1938.
>
> By 14th May, 1940, the German tanks led by General Heinz Guderian had crossed the Meuse and had *opened up a...fifty-mile gap in the Allied front*. Rundstedt had *doubts about the aggressive tactics* of Guderian and argued that his tanks should halt and *wait until infantry divisions could catch up*. Rundsteadt [*sic*] did not fully understand Blitzkrieg tactics and wanted a conventional assault on the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). *Adolf Hitler agreed* and this decision stopped Guderian cutting off the escape of the British and French troops from Dunkirk (emphasis added).
>
> After the Normandy landings *Rundsdet [sic] urged Hitler to negotiate a peace settlement with the Allies* (emphasis added). Hitler responded by replacing Rundsdet [*sic*] with General Gunther von Kluge. (Spartacus Educational, "Gerd von Runstedt: Nazi Germany," http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/GERrundstedt.htm accessed June 16, 2011)

Yes, Hitler engaged in war with Poland and the USSR and a lot of people died as a result, but to argue that he did this deliberately, and always intended to do so, has no factual basis. One must ignore mounds of evidence to come to this erroneous conclusion. Further, this conclusion leaves out the masses' responsibility for war, strife, debt and greed. The bankers have no power when people shut their wallets. Wars do not happen without soldiers. The people have themselves to blame in equal measure. Hitler tried to stop this and the entire Allied coalition rose up and destroyed him for it. The war was not his making, but that of the Liberal-Democracies: America, England and the Commonwealth nations.

The war provided America an economic stimulus that Roosevelt's New Deal could not. Paul Abrams:

> From the perspective of economic theory and practice, government spending during World War II demonstrated not that the New Deal—programs such as Harry Hopkins's WPA that hired 4 million workers in 4 months, and built or repaired infrastructure that continues to serve as the foundation for our economy—or government spending does not work, but rather how massive government spending at a time of severe economic downturn and dislocation can indeed get an economy humming again.
>
> What were the macroeconomics of World War II? Government spent money on aircraft, ships, landing-craft, weapons, tanks, trucks, jeeps, food for millions of soldiers, supplies, and so forth. Indeed, while critical for winning the war, many of these expenditures did not have lasting economic value per se, as compared, for example, to the Grand Coulee dam built by the WPA, and still providing irrigation and electricity for tens of thousands of people.
>
> Government spending not only skyrocketed to over 40% of GDP during the war, but it was accompanied by a command and control economy, with civilian agencies directing what was to be produced. Unemployment, as a percentage of the civilian labor force, declined from nearly 15% (down from a high of 25% as the Great Depression took root) to less than 2%. The economy absorbed not only the young who just came of working age after Pearl Harbor, but also those, such as 3.25 million women, who never previously entered the labor force. ("Economically, World War II Was Stimulus on Steroids," *The Huffington Post on the Web*, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/paul-abrams/economically-world-war-ii_b_875722.html; accessed June 17, 2011)

This was the real reason why America's High Financiers did whatever they could to foment war against Germany.

Jim Condit said: "Hitler fails to drop two ships in the Strait of Gibraltar—and thus turn it into a German Lake: another knock out punch against the idea that Hitler was foremost interested in winning WW II once it started." Simple explanation—Franco wouldn't allow him to. Hitler was angry at Franco, but he wasn't about to push Franco into the arms of the Allies. He had to make do without Gibraltar.

The specific Warburg who Condit claims bankrolled Hitler was already dead by the time World War II broke out: Paul Warburg died on 24 January 1932, at least a year before Hitler was even Chancellor. How did he bankroll Hitler when he was deceased? It turns out the Swiss funded the NSDAP throughout the war. (See Adam Lebor's *Hitler's Secret Bankers: The Myth of Swiss Neutrality*) We recommend that everyone read Antony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*. In spite of the title the author failed to make a single credible and direct tie between Wall Street and Hitler. There wasn't one. He cites some obscure out-of-print book, allegedly authored by James Warburg under the pseudonym "Sidney" about his "secret" visit to Hitler. The book was dismissed as a fraud. James Warburg, Paul's son, was the financial advisor to Roosevelt, not Hitler. The Warburgs were behind the Federal Reserve in America and the CFR in America, not Nazi Germany. The only nation and people that look bad here are the Americans.

Hitler did not "miraculously" appear out of nowhere unlike what some claim. Nor was his appointment by Hindenburg guaranteed. He barely made it in the door, which is explained in detail later. He fought for 14 years to attain power, was almost shot at one point (his bodyguard took the bullet and died), and even then his Chancellorship was no guarantee. There was still plenty of opposition from the SPD and KPD. "Rothschild's choice" was almost shot. That makes no sense. Why did it take the Rothschilds' "choice" 14 *years* to attain power?

What about Otto Strasser, the self-proclaimed *genuine* Socialist of the NSDAP? Otto Strasser allegedly told Douglas Reed that Hitler was funded by shadowy Capitalists. But Strasser is unreliable. First of all, he was 'out of the loop' rather early on. His inside knowledge of where Hitler obtained his funding is therefore questionable. How did he know? Who informed him? Indeed one finds this comical given that Strasser ended up living many fruitful years in a Capitalist nation (Canada). Strasser had a personal falling out with Hitler, as he, like Otto Wagener, believed Hitler was insincere about his socialism. We'll come back to this in a moment. Industrialists and other wealthy persons and organizations were among those who supported Hitler. Also, his brother Gregor Strasser was murdered during the "Night of the Long Knives," something that Otto probably could not forgive. Otto himself was nearly apprehended by the *SD* in January 1935 for broadcasting anti-Hitler speeches from his "black radio" transmitter located near Prague. (Heinz Höhne, *The Order of the Death's Head: The Story of Hitler's SS*, 227) While

Otto was entitled to his views about what Hitler "should have done," *he* was not the one who obtained power, was he? He was likely angry that Hitler thwarted Kurt von Schleicher's plan to appoint his brother Gregor as Vice Chancellor and give him the office of Prussian Prime Minister in December 1932. Gregor's relationship with Hitler soured after this. Schleicher was trying to sabotage the unity of the NSDAP by invoking Strasser's help. One of Schleicher's goals was to win the left-leaning National Socialists around Strasser over to his more conservative side to prevent Hitler from obtaining the Chancellorship. All of this leads one to question Strasser's allegation against Hitler.

Hitler was not insincere about his socialism. Unlike Otto Strasser, he realized that vision and reality diverge in so many ways that if one is too visionary, one will never achieve power. And if one never achieves power, then one cannot ever even *begin* to implement one's visions. Hitler assimilated to the system in place to achieve power, and that was precisely when he and Strasser parted ways, in 1933. Hitler in fact interpreted Strasser's vision as synonymous with that of the Bolsheviks. As William Shirer noted:

> Once in the fall of 1930 Strasser, Feder and Frick introduced a bill in the Reichstag on behalf of the Nazi Party calling for a ceiling of 4 percent on all interest rates, the expropriation of the holdings of 'the bank and stock exchange magnates' and of all 'Eastern Jews' without compensation, and the nationalization of the big banks. Hitler was horrified; this was not only Bolshevism, it was financial suicide for the party. He peremptorily ordered the party to withdraw the measure. Thereupon *the Communists reintroduced it, word for word* (emphasis added). Hitler bade his party vote against it. (*The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, 144)

In 1955, Otto Strasser was still committed to this Communist socioeconomic platform. "[He] announced that he [would] attempt to reunify Germany under an economic system of co-ownership, with the state, employers, and workers participating equally. Taxes would be eliminated under the system, he said." (William Mahoney, "Otto Strasser returns with 'new' platform," *Stars and Stripes on the Web*, http://www.stripes.com/news/otto-strasser-returns-with-new-platform-1.43738; accessed June 22, 2011) Unlike Strasser, Hitler did not oppose socioeconomic hierarchy or taxation. He saw both as necessary. Strasser's were the type of policies that led most Communist countries to financial and social disaster. No taxes equates to no services. Without taxes, one does not have social security, national healthcare, state parks, good roads or any of the other perks that government and socialist programs offer all social classes. Some degree of Capitalism is also necessary. If people obtain necessities and services with little or no effort, such as by eliminating or severely capping interest, then what have they to work for? The motive goes missing, and this can be witnessed in any Communist country. Hitler was neither anti-Capitalist nor anti-Socialist: he successfully fashioned a third way between Capitalism and Communism with his National Socialism. Hitler actually achieved power and started transforming Germany and implementing many of Strasser's more practical ideas, whereas Strasser was only ever able to dream about them.

Let's continue with the topic of Hitler's economics in more detail. Those who "defend" Hitler's economics and with that his reasons for war, are often denounced as "Nazi apologists," "Zionists," "secret agents" or "fascists." On the contrary, those who examine (i.e. "defend") Hitler's economic principles are simply trying to get to the root of what works when it comes to finance, international relations (including Zionist collaboration) and job creation in a postindustrial world with methods that have been tried and tested. (Hitler's "Zionism" is covered in-depth in the Postscript.) When a government has nothing in its vaults, paper must suffice until vaults can be filled. Hitler eventually seized Czech gold, but not until he got Germany back on her own two feet with debt-financed work creation programs. The NS-government made good on this debt that Hitler's bankers and finance ministers (none of whom were initially NSDAP members) were willing to take on by 1938, by which time the Four Year Plan was underway and the Nazis had broken free from financial dependency or support from international sources. (See Appendix 7) This is precisely why Hitler saw Czech gold as *Schwerpunkt* (military jargon meaning "center of gravity") number one: He had to have gold to secure certain exchanges with nations that were still hooked into the system of International High Finance, i.e. those nations partaking of the gold standard. Besides, the reserve or standard of a currency is not what matters so much as who's in charge.

There is no way to determine whether Sidney Warburg's book *Hitler's Secret Backers* is legitimate. It has been called a fraud and has proven impossible to corroborate (see Sutton, *Wall Street*). The book asserts the obvious: that Hitler received money from American businesses that had a vested interest in a German recovery (for profit) and that American bankers of Jewish descent had connections to German industry and thus the NS-government via I.G. Farben, Standard Oil and Hjalmar Schacht. Max Warburg's signature is on the document appointing Hjalmar Schacht as Reichsbank president. This is confirmed in the memoirs of Franz von Papen, who never thought much of it. This explains why Hitler broke the trade unions (which were Communist-controlled during Weimar), initially courted German big business and had wages regulated in the early years. At first he appeased international investors, the business community and bankers, but once "coordination" (*Gleichschaltung*) was complete Hitler dismissed Schacht, subordinated business to the state and switched to autarky. (Appendix 7) Schacht remained under *Gestapo* surveillance for the rest of the war. Hitler's turn of face is what caused the war. For his part Franz von Papen had no obvious reason to lie about or excuse Hitler after the war in his memoirs; yet he indicted the Americans for "financing" the NSDAP early on. One would think that Papen would have been reluctant if not afraid to say such things about "victorious" America if he was not telling the truth: that American industry and High Finance either directly or indirectly paid Hitler substantial sums of money early on, perhaps in an effort to bribe him to complicity in their monetary schemes. Was Schacht their appointed agent? If he was, he failed in his mission. Hitler told Otto Wagener in private that he intended to use Schacht for his own ends, meaning Hitler played the bankers for the fools as much as they thought they were playing him for the fool. (See Appendix 9.)

So what was it about the gold standard? Perhaps an excerpt from Kerry Bolton's *Recovery: How Germany Did It* is the best place to start in revolutionizing one's thinking about money and warfare.

Bolton:

> On the old specter of inflation used by orthodox economists to discredit monetary reform, De Colonna states:
>
> The present system of State Money is not in any way reminiscent of an inflationary policy. The issue of new money and credits is balanced by greater industrial activity and is based on actual production of real wealth.
>
> Now that the experiment of State issue and State control of money and credit has stood the strain of five years, there is every reason to believe that it will prove a permanent success, all the more so since it has kept money, the life blood of modern business in constant circulation. After all, that is the only use of money—to circulate and exchange the wealth produced by the nation.
>
> Hitler himself described the basis of the new financial system in 1937 in simple terms.
>
> We were not foolish enough to try and make a currency coverage of gold of which we had none, but for every mark that was issued we required an

> equivalent of a mark's worth of work done or goods produced...We have come to learn that the value of currency lies in the productive capacity of a nation.

Bolton went on to say,

> That World War II might at least in part have been caused by the same factors as that of the American Revolution is indicated by one of the major terms of peace demanded by the Allies. In 1966 Walter Schellenberg, head of the German army intelligence service during the war, published his memoirs. There he gives an account of how, in Holland in 1939, two British intelligence agents, Sigismund Payne Best and Richard H. Stevens, began holding conferences on the briefing of the British Foreign Office, with German agents posing as representatives of an anti-Hitler faction in the German army. This was later known as the Venlo Incident. The object of the talks was to set in motion the overthrow of Hitler, to be immediately followed by the conclusion of the war. Schellenberg records that among the peace terms demanded by the British was:
>
> *'The renunciation of Germany's economic policies and her return to the gold standard.'*
>
> Although it will be unpalatable for many readers to realize that the key to Germany's economic miracle in the midst of a world recession was monetary reform, it is the same policy on which the Labour Party in New Zealand won the 1935 election. Unfortunately, the Labour Government did not proceed to implement its policy, aside from the issue of Reserve Bank credit for state housing.

If the gold standard was so great, then why did England *demand* Germany's return to it? Such a "peace" stipulation suggests that (a) being on the gold standard equated to being controlled by Britain, and (b) Britain was not doing well in spite of her possessing plenty of gold. (Incidentally, Dr. Pudor helps us understand the dynamics behind this seemingly odd state of affairs.) Britain obviously needed Germany back in her fold of debtor nations. In spite of her gold reserves, Britain herself had become a debtor to India, since India was the industrial and production backbone of the British Empire! If precious metals are what money is all about, then why didn't Germany simply remain on the gold standard? Hitler's "gold" consisted of work creation bills, which were expressed in the German economy as Reichsmarks (RM). Silverman's research suggests that these work creation bills, like the

"MEFO bills" later on, were never actually used as currency; they were held and traded by the banks and the *Reichsbank*.

Hitler was neither a "Zionist agent" nor the "tool" of International High Finance. Given the way the world was and is arranged, he needed some international/foreign funding to achieve absolute power over Germany's destiny and future economic freedom. He therefore accepted whatever funding came his way. Whether any of this funding came from Jewish persons or banks is irrelevant, as explained later on. For their part the International Financiers who operated under the pure profit motive needed a financially stable Germany or a new war to secure their European investments and make more money. Given the way modern Western civilization is arranged this is unavoidable. In the end Hitler won this game, which is the *very reason why* the U.S. and Britain—two High Finance nations who entertained the Bolsheviks and Stalin, and even financed the Bolsheviks directly—fomented war against Germany. France and Britain declared war on Germany, not vice versa. The U.S. played pseudo-neutrality until Hitler had finally had enough: he declared war on America in 1941, as we know.

Now let's examine the Preparata thesis in detail: that Hitler was a "hapless tool of the Western Powers." In this, we'll touch on Nazi-Zionist collaboration: that Hitler was financially assisted by "Zionists" via Britain and America and "founded the state of Israel." (Again, see the Postscript for the full discussion on this.) Antony Sutton and Guido Preparata are the most well known among the former authors, so their theses and arguments serve as the basis for the following analysis. Preparata wrote, "....Papen persuaded his absentee friends, bankers, and industrialists to *stop* their contributions to the Nazis (emphasis added)." This contradicts that industrialists, bankers and big business paid the Nazis. The only evidence we do have on this is in Antony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*, the basis of which rests on the suspect "memoir" of a "Sidney Warburg." On pp. 164 - 165 of *Wall Street*, Sutton is forced to admit that

> An examination of the role of Standard Oil of New Jersey (which was and is controlled by the Rockefeller interests) was undertaken in Chapter Four. Standard Oil apparently did not finance Hitler's accession to power in 1933 (that part of the "myth of Sidney Warburg" is not proven). On the other hand, payments were made up to 1944 by Standard Oil of New Jersey, to develop synthetic gasoline for war purposes on behalf of the Nazis and, through its wholly owned subsidiary, to Heinrich Himmler's SS Circle of Friends for political purposes. Standard Oil's role was technical aid to Nazi development of synthetic rubber and gasoline through a U.S. research company under the management control of Standard Oil.

In other words, none of this was direct or "Zionist" financing. And Henry Morgenthau and the U.S. Department of War attacked the Ethyl Corporation as well as Sosthenes Behn of ITT for "aiding and abetting the Nazis." Morgenthau and the U.S. War Department were the ones agitating for war with Germany, but even so, we're expected to excuse that agitation and instead condemn the "fascist-friendly" corporations.

Sutton,

> The Ethyl Gasoline Company, jointly owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors, was instrumental in supplying vital ethyl lead to Nazi Germany—over the written protests of the U.S. War Department—with the clear knowledge that the ethyl lead was for Nazi military purposes....Finally, in Chapter Ten we reviewed a book suppressed in 1934 and the "myth of 'Sidney Warburg'." The suppressed book accused the Rockefellers, the Warburgs, and the major oil companies of financing Hitler. While the name "Sidney Warburg" was no doubt an invention, the extraordinary fact remains that the argument in the suppressed "Sidney Warburg" book is remarkably close to the evidence presented now....Finally, in Chapter Eleven we examined the roles of the Morgan and Chase Banks in World War II, specifically their collaboration with the Nazis in France while a major war was raging.

And on he goes.

The main problem with Sutton's thesis is that it indicts America, France and Anglos generally instead of indicting who it was intended to indict: Hitler, the NSDAP, and the German race. He inadvertently exonerates Hitler with his shaky evidence and unfounded conjectures. Bankers and corporations are and will always be exempt from war. Nations must pay their bills, so the idea that multinationals and banks cannot do "business as usual" in wartime is moot. The whole reason for the war in the first place was Hitler's unwillingness to submit to International High Finance. One of England's stipulations put forth to the anti-Hitler faction was the return of Germany to the gold standard, which the International Financier nations (France, Britain and America) controlled at that time. In fact, Churchill's bankers intentionally crashed the Indian rupee so that England could "regain" her lost gold reserves. This is documented by Preparata.

Sutton condemns the 'establishment historians' while accepting establishment misinformation about Hitler. And, he relies on a so-called "insider" who goes under a "Warburg" pseudonym for information on the insiders (akin to trusting a Freemason to tell an outsider the unadulterated truth about

Freemasonry). If Hitler was such the "Zionist" we're often told, then why were he and the Nazis so persecuted and hated by all sides regardless of ideology or race, even *before* the war, while Roosevelt and Churchill, both of whom protected and harbored Zionists, were not? Why didn't Hitler and the Nazis receive the same media/intellectual/political protection that Roosevelt and Churchill did if they were in fact the "Zionists" we are expected to believe they were? It's a simple question really.

Preparata further noted: "Hitler had large funds at his disposal, not obtained entirely from German sources. He got money from certain capitalist interests in foreign countries, who were attracted by his hostility to Soviet Russia."

This is absolutely true, but it does not mean that those foreign sources controlled Hitler. They had common cause against the spread of Communism and/or Capitalism. According to the research of the Pools in *Who Financed Hitler*, Thule Society members were literally murdered in the streets in Bavaria, a woman among them. Businessmen were worried about Germany's future, and justly so. Berlin was worried about Bavarian separatism, so Hitler's passion for a unified Germany appealed to the central government, and likely was the reason for Berlin's tolerance of the NSDAP in spite of the growing chaos and increasing street violence. The *SA*'s street battles with Communists had caught Berlin's attention while Hitler's speeches, ideas and following caught the attention of wide swathes of German and international society. Among Hitler's supporters early on were: White Russian émigrés (including Scheubner-Richter), who hoped to forge an anti-Bolshevik alliance with the most promising up-and-coming German party (NSDAP) and allegedly raised "vast sums of money" per an official 1923 file note; Henry Ford, who was anti-Jewish and wished to spread his message to receptive nations; Benito Mussolini, who encouraged Germanic fascism to bolster his own standing at home; the Russian Grand Duchess Victoria, who was pro-monarchy and anti-Communist; Sir Henry Deterding, who sought to regain his lost oil interests from the Communists; Ernst Röhm, a fervent nationalist who channeled Army funds to the NSDAP via front organizations; the Thule Society, which was pan-Germanic and nationalist; Josef Füss and Herr Gahr, German jewelers; Herr Pöschl, a small businessman; Quirin Diestl, an early supporter who gave small funds; Oscar Koerner, a toy shop owner; Dr. Friedrich Krohn, a dentist; Frau Hoffmann, the widow of a headmaster; friends of General Ludendorff; prominent foreigners in Austria, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden and America; Free Corps members; *Stahlhelm* members; right-wing business interests; General Ritter von Epp, who helped Dietrich Eckart and the NSDAP purchase the *Völkischer Beobachter*; Dr. Emil Gansser, who had connections to wealthy Protestants; Admiral Schröder, a former naval commander;

Baron Sebottendorf, who had some connection to J.F. Lehmann (Thule member and financier, and publisher for the German Navy) and sympathetic naval officers; Herr Schaffer, who acquired weapons for Hitler's *SA*; Kurt Lüdecke and two Jewish arms dealers, who were either 1) not privy to who Lüdecke was, or 2) had no reason to fear Hitler (this was 1921/22); possibly the Duke of Anhalt and Count Fugger; Ernst Hanfstaengl, and so on.

Historian Hans Mommsen's work on the Reichstag fire ("The Reichstag Fire and Its Political Consequences" in *Aspects of the Third Reich*, ed. H.W. Koch) lays the notion of any sort of preconceived plan on Hitler's part to rest. Hindenburg had no way of knowing beforehand that Hitler being appointed Chancellor would result in a dictatorship. Preparata, like many scholars, is guilty of retroactive foreshadowing. The Reichstag fire could not have been foreseen in advance, and the Enabling Act was not entirely Hitler's idea; it was most certainly not 'at-the-ready' when the fire occurred. (See Postscript) This indicates that there was no plan, or sinister scheme, conjured up prior to Hitler's consolidation of power. Göring didn't even have control over the police at that time! Besides, Hitler never saw himself as a dictator. The Führer principle can only be understood from a German point-of-view—i.e. as a part of Germany's traditional political culture. Suffice to say there is no need to get into it here. (On this topic we recommend H.W. Koch's *In the Name of the Volk: Political Justice in Hitler's Germany*.)

Again, Preparata: "A partner in J.H. Stein of Cologne, the German appendix of Schröders, Kurt von Schröder, along with Schacht and other exponents of German big business, had signed a petition in November 1932 addressed to von Hindenburg, urging the president to appoint Hitler as chancellor." This proves that this aspect of Hitler's support was not British or "Zionist," but that of German industry, a German banker and a German partner in J.H. Stein, von Schröder—all of whom had a vested interest in a German recovery. They did not want a revolution or separatism. Thyssen was an industrialist, but he was also a nationalist. Is there something wrong with big industry being involved in politics, so long as said industry is serving the interests of its *own* nation and people?

What's the point of Preparata's version? Clearly, it's not to give us a better understanding of the dynamics of political struggle, but simply to denigrate Adolf Hitler's and the National Socialists' difficult struggle. The text consists of a preponderance of often incoherent insinuations, unsubstantiated associations and conspicuous omissions, most of it probable but unproven. In all of this he tries tacitly to impress upon us Hitler's unworthiness and hints at his conscious involvement in machinations behind the scenes. His style is couched in the expected language of disdain (hate), and establishes thus his unspoken position against Germany to be sure of establishment approval. His book is therefore being published and favorably displayed, ineptly written as it is. It's an exercise in self-serving conceit, catering to the more judgmental, knee-jerk inclinations of a readership woefully short of critical discernment.

We can critique Preparata, and we should, but questions remain.

1. Is it true that the NSDAP was broke following the November election, as Suvorov and Preparata assert?

2. If Hitler had been financed by Thyssen et al, then why was the party close to bankruptcy in November 1932; why was this allowed to happen?

3. Why was Hitler chosen in 1933 with the NSDAP in decline? Cui bono?

We could expand, but question one is the most important. If the NSDAP, and with it Hitler, was broke, in whose interest was it to bail them out? As mentioned, if German nationalists financed Hitler, they would not have allowed Hitler to go broke. But not all German business or nationalists were behind the Nazis, just as not all American business or patriots were behind Roosevelt, so perhaps they couldn't help it: for the very reason that it was *genuine* support. Maybe that's why the finances were troubled. It's certainly an indication that international and/or "Zionist" money wasn't there for Hitler in 1932, unlike what Sutton and others have argued. Standard Oil and some of these other American companies didn't care who they were funding, so long as they got access to markets. For Hitler to have rejected their financial support would have been foolish.

Another question: why aren't there any details provided about this 'rags to riches' story, if indeed Hitler was broke?

A good question. Maybe he wasn't. Perhaps it was a cover story to keep people from attacking the industrialists and other business interests in Germany that 'secretly' supported the NSDAP. After all, the NSDAP was terrible for publicity given Germany's prevailing Communist power and media control, but it was *the* party for big business and German industry. Hitler was not anti-Capitalist, he was a *National* Socialist; naturally, anything that positively benefited the German people and state earned his support. Besides, the Swiss factor has only just recently been accounted for. (See *The Myth of Swiss Neutrality*.)

Here are a couple of implications of Preparata's thesis. If Hitler was financed by the Western Powers, then the Western Powers played a key role in Jewish persecution in World War II. In that case, if Hitler was financed by the West, then what does that say about "unique" German "guilt" and "responsibility" for World War II?

Let's look at Viktor Suvorov for just a minute. One cannot rely on his version of the World War II story without additional evidence from other sources to support it. Fortunately there is some. Suvorov's case that Stalin was intent on aggressive attack appears legitimate. In light of recently declassified Russian documents, we now have reason to believe that his plans were aggressive, while Hitler's were defensive. While his policy was forced to accord with the unfolding of events, like Hitler's, he was more calculating than Hitler ever was. While Stalin was forced to wait on Richard Sorge before he was willing to release his millions of reserves to his Western front, he was always intent on invasion of Europe at some point. When he thought he might lose the war, he begged for American and British intervention via Europe's "soft underbelly," hoping this would divert the bulk of Germany's eastern forces. 'Thanks' to Richard Sorge in Japan, he didn't need that help. As for the Red Army's embarrassing initial setbacks: What first-line conscripts wanted to fight for Stalin and his terrorist commissars? His forces surrendered and deserted by the millions (about 3 million in fact), so much so that the Germans were overwhelmed. Contrary to myth, the Germans did not deliberately starve these Russian POWs; they were logistically unable to handle so many millions at once. All were denounced as "traitors" by Stalin, who likely feigned surprise at *Barbarossa* to obtain the sympathies of the Liberal-Democracies and fellow Communists. Stalin had to appear the victim of unbridled aggression. He did so successfully. There is simply no other explanation for his blatant disregard for intelligence reports indicating that Hitler was planning to attack. All other explanations fail to convince, including that of distrust of his intelligence. He trusted them on everything else, so why not *Barbarossa*?

There is recently declassified evidence that supports this position. As reported by Allan Hall of the *Daily Mail* online:

> ....'The files give an extraordinary glimpse into a country that was deeply divided and not at all as heroic as Stalin made out,' Prof Kovalyov, who teaches historical jurisprudence, said.
>
> 'They show how local journalists strove under S.S. supervision to present to their compatriots the Nazis as friends of the Russians.
>
> 'There was even praise in newspapers edited by former Communists for Alfred Rosenberg, the chief racial theorist for the Nazis..."
>
> 'Of course these newspapers were all collected and burned, or locked away, when the tide of war turned. And those who wrote the articles were executed.'

All anti-German bias aside, these formerly secret KGB documents reveal "for the first time how thousands of Soviet citizens collaborated with" the Germans. The documents prove that countless thousands of Soviet soldiers and citizens alike saw the National Socialists as "Christian crusaders" who came to eliminate their "godless" Bolshevik rulers, an aspect of Soviet historiography that is either unknown or deliberately omitted by most historians. Hall reported, "This view was reinforced when the soldiers of the Third Reich opened up 470 churches in north-western Russia alone and reinstated priests driven from their pulpits by Stalin." This alliance included tours of Germany, *SS*-Russian teamwork to root out Communist leaders and partisans: "the Germans even shipped numerous mayors, journalists, policeman [*sic*] and teachers back to the Reich to show them the 'German way of life'." Many of the specific details of these relations support the view that Stalin's initial military setbacks were mostly, if not entirely, the combined result of NS Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW), poor morale among the Red Army's civilian conscripts, and widespread disillusionment with Stalin and Soviet day-to-day terror. (The possibility that the troops deployed to defend Stalingrad lacked sufficient training is also reasonable.)

Do these men look like ideologically hardened, professional soldiers who were both willing and able to fight for Stalin? *Source: Getty Images*

Again, Allan Hall:

> In many instances, the Nazi commanders attempted a 'hearts and minds' campaign [a.k.a. MOOTW] to win over civilians already oppressed by Communist dictates which included a ban on religious worship.
>
> The propaganda war had considerable success, with newspapers and collaborators praising the Germans.
>
> 'We pray to the all-powerful that he gives Adolf Hitler further strength and power for the final victory over the Bolsheviks!' ran one article in the newspaper 'For the Homeland!' that was printed in Pskow in December 1942.
>
> Clandestine tours of Germany were also hugely effective for provincials who had never travelled ten miles beyond their birthplace, never seen indoor plumbing or central heating, such trips worked wonders.
>
> When they returned to the Soviet Union, said Professor Kovalyov, they were 'deeply impressed' and worked hard to undermine the stiffening Soviet resistance to the Nazi armies.
>
> Even in January 1943, as the fate of the German Sixth Army was being sealed at Stalingrad—and with it the war—many Russians still enthused about the charms of Nazism.
>
> Ian Borodin, a village mayor from Piskowitschi, wrote that month: 'Germany is a country of gardens, first class steelworks and autobahns. It has exemplary order. We should fight for it!' ("Secret archive reveals how Russia showed huge support for 'Christian crusader' Nazi invaders who had come to fight 'godless communists'," *The Daily Mail on the Web*, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2003413/Soviets-supported-Christian-crusader-Nazis-World-War-II.html#ixzz1PnXHLoJ2; accessed June 20, 2011)

Incidentally, this type and level of NS-foreign collaboration ought to surprise no one. The Germans, including Hitler, made a clear distinction between the Soviet idea and the Slavic race, which even Hitler asserted had creative potential. The Slavs were not considered "*untermenschen.*" The Bolsheviks who ruled them were.

Suvorov also claimed that Stalin financed Hitler. No doubt Stalin (and Lenin before him) played a role in Germany's rise,—mainly via rearmament and military counseling, especially during the Nazi-Soviet Pact—but this stands to reason. Stalin believed that he could use Germany to break the geostrategic powerblock of the Capitalist nations of Britain, America and France. He likewise needed China and Manchuria to break the expanding strategic powerblock of the rising Japanese threat. That was his main motive, which was legitimate from his point-of-view. Hitler just needed support, and when he was rebuffed by the Liberal-Democracies he turned to Stalin out of necessity. Such is geopolitics.

Back to Preparata: one problem we see with his thesis is that it assumes that the NSDAP was broke. Preparata believes that some miracle saved the Nazis, the 'guaranteed agents of future war,' so to speak. Where is the proof? What we need are the actual financial records of the party or some sort of other corroborating evidence that supports his claim. Otherwise his thesis must be dismissed. If the NSDAP was in decline in 1933, was that due to finances or a media campaign against the party? This we must find out because "decline" can reflect either loss of political clout or monetary loss.

The Western Powers had no way of faking the election results, which were clearly in favor of the NSDAP. The party's support was from the electorate, not people in the shadows. The Western Powers also had no way of knowing that Hindenburg would appoint Hitler as Chancellor. Hitler had lost the race for the presidency after all. They had no way of influencing his decision either. How does Preparata account for this? He really doesn't. He just claims that Hindenburg was hoodwinked. He does not support this conjecture with evidence. Did Hindenburg write about it in his diary, or in a letter; or do we have to rely on a second-hand source for this accusation?

As to Hitler's "militancy": Much of the German military caste did not trust Hitler to rearm quickly enough. Hitler was goaded by men of the military caste, not vice versa. They wished to be war-ready. It makes more sense that this war hawk caste was backed by Britain and America (and attempted to influence Hitler) than Hitler himself, a man who was still largely unknown or a laughing stock of the press (which Lüdecke discussed in his memoirs). Stalin had in fact one-upped Hitler in the beginning: General Mannerheim of Finland described the proposed 1939 alliance between Britain, France and the USSR against Germany, which was long before *Barbarossa*. (See Appendix 8) Hitler was more naive than most think, especially when it came to British (and American) policy and intent. The British intentionally played Hitler to keep him from believing they were committed to Germany's destruction all along. Preparata is correct about this. They pretended to have pro-German factions that would oppose the anti-German factions at all costs. While some of these people really were pro-German, those who were genuine were ousted, jailed and ridiculed (e.g. the Mosleys and Mitfords). Hitler succumbed to "Churchill's deception" (see Louis Kilzer's book by this title).

Anyway, let's just look at the election results per *Wikipedia* in the stats below:

May 1928
810,100
2.6
12

September 1930
6,409,600
18.3
107
After the financial crisis (the stock market crash)
The stock market crashed in 1929; repercussions were felt most heavily in the following two years, 30-31; anyway, this is a much larger jump in percentage of votes than that between 32 and 33—it reflects a percentage increase of just over 7 times.

July 1932
13,745,800
37.4
230
After Hitler was candidate for presidency
This is not at all a poor polling percentage–it doubled over two years, since 1930–especially considering Communist tactics and a hostile Communist-dominated national press. But it's not miraculous either, especially when accounting for the recent stock market crash and staggering unemployment rates.

November 1932
11,737,000
33.1
196
A slight 4.3% drop from the previous 5 month's figure; but the economy started to improve somewhat near the end of 1932, so the slight drop in Nazi support is understandable, and not necessarily a reflection of party bankruptcy.

March 1933
17,277,000
43.9
288

During Hitler's term as Chancellor of Germany
Results improved, though not by any "landslide" or shadowy "miracle"; the Nazi percentage increased by 10.8%; thus, if funded by the U.S. and Britain, this alleged International High Finance funding barely secured Nazi victory, and even this victory was questionable since Hindenburg had to appoint Hitler.

Where is the alleged "state of decline" between 1932 and 1933? There is a small drop in 1932, but not a catastrophic one. Then there is a clear rise, though not huge, between 1932 and 1933. Factor in the anti-NSDAP campaign being promoted and pushed by the Communist media and politicians at the time. Also, factor in Martin Bormann's secretive 'ponzi scheme' via the *SA* (the dues must have been a significant and steady source of party income; see Jochen von Lang's *Secretary, Martin Bormann: The Man Who Manipulated Hitler*). Bormann joined the Party in 1925. Preparata also left out Göring's financial ties. Again, the actual percentage jump between 1932 and 1933 is not significant enough to suspect that some "miracle financing" was behind it. Hitler still had not won a majority and barely made it in the door. Hindenburg appointed him because his party had the most seats in the Reichstag. That was appropriate. But Hitler's ascension was no landslide, and certainly not guaranteed. Had big money truly been behind Hitler from abroad, then his election would have looked more like a landslide nomination, and not like it actually did.

Now, given that Capitalists and Communists both had a hand in building NS-Germany, the good guy/bad guy dichotomy is out the window. The real issue is whether the Nazis were as "criminal" as we're told. They were not. What "freedom-loving" nation would have financed an individual or party that was intent on freedom's destruction? That is senseless and all of this only holds weight if we agree that the Nazis were "uniquely evil," an absurd conjecture. The Communists were funded by Capitalists to win political power for international out-groups. Since Hitler did not serve the interests of either, he had to go. What about lucrative weapons and industrial contracts? The majority of U.S. contracts went to Stalin (Lend-Lease) and Churchill, not Hitler. The real money was made domestically (in America), and only after the Allies rebuffed Hitler's numerous peace offers and agitated for war within every inch of their power. Again, Preparata's whole thesis only holds together if Hitler was the sole aggressor of World War II and that war was *guaranteed* upon his coming to power, which obviously Preparata believes. But, as we know, that is incorrect. Hitler did not benefit at all from that war; he did not want war and his generous peace efforts directed at Poland are proof enough of this fact. The Gleiwitz incident is null because there is no proof that the Nazis were behind any incident. In fact, an incident may not have even occurred. (See *Der Grosse Wendig*, Vol. 2.) It may have actually been a concocted 'radio incident,' as there is evidence that a British radio broadcast from out of Poland was the only actual "source" for the "incident." In other words, the Gleiwitz "attack" was an act of news media deception designed to get Germany and Poland at war with one another. We need archival evidence from Poland to substantiate this, but the argument appears sound and sensible. Hitler also did not want Germany to enter a state of war simply to reap profits or inherit world power. America did that. Britain collapsed after World War II: her High Financiers did her in to make some big money in her last "great" war. They knew the British Empire was on its way out and that America was the future, so this is why the only nation that really benefited from World War II was America. That's where the blame really needs to fall hardest: on America and its closest ally, England.

Finally, just because Göbbels remarked "the finances have suddenly improved" does not mean that they actually improved or improved just then. That was Göbbels' personal perception. Was he in-the-know? What if he found out that the finances improved after they actually had? What if he mistakenly thought that the party's finances were in a slump for awhile because someone had exaggerated when describing the financial situation? We must also ask to what *extent* the party's financial situation improved. We must be careful what we infer from this quote without further details of clarification or corroborating evidence.

Finally, we come to Suvorov's claim that Stalin financed and re-armed Hitler. Here's the official editorial review:

> Using new documents and reevaluating existing material, *The Chief Culprit* analyzes Joseph Stalin's strategic design to conquer Europe and his support for Germany, which helped bring Hitler to power and sustained him. Stalin's strategy leading up to World War II grew from Vladimir Lenin's belief that if World War I did not ignite the worldwide Communist revolution, then a second world war would be needed to achieve it. Stalin saw Germany as the power that would fight and weaken capitalist countries so Soviet armies could sweep across the European continent to the Atlantic.
>
> Viktor Suvorov reveals how Stalin conspired with German leaders to bypass the Versailles Treaty, which forbade German rearmament. Secretly, the Soviet Union trained German engineers and officers as well as provided bases and factories for war. In 1939, the nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Germany allowed Hitler to proceed with his plans to invade Poland. [...]

> The author debunks the myth that the Soviet Union was a victim of Germany's aggression. Instead, he insists that Stalin neither feared Hitler nor mistakenly trusted him. Suvorov argues that after Germany occupied Poland, defeated France, and started to prepare for an invasion of Great Britain, Hitler's intelligence services detected the Soviet Union's preparations for a major war against Germany. In 1940, Germany drafted a preemptive war plan, which it launched in June 1941, the invasion of the USSR.

We have proof that America, Britain and the USSR all supported or financed the NSDAP in some way. This contradicts that Hitler was an agent of the British or was funded by "Zionists."

Wikipedia offers the following about the election results:

> The Reichstag's initial opposition to Brüning's measures led to premature elections in September 1930. The republican parties lost their majority and their ability to resume the Grand Coalition, while the Nazis suddenly rose from relative obscurity to win 18.3% of the vote along with 107 seats in the Reichstag, becoming the second largest party in Germany. ...Brüning's measure of budget consolidation and financial austerity brought little economic improvement and was extremely unpopular. Under these circumstances, Hitler appealed to the bulk of German farmers, war veterans and the middle class, who had been hard-hit by both the inflation of the 1920s and the unemployment of the Depression. Hitler received little response from the urban working classes and traditionally Catholic regions....Hindenburg, influenced by the Camarilla, became increasingly estranged from Brüning and pushed his Chancellor to move the government in a decidedly authoritarian and right-wing direction. This culminated, in May 1932, with the resignation of the Brüning cabinet...Hindenburg appointed the nobleman Franz von Papen as chancellor, heading a 'Cabinet of Barons'. Papen was bent on authoritarian rule and, since in the Reichstag only the conservative DNVP supported his administration, he immediately called for new elections in July. In these elections, the Nazis achieved their biggest success yet and won 230 seats.
>
> The Nazis had become the largest party in the Reichstag *without which no stable government could be formed* (emphasis added).

We see from this information that unpopularity with the status quo favored the NSDAP. People and industry wanted stability. This must be factored into the equation. Preparata's thesis is simplistic. He is looking for a simple answer to a question that requires a comprehensive one. Nothing is as cut-and-dry as that. While we can certainly accept that America and Britain may have lent to the NSDAP (does this even matter?), we do not necessarily agree that they did it to start a war. There were factions in the U.S. and British governments that wanted war, but there were also factions that *opposed* war. History has shown us who won out.

Having been robbed of population, land and industry, and occupied by a hostile neighbor, Germany counted on eventual war regardless of the NSDAP. Guderian had spent 15 years compiling his treatise on tank-plane teams for the next war, long before Hitler committed himself to such a venture (see *Achtung — Panzer!* which was completed and published in 1937). The *Reichswehr* was receiving Soviet training and funding *before* Hitler was appointed Chancellor, so the argument that Hitler was somehow bought and paid for appears groundless. He walked into a touchy situation and had to be careful not to offend if he wanted power: his generals, contrary to popular accounts, attempted to run his self-confidence into the ground (see Geoffrey Megargee's *Inside Hitler's High Command*).

Hitler was not "conjured" by anyone, and he did his *own* manipulating. Hitler targeted Freemasons and Illuminists (see Appendix 5) and ordered them interned, their temples raided and their libraries destroyed. He stopped Communism dead in its tracks. He ended the crimes of High Finance in Germany and much of Europe. He curtailed the brash political power of the *Roman* Catholic Church in Germany. He put nearly all of Germany back to work before the war and employed the fairest tax system in the world at the time. Hitler even offered to completely disarm if the Allies did the same. They refused, so he rearmed. While most of us agree that Hitler was too heavy-handed with the Slavs and Poles, Hitler's heavy-handedness pales in comparison to the policies and heavy-handedness of the Allied powers (and even America and Britain today!), regardless of which one we are talking about. Any long, hard look at a Hitler speech or conversation reveals that Hitler was not only the least demanding and most level-headed of the leaders of the day, but he was justified in his war and aims. People seem to forget that an entire *empire* had just collapsed (the Habsburg Empire): the centuries-long established order of central and Eastern Europe had come to an abrupt halt and no one knew where things were headed. This idea that Hitler was some "loose cannon imperialist" who was 'out of synch' with the times is preposterous. Imperialism was the order of the day. We all seem to forget that Britain and America both had empires of their own, with over 400 million unwitting captives, and both nations—along with Poland and Russia—were hostile towards ethnic and religious minorities, including Jews. Hitler was the most racially tolerant and fair-minded in spite of his rhetoric. And this is a very important thing to realize: words speak louder than actions, not vice versa. Hitler may have said racist things, but he acted differently. Pudor's revelations on Freemasonry, among other things, will prove to readers that all is not what it seems on the "liberty, equality, fraternity" front.

The blame for the war rests squarely upon the shoulders of International High Financiers in America, France and Britain. Unlike Germany, which had lost territory and people by Versailles cunning, war was not in the national interests of the British, French or American people. It was, like World War I, in the interests of High Financiers operating out of those nations. Hitler was justified in his self-defense against Stalin, who had aggressive intent against Europe since before *Barbarossa*. The Western Allies, on the other hand, were unjustified in their war effort against Hitler. The fact that they switched to enemies of the USSR after '45 exposed the U.S. and Britain for the morally devoid and profit-driven entities they were. They fought only to turn profits in a "new" European consumer market.

Had either Stalin or Hitler truly been "servants of Zionism," then neither would have been annihilated. Why would the Zionists have destroyed their complicit puppet Hitler? That defies their self-interests and makes no sense. One by one each nation of the West succumbed to the machinations of International High Finance, but this doesn't mean that this cycle of war (and unwarranted demonization of enemies) must continue. The peoples of the world have the power and responsibility to resist their enslavement to debt. Hitler may have been naive, but he was never a pawn, nor was he "conjured" by the Allies. He was well aware of what was going on and how the High Finance game was played at the highest levels of the global chain of command. (Appendix 3) Hitler's loyalty was never bought and paid for. He remained loyal to *Germany* and her interests his entire life.

> The movement proceeds from the realization that the future of [our] nation is not guaranteed solely by the economy. The movement views the economy only as an indispensable servant in the life of the folk body and its national traditions. *It feels that an independent national economy is a necessity*, but does not see it as the primary feature or shaper of a strong state; rather, vice versa: ***only a strong, nationalistic state can uphold such an economy and provide it the opportunity to endure and freely develop***. (Adolf Hitler, *Der Weg zum Wiederaufstieg*, 1927)

~Veronica Clark, Luis Muñoz, Hans Krampe & Wilfried Heink

INTRODUCTION

All currency is fiat currency, including gold and silver. Gold, silver, platinum, seashells, wooden tally sticks, Indian beads, beaver pelts, gemstones: it doesn't matter. They are only precious if humans agree that they are precious via a social contract. It is the social contract that gives "value" to currency, regardless of what currency we use. Gold itself cannot be eaten or worn as clothing. Without human belief in the social contract (i.e. gold as the system of exchange), gold has no special worth beyond its general usefulness as a metal. If this strikes one as odd, then one does not understand money and one will devise all kinds of false theories about NS banking.

As a fiat currency, the price of gold can be manipulated. Therefore a "gold standard" will not necessarily save any given Depression economy. Bankers manipulated the price of gold to help establish the Fed in the first place. Instead, the value of a currency rests in the social contract, i.e. on the "full faith and credit of the people," so its value should rightly be based on the productivity of the nation's people, as Hitler's currency was. For a long time this was the case, even in the U.S. A more productive nation was a richer nation. Nazi Germany was based squarely on this principle.

Today the value of currency is based not on productivity, but on financial sleight of hand, which leads to national collapse. You can't eat numbers in computers. You can't drive them, wear them, use them as medicine—you can't even see them. It does not matter what kind of currency we use. Ultimately it may not even matter whether banking is publicly or privately controlled: What matters is ***who is in charge at the top***. If hyenas are in charge, then we are all slaves and our currency is worth less and less. If a man of the people is in charge, then "we the people" create the value of our currency via our productivity, and we all become prosperous.

What made NS-Germany so economically strong? Currency games? MEFO bills? Gold? How about none of the above? It was *enhanced productivity*. Hjalmar Schacht's schemes were just a means to that end. Coins, bank notes, and MEFO bills remained bits of metal and paper with no intrinsic worth. Their "worth" came from the personal productivity of each and every German citizen.

If nation 'A' is producing all manner of goods and services, and nation 'B' is not, then which nation's currency will be worth more? Normally it is nation 'A.' The USA has allayed this law via financial games, but this can only be temporary at best. The U.S. Empire will collapse. America has the biggest trade deficit in the world. Even if she got rid of the Fed today, she would remain impoverished unless she put her people back to work, made them productive and encouraged them to start trading with each other again.

Irresponsible financiers, bankers and policymakers are recklessly expanding credit. True, but why is this reckless (other than creating mountains of crippling debt)? It's reckless because International Financier money games are increasingly disconnected from the physical production of goods and services. In the American system, for example, "wealth" is mere paper wealth. This is truly, literally a Ponzi scheme, and all Ponzi schemes collapse. No exceptions. Those who refuse to understand these simple principles, and insist on using wild theories to obfuscate the issue, will never arrive at any useful solutions to these vexing debt and lending problems that have confronted the West for decades. And remember, the Fed is not a "central bank." It is a cartel of the big banks. Hence the American government cannot "bail out" anyone, since the government gets its money from the Fed. The Fed in turn cannot "bail out" anyone, since the Fed gets its money from the banks. The Fed *is* the banks, which Dr. Heinrich Pudor, in the following chapters, elucidates.

Whenever you hear about the government or the Fed "bailing out" something, just know that the banks are "bailing out" themselves. They move trillions back and forth by pressing a computer button. It's all a con game that only has power because the people of the world accept it as a social contract, and refuse to peek behind the curtain. If America employed the economic principles that Hitler employed, then America could solve all of its money problems very quickly. This may in fact be the biggest secret of the two world wars. But we'll let Dr. Pudor explain.

But first, here is an introduction to Dr. Heinrich Pudor. Pudor had a personal hatred of France and the USSR and did not agree with the policies of Gustav Stresemann, especially after Stresemann became Chancellor in August 1923. Gustav Stresemann's wife was Jewish. (Pudor himself had been married to a Jewish woman at one time, and lived with her in London.) Gustav Stresemann hated the Versailles Treaty, but felt that by obeying the terms of the Treaty Germany would quickly show that the Treaty was unworkable.

When Germany started defaulting on "reparations" payments (i.e. started reducing its shipments of coal and timber to France), France and Belgium used Black troops to invade and occupy the Ruhr district in January 1923. This enraged Pudor. German workers walked off their jobs, refusing to work for the French and Belgians that were occupying the Ruhr district. Within six months, Germany faced an economic crisis, with strikes, hyperinflation and huge unemployment. In August 1923 Gustav Stresemann formed a coalition with the Social Democrats, became Chancellor, called off the strikes and declared a state of emergency. Three months later came Hitler's Munich Putsch. After the putsch, Social Democrats fell away from Stresemann in the Reichstag, saying he was too lenient with Hitler and the Nazis. Stresemann lost his position as Chancellor on 23 November 1923 (fourteen days after Hitler's putsch in Munich). Stresemann was replaced as chancellor by Wilhelm Marx, but Stresemann retained his position as foreign minister.

In 1924 the French eventually agreed to America's Dawes Plan to restructure "reparations" payments. This involved a reorganization of the Reichsbank to make it more amenable to International Financiers, which again angered Pudor.

Back in 1922, Germany had signed the Treaty of Rapallo, in which Germany and the Soviets renounced all territorial and financial claims against one another. In early 1926, Stresemann (as foreign minister) started talking about making a new treaty with the Soviets, one in which Germany and the USSR pledged neutrality in the event of an attack on either by a third party for the next five years. He also started maneuvering to get Weimar Germany admitted as a permanent member of the League of Nations Security Council. Heinrich Pudor saw the League of Nations as a scam ruled by Jews, elitists and Freemasons. He saw France and the USSR as part of the overall web. Hence his apparent threats against Stresemann, which landed him in jail.

For the treaty with the USSR, and for the League of Nations move, Gustav Stresemann shared the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize with French Prime Minister Aristide Briand. This probably did not surprise Pudor, since international elitists have always used the Peace Prize for their own ends.

Pudor may have called himself a Zionist, as did a lot of Germans. In those days a Zionist was someone who wanted Jews to be collected in one nation outside of Europe. There were no Internet blogs, so people used pamphlets, and there was much bickering between anti-Semites of all stripes, just as there is today. In Weimar Germany there were verbal battles between people like Pudor, Theodor Fritsch, Richard Kunze and Otto Böckel (who died early, in 1923). *SA* members bickered. The Nazis bickered (e.g. the Strasser brothers). Everyone bickered. Even Jews bickered (e.g. Zionist vs. anti-Zionist Jews). Hitler's newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, entered into a debate with Pudor.

Pudor considered fellow "anti-Semites" useless. What had they accomplished? They said there should be laws against Jewish control, but Jews themselves wrote Germany's laws, so how could that work? Nothing could happen, in his view, until Germany realized that Jews saw themselves as locked in a war with non-Jews. Nothing could happen until Jewish hegemony over the banks and the media was broken. Amid so much crippling enmity and divisiveness, the only way Hitler could possibly bring order to Germany was by getting an alliance with the industrialists, and by getting into the center of government.

~Luis Muñoz

PROLOGUE TO DR. PUDOR'S WORKS

Were Soviet Communism, international financiers, and Franco-British Freemasonry interlinked? If so, how did NS-Germany relate to this network? Most importantly, how does this topic improve our understanding of today's political and economic crises?

Dr. Heinrich Pudor (1865-1943) had a special vantage point from which to address these questions. Born in Loschwitz (a borough of Dresden), he moved to Heidelberg, and then to Leipzig, where he studied psychiatry, philosophy and art history at the famous Leipzig University. Later, he moved to London, stayed for five years and then traveled extensively throughout Europe before returning to Leipzig in the German state of Saxony.

A keen observer of politics, culture, and international relations, Pudor lived through the unification of Germany in 1870, World War I, the Weimar Republic and the first ten years of the Third Reich, including the first four years of World War II. He witnessed these cataclysmic events first-hand and they moved him to critique Freemasonry, though not as a conspiracy, but as a loose network of politically and financially powerful individuals who had greatly influenced the direction of modern Western history.

Not to be confused with specific Freemasonic sects such as the "Illuminati," the Masonic ideological network is vast, and its symbols are everywhere. They are printed on Federal Reserve notes, depicted in paintings of historic individuals such as George Washington, and are plainly seen in the monuments and architecture of national capitols such as Washington, D.C.

Dr. Pudor names specific individuals involved, but his main concern is the Masonic ideology that binds this hidden network and keeps it going. For Pudor, this ideology infused not only the West, but Soviet Russia. It was characterized by imperialism and duplicity: the ideology's practitioners said one thing, but did the opposite. For example, senior members of the Masonic ideological network gave endless lip service to freedom and egalitarianism, but in practice they promoted slavery and elitism. Communism and Capitalism were the two subchapters of this overarching spirit, which united many world leaders in a "club," whether or not they personally communicated with one another. The National Socialists who opposed this spirit, and presented an alternative, were denounced as "evil" and earmarked for destruction.

The Hyenas of High Finance presents Dr. Pudor's unique views on all of this, derived from his having lived through Imperial Germany, Weimar Germany and NS-Germany. Pudor's views come from the historic powerhouse between East and West, a nation (Germany) that has the largest economy in Europe, and the fourth largest in the world.

Pudor was well known in his day, and was even sentenced in March 1926 to a year in prison for publishing items that allegedly threatened Gustav Stresemann, Germany's foreign minister. Stresemann himself had previously been Germany's chancellor for two months, but was voted out of office in the Reichstag when Social Democrats accused him of being too lenient with Hitler after the Nazis' failed Putsch in Munich. In 1926, Dr. Pudor felt that foreign minister Stresemann collaborated with French and Soviet Masonic circles against Germany and all of mankind. (Others might counter that Stresemann was simply trying to keep Germany together under the horrendous strain of the Versailles Treaty.)

Several other writers addressed similar topics in Pudor's day, such as Theodor Fritsch and Otto Böckel. Pudor was equally important, and he published more extensively than did the others; yet very few copies of his writings survive today, and little is known of his personal life.

The rarity of his surviving works alone makes it important that they be republished. They have further value in that Dr. Pudor, at first glance, seemed to totally agree with the National Socialists, yet ran afoul of them. Hence his viewpoints yield fresh insights into what the Nazis really thought. From Pudor's perspective, expressed via numerous self-published pamphlets, the Nazis had "sold out" to Jews, industrialists and the Masonic Spirit that infused Bolshevism and Capitalism alike. In self-published magazines such as *Swastika*, Pudor carried on a protracted debate with the early Nazis' own magazine, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, edited by Alfred Rosenberg. The Nazis in turn felt that Pudor was too radical, especially his anti-Judaism. They felt that prudence and caution were needed if the party was to get into power and raise Germany above and beyond a maelstrom of rioting and unemployment. To overcome the bickering of the masses, the party had to form alliances with rich industrialists. Its members even had to cooperate with international financiers—at least, initially. No other route to power existed in the real world, except by Communist-style revolutions, which devolved into bloodbaths and despotism.

The Nazis were just as anti-Masonic as Pudor, but all revolutionary movements entail squabbling and bickering among proponents. Despite this, the Nazis succeeded because their core leadership managed to keep principles above personal egos. Pudor himself might have settled down and taken a place in the Reich if he had been younger, but he was already 68 years old when Hitler became chancellor.

For the first two years after the Nazis took power, they treaded cautiously with regard to Jews and financiers. In September 1933 they banned Pudor's *Swastika* magazine as a political liability because of its flagrant anti-Judaism. (For the same reason, Julius Streicher was never allowed to advance beyond the station of Gauleiter of Franconia, and in 1940 was stripped of all public offices.) That might have been the end of Pudor's problems with the Nazis, but after *Swastika* was banned he started publishing pamphlets that accused senior Nazis of corruption and duplicity. On 14 November 1933 the Nazis jailed him for eight months as "protective custody." Released on 5 July 1934 at age 69, Pudor became somewhat autobiographical in his writings, but continued to produce valuable critiques of Masonic ideology, especially its Franco-American form. Two publications from this period are presented here: *The International Relations of Jewish High Finance: France's Finance Jews* and *The International Relations of Jewish High Finance: America's Finance Jews* (original titles).

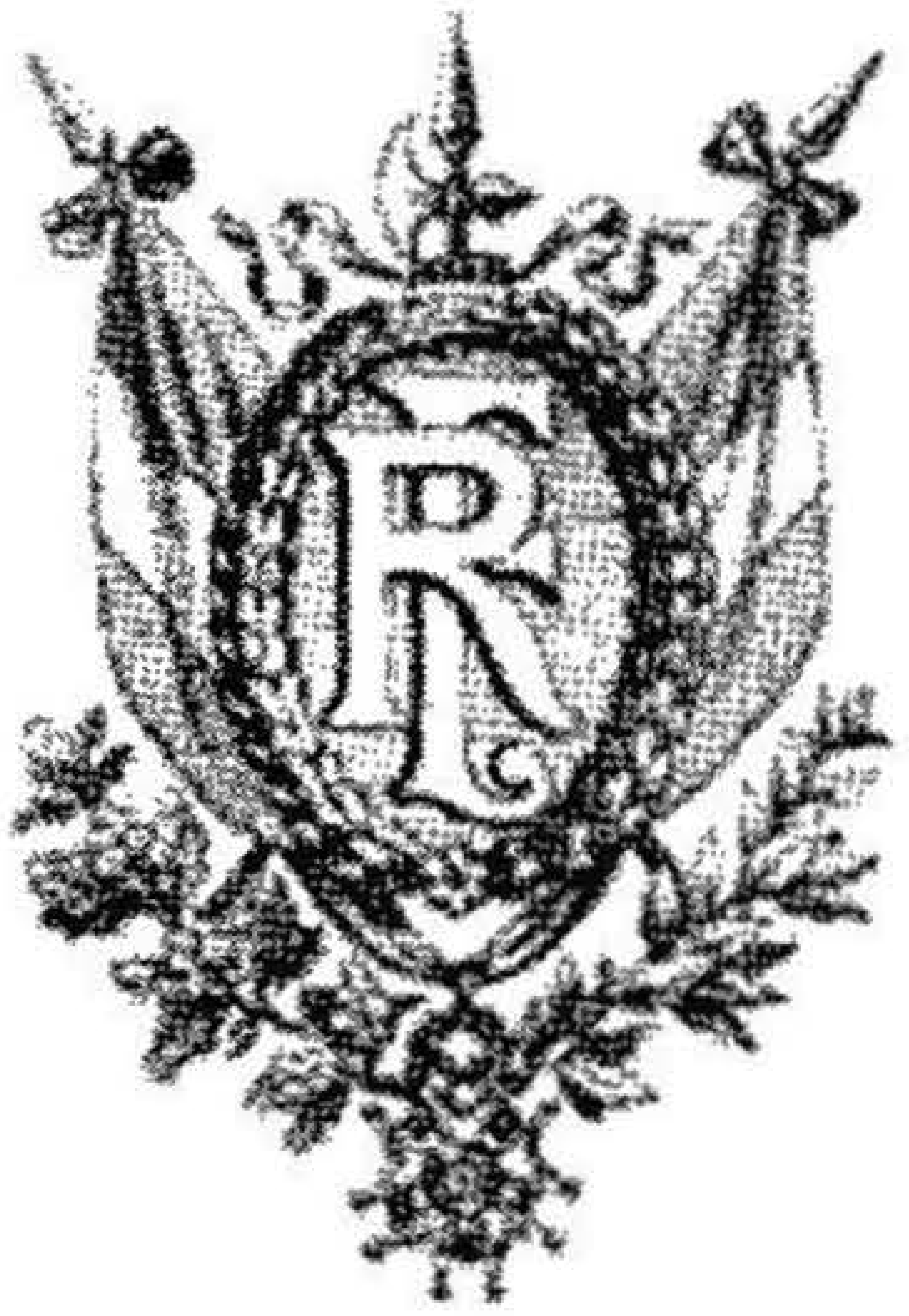
In his final years, Pudor was caught selling his older material (much of which the Nazis had banned because it slandered specific leaders, including Hitler). He was formally put on trial, but he died in 1943 before the trial concluded.

~Luis Muñoz

PART I

THE HIGH FINANCIERS OF FRANCE

"As we want to be Freemason, we do so without regard to race, nationality or language."

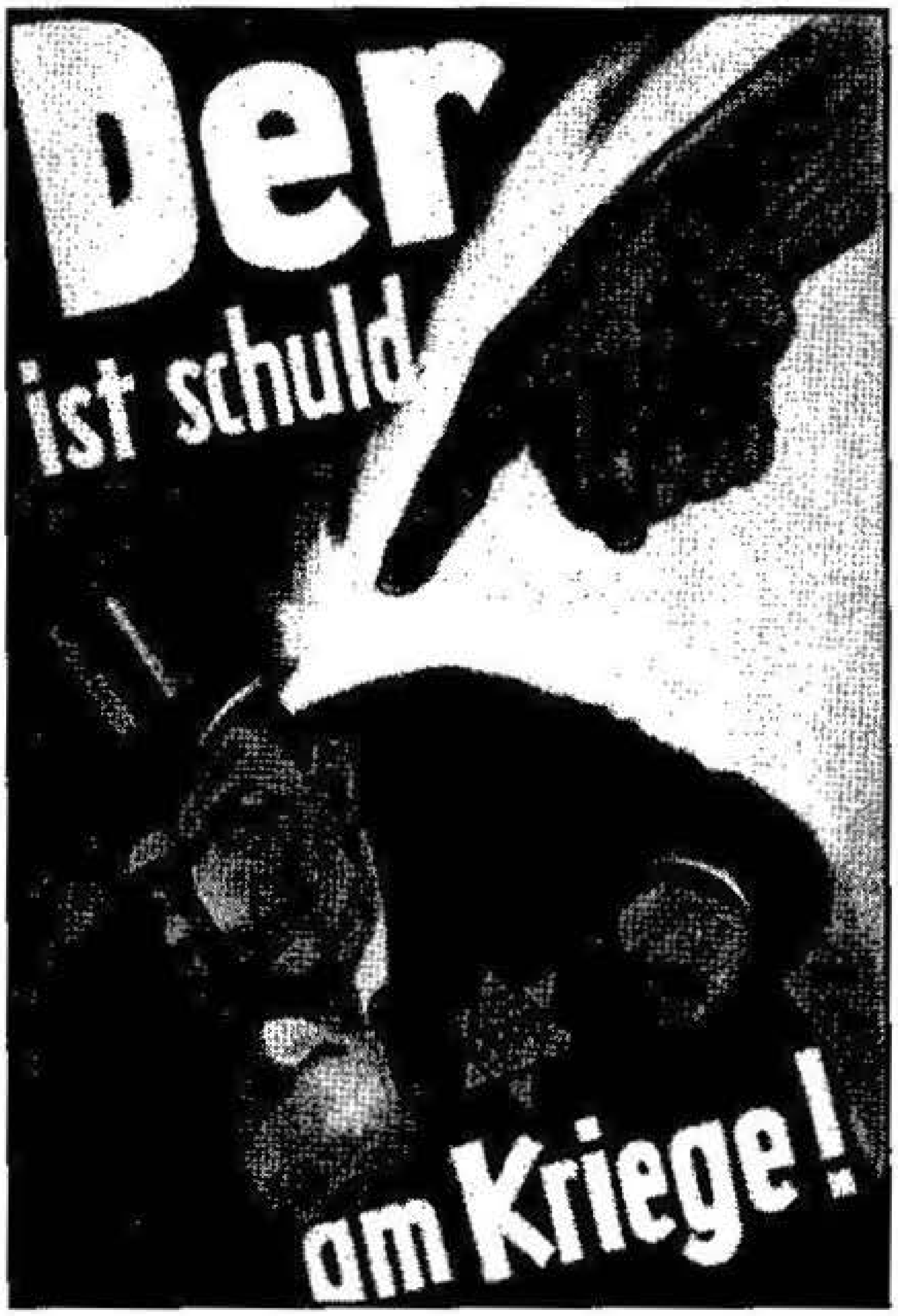


When observing France today, one must note that, above all:

1. France is a Republic of Freemasonry;
2. France is a Republic of Rothschild;
3. France is edging closer and closer to the Soviet Union.

In fact, the golden R.F. in the coat of arms **[above]** of the French state stands for "Rothschild Frères."

We will explain more about all of this a bit later on. Partial proof of the above was offered in my previous publications. It is of no consequence that in some provinces [of France] the ethnic German component of the population is greater either strictly politically or in the politics of finance. On the other hand, France is being increasingly taken over by the black race. In a recent article in the Heidelberg paper *Deutsche Zukunft*, under the heading "France as a Problem," it states: "France represents a vanguard or even the main force of the black world, which is in motion from Arabia to the Atlantic. Seen from a racio-biological perspective, France does not actually belong to the community of white nations anymore." This is obviously exaggerated, but it elucidates the danger we are under: "France, Scourge of the World" (Ertel-Breithaupt). Not only is France our neighbor, but she is situated all across the black world, so her military conscripts are increasingly of the black race. France is now beginning to construct a tunnel under the Mediterranean to connect Europe to Africa. Because of and since the Freemasonic Revolution of 1789, France became the "Scourge of Europe," and by her close ties to Soviet-Judea, increasingly fulfills this role.



We should also remember that Paris is the base of the "Alliance Israélite Universelle." (Its president, since 1933, is Professor G. Levi). This Alliance had already stated in 1915: "All the Jews of this world have to declare themselves against Germany, this being the only way to 'free Israel from serfdom'." Not only that, and in connection with this, France is the center of the Grand Orient, together with the Suprême Conseil de l'Ordre, the highest office of World Freemasonry. We said it already: République Francmaçonnique ["Freemasonic Republic"]. "The revolution of 1789 was a purely Judeo-Masonic undertaking." All leaders of the revolution were Freemasons and members of the dreaded Jacobiner Club [Jacobin Club: the radicalized nucleus of the French revolutionary movement], including Talleyrand, Mirabeau and the Duke of Orléans, Grandmaster of the Supreme Orient of France. The high degree Mason Felix Portal stated that which is true, but often denied: "The French Revolution had its beginning in the work of the lodge." One hundred years after the revolution, the official publication of Freemasonry *Chaine d'Union* stated: "Freemasonry prepared for the revolution of 1789 and has the duty to continue its work. The mood of the people demands it." (Statement of the Grand Orient of France, dated 16 July 1889.) This can also be found in Wilhelm Ohr's essay, "The French Spirit and

Freemasonry." These are the words of the Freemason Desmons at the 1900 International Congress of Freemasonry in Paris: "The 26 August 1789 Proclamation of Human Rights and the Rights of Citizens can be seen as a Magna Charta not only for France, but for *all* nations."

There is continuity between the French and Russian revolutions and today's Soviet Republic. In light of this observation, the present cooperation between France and Soviet-Judea makes sense. In a secret meeting of the "Grand Orient of France" on 20 December 1925, the presiding Brother [Br.] Corneau stressed the very significant contribution Bolshevism made to the termination of the World War. (When the Masonic Grand Orient of Paris has a meeting, it is just about equal to a gathering of the officers of the "Alliance Israélite.") Br. Dupré demanded that the Swiss Grand Lodge "Alpina" give full support to Bolshevism. Their two Grand Masters, Quartier-le Tente († 1925) and Reverchon († 1927) are convinced that the whole of Freemasonry has to solidly support the Russian revolutionary movement, but without stirring any attention. They finally agreed at their meeting to prepare the approval of Bolshevist guidelines, but only to do so under the cover of "Studies of Bolshevik Theories." For more information on this, see *Freiheitskämpfer* (special edition of 29 January 1935).

But long before that their theories turned into practice when, in 1802, the infamous lodge "Art et travail" opened in Paris. It was the gathering place for Russian anarchists in Paris and it also became a center of studies on Lenin, Trotsky, Bela Khun and also Scheidemann. Vandervelde, Jaurés, Thomas, Gompers and Branting preached there about the international solidarity of Marxism. (And maybe also about its emergence from Freemasonry.)

The so-called League of Human Rights is also located in France, and in 1934 it still had 148,743 members. At their Congress in 1923, a resolution was passed beginning with the words:

> We are deeply moved by the present animosity caused by laws stressing the differences between the races, a phenomenon of which is an unavoidable consequence of nationalism, but especially by the renewed anti-Judaism that rages in certain countries. Therefore, holding true to the declaration of Human Rights which asks for binding equality of all citizens of a nation, we demand equality without exception to ancestry, etc.

The Jewish-Masonic League of Human Rights was originally established to hasten the collapse of the monarchy, and was freshly established in 1889 as a consequence of the Dreyfus Affair. The League tends to refer to Voltaire. [Ed. Poincaré served as the editor of the *Voltaire* for some time.]

Before we really examine the Jews of French finance, we will look at the

activities of Br[other] Raymond Poincaré **[pictured left]** that are still felt today, and about whom the paper *La Vieille France* wrote the following, on 31 October 1923: "Quand Poincaré tombera, la justice reprandra [*sic*] la liberté." ["If Poincaré falls, freedom and justice will be restored.] He retired in 1929 and died in 1934. When Germany passed a major defense budget in 1913, he raised the conscription limit to 3 years for French recruits. He acquiesced to [Georges Benjamin] Clemencéau and both were united by their common hatred of Germany. As president of the Versailles Reparations Committee, he was partly successful in fulfilling their wishes. The best characterization of Poincaré was written by the excellent political economist François Delaisi, who proved that Clemencéau was a paid agent of Jewish finance:

> Not only is Poincaré a shifty and tough politician, but one who played on the insecurity and fear of the French people to the benefit of his imperialistic plans. He is the agent of powerful financial and industrial groups that use the courts, senate and cabinet for their own benefit. For 20 years, while he was in office as president and premier, he looked after the interests of certain groups in the senate and cabinet.

According to Delaisi, these groups included: the "Comité des Forges," with the Schneider-Creuzot industrial firm at its head [founded in 1836 by Joseph Eugène and Adolphe Schneider]; the Comité Houillères, whose president until recently was Charles Laurent; the combine of French chemical industries (Saint-Gobain); and the Union Parisienne under Schneider. These interests elevated Poincaré to the Presidency. (Sinowjew said of the "Tiger" Clemencéau: "He is a man whose law is the will of a banker.") One really must study the dealings of Schneider [Groupe Schneider at Le Creusot/France] and its colleagues to understand the politics of Poincaré.

Not to stray from the topic at hand, but as the name **(Point carré)** suggests this was no "three point" but a "four point" [i.e. **"square"] Brother!** According to *Deutsche Notwehr* (16 October 1932), he was **the baptised grandson** of the

Jew Viereggl. [Translator's note: This is a play on words between "Poincaré" and "Vieregal," which translates as "four-the-same."] His stepfather Charles Freund-Deschamps was Jewish, and had emigrated from the German part of Bohemia to France. He was involved in property transactions and became president of the French-Czech League and married Poincaré's widowed mother. His personal friend is Paul Strauss, who he helped to the position of Minister of Health. The Jew Hermann Sloog accompanied him on a journey to London. He spoke as a Jew does in front of the press: "There will never be enough Jews in France" (*Völkischer Beobachter*, 8 February 1922). Poincaré was born in 1860 in the little town of Bar-le-Duc, Lorraine. He later became a lawyer and was Minister of Finance of the French Republic three times. The occupation of the Ruhr was *his* work, which he carried out with his well known vindictive and deceitful ways, but he miscalculated in light of the outcome.

Anyway, the Jewish role in the armaments industry and high finance is the most important aspect to us right now, as these interests are influencing politics even today. Only with this knowledge is it possible to comprehend the signing of the Franco-Soviet military treaty in February 1936. In characterizing Schneider-Creuzot, we should remember that when that company, in 1922 via the American Industrial Development Co—which is part of the group—desired a loan of $10 million, it was granted within 15 minutes. The banks involved were: Morgan & Co, Guaranty Trust Co, National City Bank, Harris Forbes and Co, Lee Higginson & Co, and Halsey Stuart & Co. In regards to the infamous "Comité des Forges," concerning the combined French heavy industry and armament industry: in 1933 the French parliament called for an investigation to find out how this committee took possession of former German industries in Alsace-Lorraine after the Great War. A whitewash and cover-up soon followed, which helped the government and Mr. Poincaré who, shortly before his death [1934], was also involved in the Suez-Canal scandal. Which incidents were the reasons for the scandal surrounding the Comité des Forges? In 1927 the French public became aware that the Comité des Forges took possession of the German iron and steel plants located in Lorraine, worth ₣8 billion. They were taken over for just ₣480 million, but even this giveaway amount was *further reduced* to ₣180 million, to be repaid over 20 [!!] years. Among the former German owners were the large-scale industrialists Röchling and Thyssen, the Stumm brothers (Saar district), the Mine and Smelter Association of Lorraine, and the smelting plants of Bombach. In 1927 the French Congressman Cluzel released an in-depth report about this disgraceful state of affairs. But as mentioned before, the matter was suppressed—at least partly because the liquidation of the iron and steel industry of Lorraine was closely connected to the outbreak of war in 1914. A Paris financial journal declared: "The World War was a war of the 'Comite des Forges,' with the aim of regaining the ore mines of Lorraine."

And what is going on with the French Air Force? The Minister for Aviation is the Jew General Dénain. (His real name is "El Naïm" (after "Le Grand Occident").) In 1914 he was a cavalry officer, and during the war he became chief of the air force in North Africa, stationed at Salonika. The periodical *Der Judenkenner* (April 1935) said: "He joined Freemasonry during the war and they helped him in his advancement after the war." Under the Presidency of Br. Gaston Doumergue he became Military Attaché to Warsaw, then commander of the third aviation sector, and finally entered the general staff of the air force. High degree Brother Pierre Lot helped him into the department for general aviation and Br. Doumergue promoted him to Minister of Aviation. Something like this can only happen in a Jewish republic, namely in Russia or France.

A statistic was published in the excellent anti-Judaist paper *La Vieille France* in 1923 (No. 330, 31. X.): The Republic has three times the nobility than before 1789. Today we have 460 princes and dukes, compared to 238 under the King. So much for the Jewish "republic" of France! Most of these princes and dukes are Jews, half-Jews or related to Jews. The Paris House of Rothschild made up a good handful of these nobles. (See the first booklet of my series). Owners of noble castles under the Star of David are: Héricourt (Schwob), Croisset (Francis Wiener), Bassan (E. Cohen), Turenne and Antigny (Meyer), Duc de Montmorency (Blumenthal), Duc de Grammont (Rothschild), Duc de Noaillis (Bischoffsheim), Prince de Lucinge (whose first wife was the daughter of the Jew Cahen d'Anvers; his second wife was the daughter of the Jew Ephrussi).

France today has only 25% "Nordic" blood. According to Burgdörfer, the ethnic non-French population is 6 million or 15%. In fact, in 1932 Alsace-Lorraine had France's highest birthrate, also according to Burgdörfer. In 1910 the German-speaking population of France was 1,634,000!

The following chart by Burgdörfer shows the relationship between the ethnic groups:

	1810	1910	1930
Germanic	31.6 %	34 %	30 %
Romanic	33.7 %	24.3 %	24.4 %
Slavic	34.7 %	41.7 %	45.6 %

Here are the statistics for 1932 for every 1000 inhabitants:

In France (without Alsace-Lorraine)	17.3 live births,
In Alsace-Lorraine alone	19.2 live births.

The fact that France has a shrinking population is well known. She thus undertook positive measures to enhance motherhood and "the family." The results are encouraging.

The population surplus per 1000 inhabitants:

1913	1.1%,
1932	1.5%.

An estimated 10% of the French people are over the age of 65. There is no reliable statistic about the Jewish segment of France, but there's no doubt that their highest concentration is in the south. Fritsch's *Manual of the Jewish Question* does not elaborate on this.^ On p. 86 we read:

> Since the time of Henry IV, the awarding of titles of nobility to merchants and moneyed citizens increased steadily. By buying "noble" property, the buyer received the title with it. Two sons of the well known Jew Samuel Bernard became dukes by buying such properties. They married daughters of noble families. So, it appears that old Samuel became the grandfather of a few duchesses and countesses.

Author Fritsch also touches on "Hirsch-Berr"—weapons manufacturer, moneychanger, Freemason and Jew "Lippmann-Cerf-Beer," or for short, "Cerf-Beer" or "Cerfbeer." He contributed money toward the revolution of 1789. He is a relative of Rabbi Salomon Cerf-Lippmann-Beer, who spoke the famous words: "We must forget where we come from. Let there be no more German Jew; no more Portuguese Jew! Though we are scattered across the globe [among many nations], we are ***one Volk***." NB [*Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro.*] Today, Cerf (=Hirsch) is a common Jewish surname in France and Germany.

^ Theodor Fritsch also wrote the better known book The Riddle of the Jews' Success, published in English in 1927 under the pseudonym F. Roderich-Stoltheim.

We previously discussed Jewish Minister of Aviation "General" Dénain. In the new Cabinet of 1936, next to the radical left-leaning Socialist Sarraut, we find the Minister for Colonial Affairs Stern (suspected Jew) and the Jewish Minister for Postal Affairs Mandel, whose real name is Jéroboam Rothschild. He is a 33rd degree Freemason, who was called to the Order of B'nai B'rith. According to ***Judenkenner*** (8 January 1936), he is Clemencéau's son with the wife of his tailor. The Prime Minister himself announced his political creed in the following terms: "We believe in the unconditional necessity of the (Jewish) League of Nations, because we believe in the unconditional necessity of a collective security." (Rousing applause from the Communists and Socialists). He was dedicated to the traditions of Herriot-Briand. Herriot ("mon ami Litwinow") resigned as executive of the Radical Socialist Party in 1936, and at the same time tended to his resignation as Minister of State. But his significant influence is felt to this day. Foreign Minister (until 1934) Barthou's legacy was the encirclement of Germany. Because of his efforts, Soviet Russia was admitted into the League of Nations.

To explain his reasoning, his letter to a Jewish paper reads:

> For a World Jewish Congress there is nothing more urgent, more decent—no more a proper task than to declare the synchronization of all religions and equality of all races before the law, if not simply for humanitarian reasons. The French Revolution accomplished this equality, but all civilization has to be awakened from a threatening relapse.

This Louis Barthou, the archenemy of Germany and in league with Poincaré, has for four decades played a leading role in French politics. Eighteen times in these forty years he was a minister and his main task, from beginning to end, was the encirclement and exploitation of Germany. He was born in the Lower Pyrenees in 1862 and, as generally known, was murdered on 15 October 1934. In this endeavor [against Germany] he served as Prime Minister in 1913; in this endeavor he was President of the Reparations Commission from 1922 – 1926; and in this endeavor he served as Foreign Minister until his death. *He* was the one behind the law to increase conscription to three years as a weapon against Germany, and he and Poincaré were the most influential, maybe even the most important, French politicians of all.

And now we have Flandin in the new cabinet of Sarraut (1936)? On 14 February 1936, he pleaded for ***immediate ratification*** [emphasis original] of the French-Soviet Pact, based on the existing Czechoslovak-Russian and Romanian-Russian pacts.

On the same day, Soviet Marshal Tuchaschewski was invited to visit armament plants, paying special attention to Schneider-Creuzot's factories. On 11 February 1936 the Paris *Journal* put it this way: "Moscow prepares the French elections; Moscow caused the collapse of the French government; Moscow got rid of Laval." The American Senator Nye, when looking into President Wilson's machinations, addressed Congress by saying: "Today a situation exists in which the international armaments speculators work towards war to increase their business." *Le Journal* also wrote on 10 February 1936:

"The mutinies in Brest and Toulon show how Soviet-Russia's agents work unhindered on French soil as well as how they operate and come up with detailed plans, when provided with the necessary funds, for Civil War." (Compare this to the case of the Comintern agent Eberlein who, when arrested, was carrying millions on him for the Communist press. It was a case so serious that "it will never go to trial.")

What was the source of this money influx? Who channeled these funds to Soviet-Judea? Why it came from the International Jewish financial centers of course! Others are *finally* realizing this fact. The *Weltdienst* printed the following in 1936:

> One should not forget that the Bolshevik Revolution was financed by several Jewish money centers; so, in a way, the Russian Revolution was founded by International High Finance as an instrument of power by International Judea.

In the same issue of *Weltdienst* is a 1919 report of a high French official, on duty in the U.S., who said: "There is irrevocable proof that the Soviet Union is a creation of International High Finance and is the means to destroy the Aryan nations and help Judaism on the way to victory." King Edward VIII had the audacity to allow the Jew Litwinow to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased King, as the representative of the Soviet Union. (He was the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.) Litwinow was also invited by the King for breakfast and he [the King] subsequently granted him a conference. Foreign Minister [Robert Anthony] Eden invited him to dinner. Litwinow also inspected plants of the English armaments industry, and shortly thereafter he went to France for the same purpose! At the same time Marshal Tuchaschewski received an inspection tour of British defense industry plants, similar to his tour in France.

But let's return to the French ministers and members of parliament who were or are serving Judaism and international finance. (To understand this, how should one think of the English Royalty other than that it's becoming increasingly Jewish? See my essay "The Jews of English Finance.") Herriot took over from Pierre Laval, who was, apparently, a half-Jew and Freemason. His daughter married the French Ambassador to Rome, Chambrun. He was somewhat leaning towards the middle of French politics and declared in the Chamber on 29 December 1935: "The French-Russian Agreement is not a military pact (huh?), but an agreement for mutual assistance, and is in accordance with the principles of the League of Nations and in compliance with the Treaty of Locarno." Also, Laval claimed that he asked François-Poncet to relay a note to our German Reich Chancellor informing him of the imminence of the signing of the Franco-Russian pact, regretting Germany's non-participation. The new Foreign Minster, Flandin, worked toward an immediate signing of the pact, as mentioned before.

Pierre Étienne Flandin **[pictured left]** was born in Paris in 1889, the son of the Attorney General. He became a lawyer. In 1913 he was Secretary to Millerand; in 1926, Minister of Trade in Millerand's cabinet. In Laval's cabinet he became Minister of Finance. On 28 December 1935 the dissolution of Freemasonry was on the agenda in the chamber. Flandin voted *for* the Freemasons!

Before we discuss French politics any further, let's look at French high finance. Many of the leading Jews of money and finance, including foremost of all the House of Rothschild, were previously discussed in this series. The fact that *seven* Rothschild barons are at the head of railroad companies shows what power the Rothschilds exert on France. One glance at the Paris address book will convince you.

Baron Edmond James de Rothschild died in 1935. He was the grandson of Mayer Anselm and married his cousin Adelheid, the daughter of Wilhelm Karl von Rothschild of Frankfurt. He founded their Palestinian branch with ₣80 to 100 million, thereby acquiring half of the Jewish properties in Palestine.

The very influential banking family Dreyfus owns no less than six Paris banks, including "Bloch-Tréfousse et Cie." The largest of these banks belongs to Louis Dreyfus, the owner of the paper *L'Intransigeant*, which is very influential with respect to the grain market not only in France, but everywhere, especially in America. On 27 November 1932, *Le Miroir* printed the following about this grain-pusher: "qu'il ne, pent pas sortir un boisseau de blé au Canada, à quelque destination que ce soit, sans qu'il passe par les mains du Juif Dreyfus de New York, ou par une de ses filiales." ["One does not send a bushel of wheat to Canada, or anywhere else in the world for that matter, without going through the Jew Dreyfus in New York or one of its subsidiaries."]

To repeat, when a capital investment is announced in the press in today's 1936 Germany or Switzerland, or anywhere else for that matter, the following names of companies will jump out at you: Dreyfus or J. Dreyfus and Co next to Mendelssohn & Co; Hardy & Co; Bleichröder, Delbrück, Schickler & Co; Bethmann Brothers; Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie; Straus & Co; M.M. Warburg & Co; H. Aufhäuser; A. Levy & Co; and so on. (See, for example, "New Prussian Treasury Notes" of 1 January 1936 or "The 4.5% Treasury Notes of the German State Railroad Company of 1936!!")

In Frankfurt am Main there's a J Dreyfus & Co, the same as that in Berlin, and also Louis Dreyfus & Co. The Dreyfuses of Frankfurt are related to the Bings (Dreyfus-Bing), and they in turn to the Warburgs. I do not know if there is a relationship between Captain Dreyfus (later Colonel), well known due to the espionage trial against him, and the Dreyfus banking family. He died in Paris on 12 July 1935 at the age of 76. The *Judenkenner* reported a positive turn in the trial of the Jew Dreyfus, i.e. since Emile Zola published the article "J'accuse."

The Seligmans are another Jewish-French banking family. They own banks in just about every country. In Paris they are Seligman Fréres et Co; in New York, J&W Seligman & Co; in London, Seligman Bros. Ltd; and in Germany, Seligmann (in Hannover, Hamburg, Karlsruhe and Cologne). In 1811, Seligmann lent money to the King of Bavaria. Jesse Seligman is the treasurer (*Kassierer*) for the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Dr Siegmund Seligmann, head of the *Continental*, was made Honorary Citizen by the Marxist city of Hanover. The Seligmans and Warburgs are prototypical examples of the international relationships of Jewish finance families. They are related to the Loebs of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, (Guta Loeb is married to Isaac Seligman of New York); to the Wormsers (Julia Wormser is married to Jefferson Seligman of New York); also to the Guggenheims (Benjamin Guggenheim is married to Florette Seligmann of the New York branch); three times to the Wassermanns (Sophie Wassermann, Paris, is married to David Seligman; Max Wassermann, Paris, is married to Leonore Seligman; Edward Wassermann, New York, is married to Emma Seligman); also to the Frankfurt metal dealer and Jew Merton (Eva Merton is married to Charles David Seligman); to the Hirsches (Leopold Hirsch is married to Mathilde Seligman); to the Cohens (Sam. M. Cohen is married to Sara Seligman); to the Messels (Lina Messel married Isaac Seligman); to the Wertheims (Herrmann Wertheim married Gladys Seligman, New York). In addition, they are related to the following Jewish families: Beer, Spiegelberg, Hellmann, Lilienthal, Arnold, Levy, Bernsheim, Michel (Paris), Bernheimer (New York), Seligsberg (New York); and through the London line to: Levi, **Beddington,** Mayer, Seligsberg; and through the Frankfurt line to: Levi (twice), **Rosenthal,** **Stern** (twice), Stettheimer, Gans, Hirsch, Uhlfelder and Kohn. **NB. The Seligman Paris** bank branch furnished the major part of the **French loan to Russia in 1936.**

As a matter of fact, a co-owner of this bank is the Russian Caggan (a.k.a. Nikolaus Abramiliwitsch), who is married to the niece of Prime Minister Sarraut. As a result of his connections, the industrialist Ernst Mercier (of the Paris Electrical Industry) was invited to Russia where he was awarded large contracts for the electrification of the Ukraine. (*Völkischer Beobachter*, 20 February 1936). No wonder this Mercier is so vigorously pushing to get French loans for freshly communized Russia approved. After the Franco-Soviet pact was signed in the senate, the anti-pact paper *Quotidien* asked the government three questions:

> 1. [Ed. Pertaining to a loan contingency:] Is it true that the Bank of Seligman, whose chief executive has close ties to the Soviet government, made the granting of the ₣800 million loan [to France] contingent upon the finalization of the Franco-Russian Pact?
>
> 2. Is it true that in order to accomplish the ratification of this pact, money had to flow into election accounts? [Ed. In other words, were French senators paid by the Communists, including Seligman, to vote a certain way?]
>
> 3. Did the Bank of Seligman promise that when the pact is signed a great amount of money will flow into the election accounts of certain people?

So, again, we have proof positive that Jewish High Finance is propagating revolutions in many countries. Horace Finaly is not very well known by average people, but he's the Hungarian Jewish financial consultant for large bank institutions and principal investor in "Agence Havas," which he himself oversees.

One fact seems to come up constantly. On this the *Völkischer Beobachter* of 20 September 1923 reports: Most telegraph companies were founded by Jews and are run in a Jewish manner: the "Wolff Bureau" and "Reuter Bureau," for instance, the latter of which was founded by the Jew Josaphat who, together with Dr Siegmund Engländer, combined the two under the "Bureau Reuter." The Wolff and Reuter companies were connected to "Agence Havas" and "Agence Stefani" in Rome. So, up until now, we were under a Jewish news monopoly, with serious consequences. The Führer put a stop to that. The *Gazetta del Popolo* wrote in February 1936: "Honestly, one is forced to admit that we now have a news service with clarity and objectivity ever since Hitler created the Deutsche Nachrichtenbüro, instead of another Reuter and Havas." Incidentally, Julius Reuter was made a nobleman by Duke Ernst von Coburg-Gotha, to "Baron Reuter."

The very troublesome Action française is run by the "diplomat" of the Action française, with funds supplied by the [city of?] Orleans. This "diplomat" is none other than the mega-financier Jacob Bainville, who was awarded the "Cross of the Legion of Honor" by Millerand. In addition, the following Jews and Jewesses also received awards: Jean Bloch, René Bloch, Desiré Cohen, Louis Daltroff, André Haguenauer, Pierre Humble (Blum), Mlle. Jérusalémy, Ernst Lévy, Pierre Lièvre, Moog dit Mach, F. Rodriguez, Lehmann, Maurice Azoulan, Bell, Godchaux, Weiller dit Javel, Zimmern (*Le Miroir*, "La France Juive," 4 December 1932). Toward the end of 1935, director Löwenstein of the Czech Skoda Armament Works [taken over by the Nazis during World War II], was awarded the "Grand Cross" of the Legion of Honor. Also, previously and so honored was the notorious, one-time secretary of the foreign ministry, Philippe Berthelot (had a Jewish mother), who died in 1934 leaving a fortune of ₣200 million. What's more, one of the prime suspects in the Stavisky Trial, Wurz (a Privy Counsel), was even a high officer in the Legion of Honor. The Jew Cornelius Herz, financed by Clemencéau, was also involved.

The printed media is part of the Jewish international power structure; this is the case in France too. The Paris paper *Figaro* is owned by the Jew Cotnareanu from Romania. His real name is "Chatz." Coty of the perfume producing empire assisted him greatly, and to show his gratitude he married his wife after their divorce. The *Weltdienst* (15 July 1935) had much to say about the French press being increasingly overtaken by Jews. The principal investors in the *Revue de France* include the Rothschild banker Fréres, the Jewish banker Henry Bauer, Michel Lazard, Georg Bramswig, Willy Blumenthal, Henbauer, Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe and Jacques Stern. The main investor in the *Editions de France* is the Jew Edmund Weinstein from Bayard, Geoffrey, & Weinstein, in which he is also invested. How about the *Gringoire*? The Jewish investors in this publication are Joseph Kessel, Maurice Fischer and Charles Levy. The *L'Echo de Paris* is under the direction of the Jews Simond and Hirsch, the latter writing under the name "Hutin." And lest we forget good old Jacques Ebstein who plays a leading role at *L'Ordre*. And *La Chronique parlementaire* and *La Kritique Littéraire*—mainly run by the Jews Alfred Gilbert and Pierre Loewel. Among the editors of *La Liberté* are the Freemasons H. Lemery and Robert Kemp, along with the Jew Max Fischer. *Le Jour*'s editor is the Freemason and Jew, Hecker, and so forth and so on.

Since November 1935 even the periodical *Le droit de vivre* has been under the Jew Bernard Lecache, who is part of the "League to Fight Anti-Semitism." We already looked at the Jew Finaly: he reigns over 200 provincial and 4 major Paris newspapers, among them *Le Petit Journal*, *L'Oeuvre*, and even the right-wing paper ***L'Ami du Peuple***!

An offshoot of Agence Havas is *Périodique Publicité*, which in turn is in control of *Candide*, *Ric et Rac*, and *Je suis partout*. Other papers under Agence Havas are: *Société Nouvelle de Publicité*, the *Annales*, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, the *Publications Hachette* and the *Journaux de Taillandier*. At the founding of the Communist paper *L'humanité*, in 1904, the following people were involved: A. Dreyfus, Louis Dreyfus, Lévy Bruhl, Dr Levy Brahms, Rouff, Herr Lachs, Solomon Reinach, Léon Picard; also, the Jews Bloch, Lévy, Grumbach, Zierowsky, Cazewitch, Rodriguez and Léon Blum. The only remaining ones are: *Le Grand Occident* and *Libre Parole* since *Vieille France*, I'm sorry to say, went under years ago. French fascism, under Marcel Bucard, does not agree with [our] racial principles. (See the *Völkischer Herold* of 14 December 1934, "The increasingly growing Jewish population of France.")

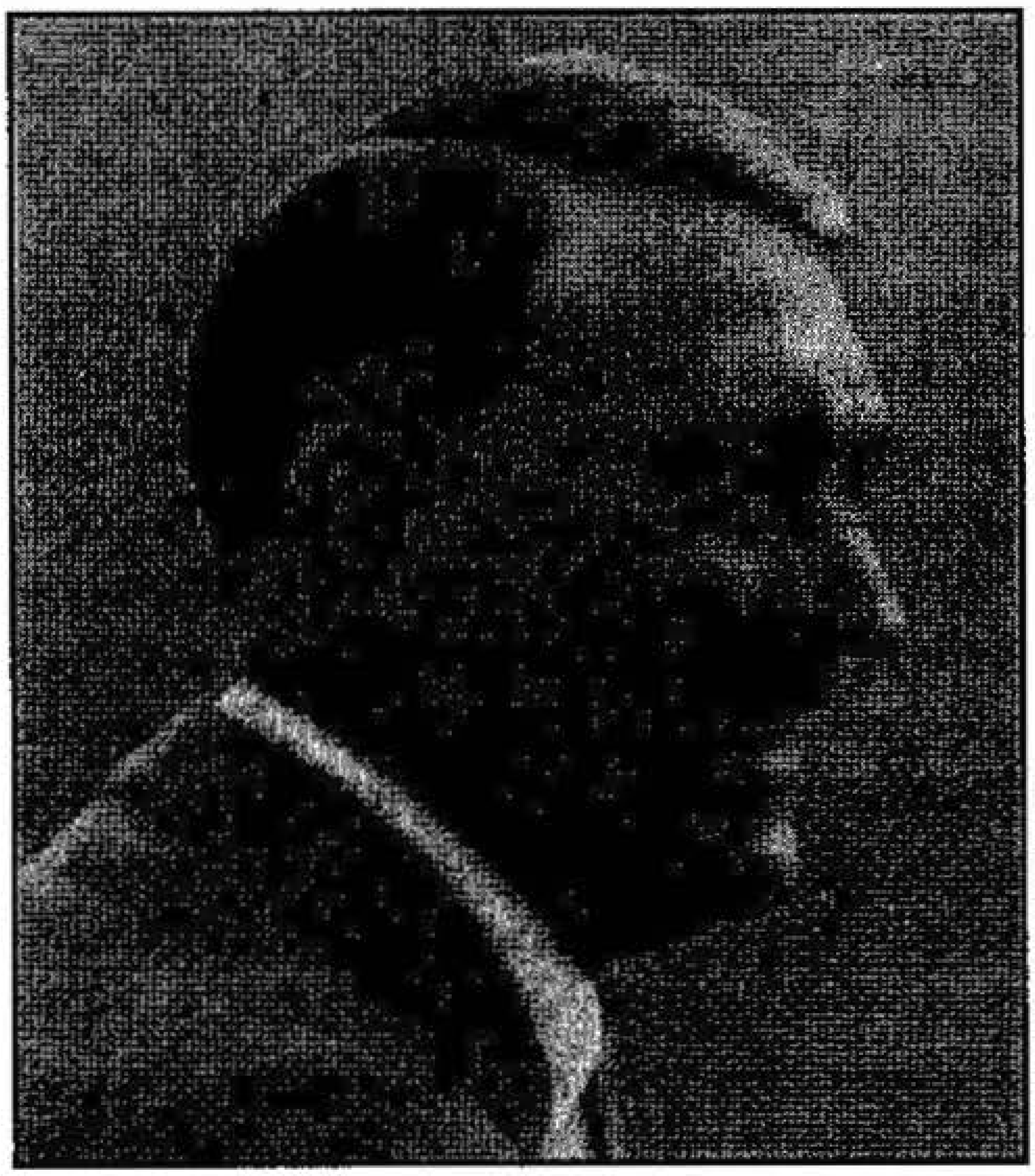
The League of Nations is closely connected to French and world Judaism, and they in turn to the Treaty of Versailles. I would like to remind you of the Führer's speech on 14 October 1933, in which he explained the necessity of revising the Treaty of Versailles. Among other things, he said: "It was the Treaty of Versailles that eternalized hate and enmity; in the attempt to eternalize the concept of 'victor and conquered,' hate and enmity were also eternalized." We will explore this now.

"The Treaty of Versailles is a Jewish idea." That statement was made by the infamous Nahum Sokolow at the World Zionist Congress (1922) in Karlsbad. After Sir Eric Drummond had risen to become the General Secretary of the League of Nations, the first move he made was to go and see Chief Rabbi Ginsberger. At a 1923 meeting of the Grand Orient in Paris, they resolved "[t]o unconditionally work together with the League of Nations." Not only this, but Freemasonry was the *founder* of the League of Nations! (Together with international Jewry). The following was on the agenda at the June 1917 secret Congress of International Freemasonry: "To work on detailing the basis of the Peace Treaty and to formalize the statutes of the League of Nations." The invitation to a meeting of Freemasonry at the Grand Orient de France, Paris, rue Cadet, contained the following words: "The Congress has to find a way to accomplish the founding of the League of Nations (Société de Nationes)." The President of the Grand Orient, Br. Corneau, opened the session with these words: "Freemasonry proposes the creation of a new organization: The League of Nations. Freemasonry is the distributor of propaganda for the creation of this body to advance peace and the well-being of the entire world." The London *Patriot* said in connection to this in 1936: "The League of Nations is completely the brainchild of Freemasonry."

The "right to self-determination," proclaimed to the world one year later, was also a formula created by the Grand Orient of Freemasonry. In fact, this was a direct expression used by the Freemason Woodrow Wilson. The League of Nations therefore represents the French-Masonic-Judaic establishment. And we must all remember that at the 16 September 1926 World Congress of Freemasonry, in Belgrade, the following resolution was passed: "The concept of Fatherland is antiquated and should be replaced by world-fatherland, and be ruled by an organization similar to the League of Nations." As to France, on 25 January 1936 Prime Minister Sarraut appointed Paul Boncour to take care of French League of Nations concerns.

As for the French national debt, the *Intransigeant* reported on 11 February 1936 that French public debt since 1931 has increased by ₣75 billion, not including the state railroad debt totaling ₣25 billion or the municipal debt of ₣360 billion. Yet, France has the largest amount of gold reserves second only to the USA. On 7 February 1936, France's gold reserves amounted to ₣64 million (64 974,79 *Millionen*), and a week later to ₣248 million (248,64 *Millionen*). Three days later, we witnessed an American gold deposit of ₣10 million (10 477 *Millionen*). By this action nearly 100% of France's paper money is now backed by gold. In spite of this, in February 1936, France was looking for a stop-gap ₣4 billion credit from London! The direct financial aid that the English government gave the new French government can only be seen as a sign of closer cooperation between the two nations. And on the other hand, the Soviet Union seeks French credits for its railroads and armaments industries. NB. The gold reserves of the Soviet Union are said to amount to RM 2 billion!

Millions are shuffled around in this way. The most important thing about all of this is that the bonuses and percentages are going into Jewish hands. The attainment of world domination by way of financial power, (the Rothschild Plan), comes more and more into focus. At the same time the destruction of the Aryan nations is being helped along by the work of Jewish World Bolshevism, which is presently looking to sign a pact with France. Let's understand this much: England is in agreement with the pact, which French Foreign Minister Flandin announced in a speech to the Chamber in February 1936. *Le Jour* emphasized that the pact represents a revitalization of the military treaty that France entertained before the war with Czarist Russia. Freemasonry has done a great deal of preparatory work to make this pact possible, using these several stages of development: Radical Socialism, Marxism, and finally, Communism. "Not only are the French Lodges of Freemasonry connected to the Comintern and totally dependent on it, but so too is the French Communist Party, which is entwined with Moscow via a dense network of close cooperation," as the French paper *Je suis partout* reported. On 22 January 1936, the Chairman of the Communist Party, Senator Cachin, reported that the party is now in control of over 60 areas (previously 46) and exists in 445 precincts, as compared to just 300 the year before. There are 714,000 signed-up members and 25,000 in various Communist youth groups. The party consists of apprentices of Lenin, with the aim of creating a French-Soviet Republic. As for Radical Socialism, French President Herriot's 1933 visit to Moscow was seen as a positive development by these Frenchmen: the latest step to closer ties between the Judeo-Masonic French government and Soviet Russia. Marxism had a recent show of strength in France, as 200,000 were permitted to take part in a Paris demonstration on 16 February 1936; they marched through the streets according to the police report.



The French Senate elections in October 1935 showed a strong increase in Marxist votes, especially in the Seine Distinct. There was also a four seat increase for International Socialism under the Jew Blum. At the same time the aforementioned Marcel Cachin won the first Communist seat in the French Parliament. The French paper *Ami du peuple* (14 February 1936) published a lengthy article, beginning with the question "What is meant [intended] by Moscow's agreement with France,"^ in which the Comintern's instructions for a revolt in France were announced, while at the same time the French Parliament readied the ratification of the pact with the Soviet Union that had been submitted by the "government." [^Orig. *Was Moskau unter Einverständnis mit Frankreich versteht?*]

What was it the Führer said in *Mein Kampf*?

> – "In observing Russian Bolshevism we must recognize Judaism's attempt to gain world dominance in the 20th century."
>
> – "I have repeatedly pointed out the international relationships of Jewish finance."

In the meantime, the Franco-Soviet pact has become a reality. In such an admirable way, the Führer came to this conclusion regarding the situation we are faced with and acted decisively. The rest is history.

PART II

THE HIGH FINANCIERS OF AMERICA

1.

In many respects, America's Jewish High Finance represents the key to today's misery in the world, a key with which the vaults of the nations of this earth can be opened and all misery eliminated. It is not enough just to *find* this key; one has to know how to *apply* it in order to open this vault containing billions of gold coins all hoarded up by these Jewish High Financiers. What is more, these were collected in a deceitful and fraudulent manner, and intended for release over all of the countries of this world like some sort of beneficial rain. How this was to be accomplished is a most important question, and one not easily answered. The necessary conditions were already recognizable in the deceitful and fraudulent methods of International Jewish finances: for only from there can the answer be derived. Please see my previous essays in the *Völkischer Beobachter* (1921 - 1922): "The Secret Jewish Organization in America" and "Jewish Reign in America," both contained in the "Jews as a World Problem."

Henry Ford received the Grand Cross of the German Eagle from Adolf Hitler, which was presented by Karl Kapp, German consul-general of Cleveland (left), and Fritz Hailer, German consul of Detroit (right).

For starters, we are quite knowledgeable about the Federal Reserve System. Henry Ford assumed the role of a renegade after suggesting a way to resolve this question, but halfway there he got stuck and could not move: he was dependent on the Bank of Morgan after all [currently JP Morgan/Chase]. (I predicted this would happen). When he was still an anti-Judaist, he never attacked the Morgan Bank; in fact, he did not even mention it once! Ford published the anti-Judaist *Dearborn Independent*, employing Aaron Ulm as a confidential secretary along with the Jew [Ernest] Liebold. The Bank of Morgan acts Jewish; politically it was and is Jewish; this is all beside the point since it is not known if the banker Morgan himself is Jewish. This will undoubtedly be resolved later. An *unbelievable* amount of gold is sitting idle in the Morgan Bank and other American and French banks, and it makes one wonder why this gold is not thrown around to render huge profits for the greedy Jews. This is in contradiction to their usual ways.

A brief aside: Henry Ford was born in 1863 in Greenfield, Michigan. He was the son of a farmer, studied mechanical engineering, and then moved to Detroit in 1887 and became chief engineer of the Edison Co. In 1903 he founded his automobile manufacturing company. Looking at his photo, Aryan features are apparent. Ford was written about extensively in my paper *Die Deutsche Partei* in 1923. Surprisingly, the name Morgan does not appear in Fritsch's *Manual of the Jewish Question* (9th edition, 1934), nor does Morgenthau, Morgenstern or even Bernard Baruch. Henry Ford is barely mentioned even though Ford's *The International Jew* was published in German by Hammer Publishers.

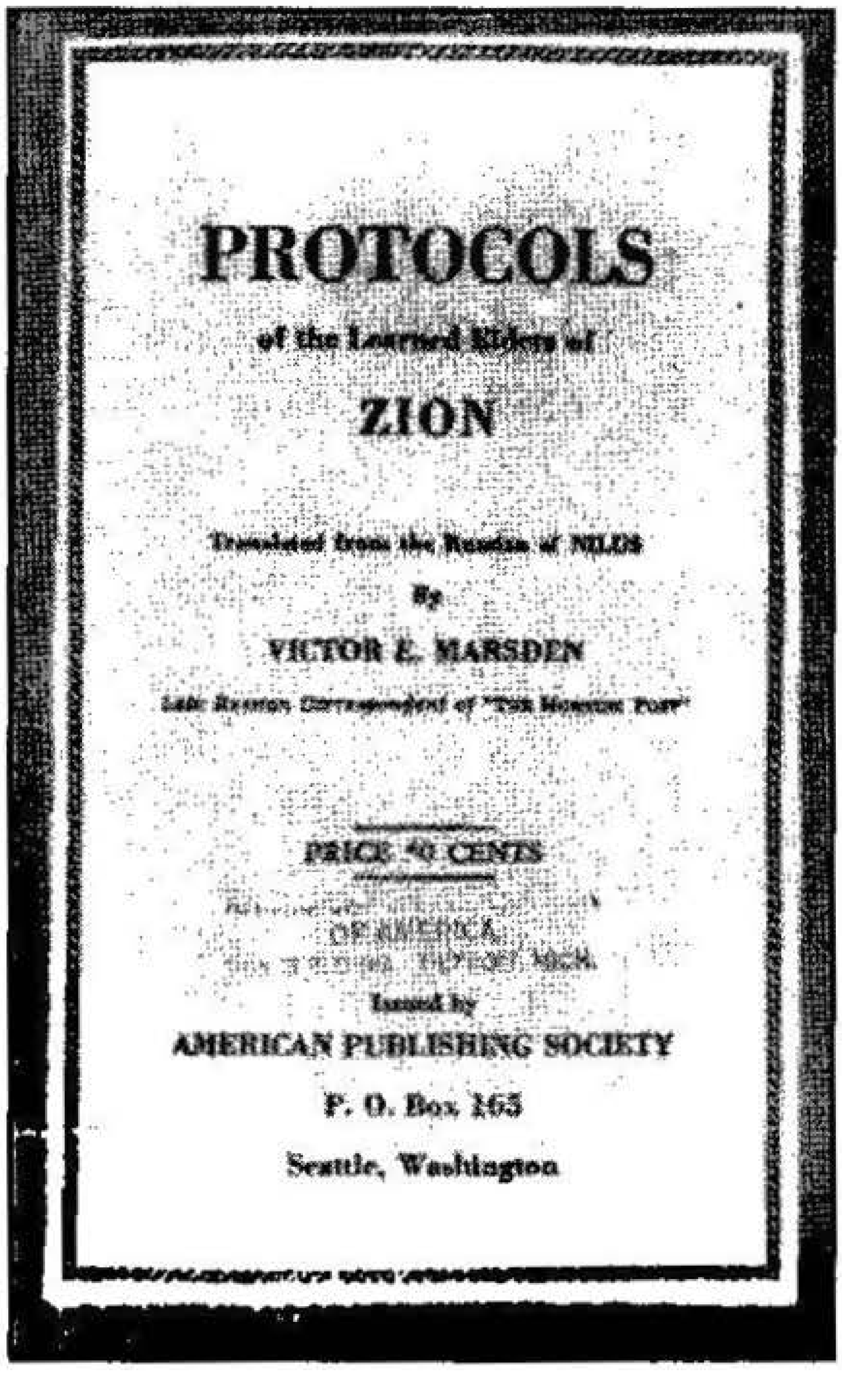
Also, old [Nathaniel] Mayer Anselm von Rothschild received funds from the Duke of Hessen^ and invested them wisely, and speculated with them.

Two very important things should be considered here when judging the Jews and the Jewish financial question. First of all, the Jews wish to destroy non-Jewish nations, and in their stead build a Jewish world. This is, secondly, the reason why they are increasing their gold hoard and allowing it to lay idle. By doing this a restriction in the circulation of the world money supply occurs, causing work opportunities to shrink as well as the world's food supply. Most people think Judea is primarily concerned with financial world domination—no, their aim is *political* world domination. With the promises and prophecies of the Old Testament the Jewish world empire hopes to be reestablished, with all non-Jewish people serving Jews as slaves. (As can be observed in the big banking institutions, most workers are non-Jewish in contrast to the majority of owners, bosses, supervisory board members and partners—most of whom have a title or are barons.) This is how it is in Russia, in fact, where 40 million non-Jews were murdered under the direction of Jews. Such pogroms of Christians are 'revenge' for past pogroms of Jews. Just like in Spain, there was a revolution and a subsequent republic under the Jew [Alfonso de] Zamora; in

Mexico, under the Jew Calles; in Ireland, under the Jew [Éamon de] Valera; they all received and are receiving monies from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The words of Lord Rothschild should be remembered, who at the end of the World War exclaimed with pure Jewish cynicism: "The dead of this war are my dead."

^ The Rothschild family rose to prominence beginning with Anselm Mayer Rothschild, who was born in a ghetto in Frankfurt am Main. He was Duke Wilhelm of Hessen-Kassel's court banker, a position that allowed him to build his European business empire with the help of his five sons. They all became fervent supporters of Zionism.

For some time now, whole provinces and countries have been, more or less, in Jewish hands: Algeria under Bakri^; Ceylon under [Maurice Benedict and Gabriel de] Worms; India and China under the Sassoon and Mocatta families; France is the "Republic of Rothschild" and under their banner. We clearly see that Jewish dominance of finance is only a medium with which to accomplish political dominance, even world dominance! The *real* leaders of the politics of Judea, and this false ideal abounds, are not the finance Jews, but the rabbis and the Jews of Freemasonry. Therefore we will keep a close eye on the latter.



PROTOCOLS
of the Learned Elders of
ZION

Translated from the Russian of NILUS
By
VICTOR E. MARSDEN

Issued by
AMERICAN PUBLISHING SOCIETY
P. O. Box 165
Seattle, Washington

^ "In the late 18th century the Jewish merchant families, Bakri and Bushnaq, sold Algerian wheat to the French army. The French owed them millions of francs, and they owed the Algerian government." (Sanderson Beck, "Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco 1700 - 1950," http://www.san.beck.org/16-8-Algeria,Tunisia,Morocco.html; accessed June 10, 2011)

To shed some light on Freemasonry: it is not just a creation of Judaism in the historical sense, but is, to this day, under the orders of Jewish Freemasonry as expressed in the *Protocols of Zion*. Though there are many other lodges of Freemasonry, let's just mention the U.O.B.B. (the United Order of B'nai B'rith—United Order of Sons of the Covenant. The sons of this fraternity include Chevra Kadisha, Bene Mosche [B'nai Moshe?], Kahal, Bethdin [Beth-Din], Kehilla, Aagudas Yisroel [Agudath Israel; Aguda], [the Grand Lodge of] Kesher Shel Barzel, Adas Yisroel Avodah, the Pilgrims, and what's called the "Alliance Israélite Universelle." Two perspectives on this subject have to be kept in mind: that the Jews, in preparation for their reign of world power, will first destroy all of the non-Jewish countries of the world by choking off the circulation of money; secondly, that their *main* target is to accomplish a political victory over the world with this financial power, which is simply a means to obtain global political victory. The great American Benjamin Franklin recognized this when, in 1789, he addressed the Jewish question very openly. One can easily observe the power of the financial Jews, but real Jewish power remains in the background and consists of those Jews within the realm of politics, the upper level of rabbis, and the leaders in the lodges of Jewish Freemasonry.

The U.O.B.B. was founded in 1843 in New York by Jewish emigrants from Germany. The first lodge in Germany came into being in 1885 and over 100 lodges of this order are now in existence worldwide. Some of the members are: Leon Trotsky, Kurt Eisner, Bela Khun, Henry Morgenthau, Abram Isaac Elkus, Samuel Gompers, Bernard Baruch and Dr. [Simon Heinrich?] Goldschmidt.

2.

Much is said these days of equal rights for Germany as well as equal rights of minorities. We will thus discuss former President Wilson, the chargé d'affaires for Anglo-American high finance. Mr. Wilson's often intoned speeches about equality remind one of the "Communist Manifesto." Here is part of his 22 January 1917 speech to the U.S. Senate: "Only peace between equals can endure, and that is the peace based on equality"...."the equality of nations on which peace depends, and maintains its continuity, exists in the equality of their rights." Mr. Wilson's equality and equal rights didn't seem to apply when he spoke about Germany, and the aftermath of this was felt in 1934. Mr. Wilson's equality is mostly directed towards Jews. Now we have revealed the cunning of Mr. Wilson's character. I had already stated this in 1916.

The contradictions between Wilson's theories and praxis, and his perversity of reasoning and deductions are evident. In the end his thoughts were not about America or England, but Jewish capital and Jewish High Finance, which even then was under the control of English-American Judaism. To serve these ends he saw to it that the American armament industry delivered weapons to the Entente and was even pleased to see American capital go that way to continue the war, all the while loaning billions to the Entente. When it appeared Germany might actually win the war, he encouraged America to enter the war on the side of the Entente. And finally, when Germany lost the war by disintegration from within, with Jewish help of course, Wilson, in a diabolical masquerade of "innocence," incited the English and Poles to hate Germany. A large part of Haller's Army^ consisted of demobilized British and American army personnel and all officers above Second Lieutenant were replaced with French officers seemingly blinded and deafened by Wilson's beautiful words, "rights" and "equal rights."

^ *Haller's Army is also known as the Blue Army or simply as the Polish Legion in France. This was Poland's contribution to the western front in World War I. While these forces were trained by and fought under the French, they fought in the name of Poland and for the ultimate goal of Polish independence.*

By these so-called rights, a peace treaty with Germany was determined. When such notions are directed at today's NS-Germany of 1934, we now understand that their clamoring for "equal rights" is only in reference to Jews' rights—all in line with the goals of Jewish High Finance, which directs and makes the politics of the world. Wilson not only defrauded, but made jokes about Germany; he was an arch villain. I had already denounced him as such in 1916. The language of these thieves is Jewish. But in those days even Colonial Minister Dr [Wilhelm] Solf was beguiled by them, when he addressed a group of Reich colonial officers at their dismissal from duty: "Wilson chose rights over brute force as the basis for the new provisions that have come to shape the world." Today we laugh about it, but somewhat bitterly. In those days we were believers.

Count [Ernst Graf zu] Reventlow had faith in the supposed "honest will" of Wilson. So did Count [Ulrich Graf von] Brockdorff-Rantzau, who wanted so strongly to believe in Wilson's Fourteen Points. As a friend of the Jews, which he was even *before* the war, he eagerly took part in the basic negotiations of the [Versailles] Peace Treaty. Matthias Erzberger especially bent over backwards for Wilson. Who was the bigger chiseler [swindler]? Erzberger or Wilson? It is an open question.

To learn more about equal rights for Jews, see my essay "Equal Rights: The Main Dogma of Jewish Socialism, and the Common Right to Vote" in the paper *The Lighthouse*, July to October 1921. Also, please note that the Jews of Frankfurt, under Duke Dalberg, gained equality by paying 440,000 guldens in 1685. This also occurred in other German states that same year.

Wilson's policies had strong support in America as a result of the ongoing increase in the Jewish population there as well as increasing power of

American-Jewish High Finance. But, primarily, America hoped to gain the status of a European power by fighting in the World War. America wanted this power in the economic sphere. She was mostly interested in playing a deceptive role in the distribution and supply of raw materials to the world. In the world metal trade, which was mostly in Jewish hands, America had been at the forefront for some time already. The control of the copper trade passed straight from London to New York before the war. The production of iron ore essentially tipped the scales in America's favor.

It is easy to understand why so much effort was expended to prevent Germany from gaining access to the ore resources of Briey-Longwy. It was not by chance that American troops were stationed near the much coveted center of potassium production in Upper Alsace. And we must not forget the American oil trust. American efforts were directed at becoming a decisive world power, and the oil trust was a military-political way and means to attain economic world supremacy and control, as the purely financial was already America's. Also lacking in America is any sense of cohesiveness. "Race," "folk" and "blood" are concepts that do not concern most Americans. To be international is to be American. As a result of this worldview, the Jews are in control more so in America than perhaps anywhere else in the world.

Among Wilson's personal friends we find, besides Morgan, Warburg, Rothschild and Morgenthau, Oswald Garrison Villard: the publisher of the *New York Evening Post,* whose father was German. The *Continental Times* of 18 October 1915 reported that a substantial amount of Villard's fortune was invested as stock in the Bethleham Steel Corporation. We will touch on this later.

We do not know if Wilson had Jewish lineage, but we suspect he did. For Americans "in-the-know," he was "Jew-controlled" and "Jew-led," and the League of Nations was referred to as a "league of Jews." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (1916, No. 10) reported that Mr. Wilson declared "a day of help" for Jewish victims of the war, which netted two million dollars. Additionally, Wilson's secretary was Itzig Tumulty, one of the manipulators of world politics. A great deal of blame falls on former president Wilson due to his erstwhile policies on Polish-Jewish matters. [See Appendix 1.] In the spring of 1917, for example, a great pogrom of Jews was underway in Poland and Wilson sent his personal friend Morgenthau to make peace between the Poles and Jews, insofar as possible, and to prevent further pogroms. Morgenthau succeeded with flying colors; so much so that the German-majority areas of Upper Silesia adopted policies friendly to Jews, but detrimental to Germans. The Jewish paper *Wahrheit,* on 29 August 1915, reported that the German Under Secretary of State Wahnschaffe, who was a great friend of the Jews, addressed a board meeting of the "Committee for the East," which met to talk about the Polish areas occupied by Russia and how they should be administered. He said:

> There is no question that all the people in these areas shall be treated equally, and their rights protected. All authorities are requested to treat the Jews with the same principles of justice, humanity and protection as extended to all other peoples. Anyone familiar with the German system of state knows of our abhorrence for the cruel and inhumane way the Russian government treats the Jews.

Now, finally, one can clearly see for oneself what "German equal rights" are all about!

The U.S. presidents before Wilson were friends of Jews or serfs of Jews. Just after his election, President Warren Harding made a philo-Judaic bow to them, promising full protection to them as Jews. He joined Freemasonry upon becoming a member of the Columbia Lodge, also calling to order the "World Union of Peace." President Hoover had as a staff member the "dictator of foods," Oscar Strauss. Hoover was elected in 1929 with the help of the Warburgs and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. President Calvin Coolidge (born in 1874 and died 5 January 1933) expressed his written congratulations in September 1923 in response to American Jewry's upcoming celebration of Purim and other Jewish New Year festivities.

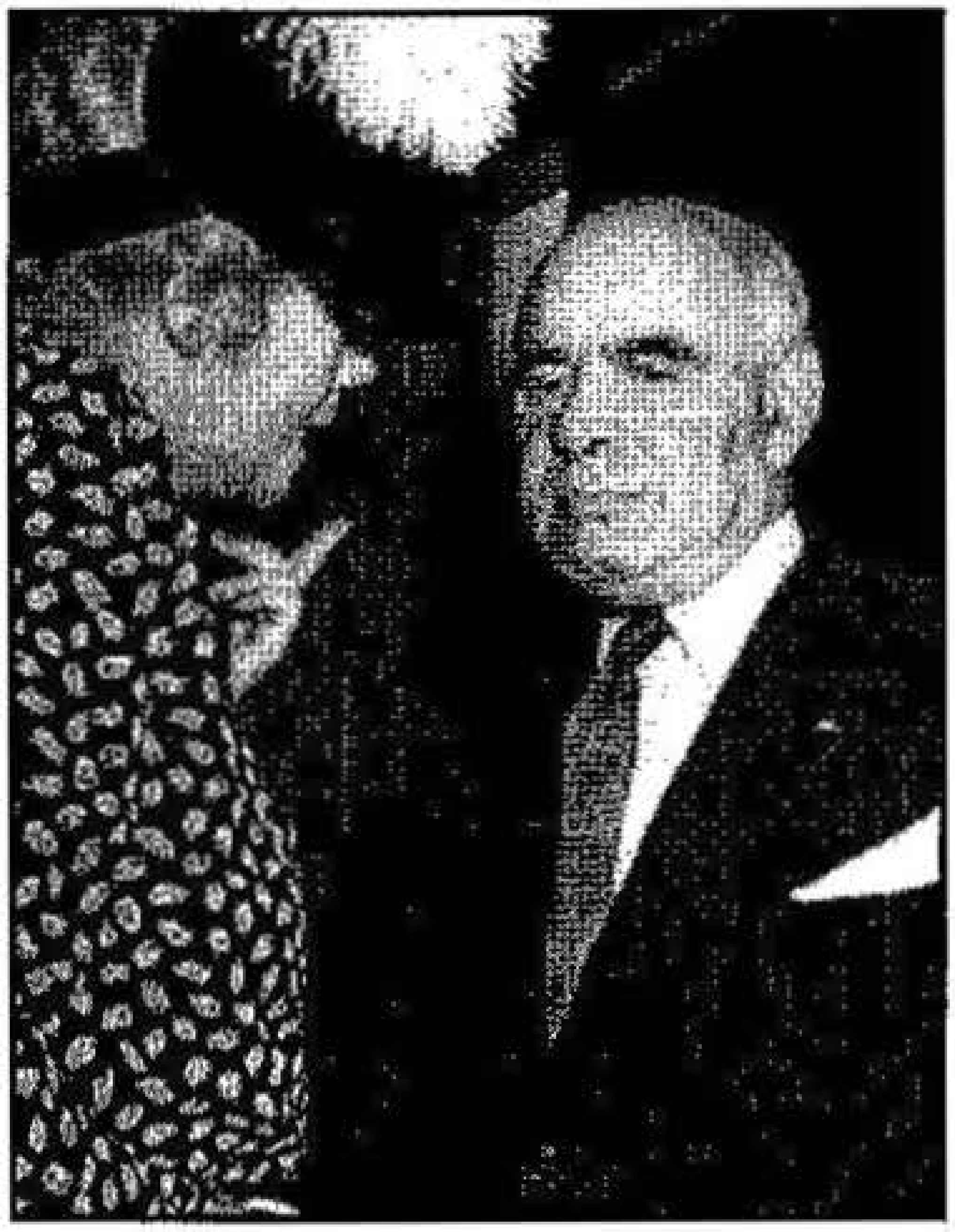
> The modern world owes the Jews a large debt given their wonderful national culture. This celebration is not only important to the members of the Jewish faith and race, but to all those who wish to partake of the splendid spiritual treasures of Judea, and which the Jews present for the well-being of all humanity.

As you contemplate this, please remember what happened to the Russians!

Incidentally, the 1934 Senate Investigative Committee found that Calvin Coolidge was a private client of JP Morgan. Morgan took care of the billionaire's business.

Side note: the Jew Colonel Herbert H. Lehman has been, since 1932, the Governor of New York. His father emigrated from Frankfurt in 1848. Another Jew, Henry Horner, is the Governor of Illinois.

Henry Horner



Herbert H. Lehman. *Source: LIFE*

3.

We are now going to look further into the American-Jewish financial system, where there are three main groups:

1 . The Bank of Morgan;
2 . The Federal Reserve Board;
3 . And the Bank of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

In addition, we have the following Jewish or Jewish-inclined banks or financiers: Lazard Frères; Frank A. Vanderlip; Newburger, Henderson and Loeb; Louis F. Rothschild & Co; Speyer and Co; J&W Seligman & Co; Harriman & Co; and Harriman National Bank, etc., and many smaller private banks, all of which are under the Federal Reserve System, as we shall see. But for now let's look at the Morgan Bank.

Before we begin, note these relationships. J. Spencer Morgan partnered with George Peabody and was the founder of London's J.S. Morgan & Co. His son John Pierpont studied at both Boston and Göttingen University. From 1857 to 1860 he worked for the bank Duncan, Sherman & Co, and from 1860 to 1864 he was a representative of George Peabody & Co in London. Later, he worked as the successor of J.S. Morgan & Co, becoming its chief. From 1864 to 1871 he became a member of Dabney, Morgan & Co, joined Drexel-Morgan & Co as a Partner of Anthony J. Drexel & Co in Philadelphia, and then after A.J. Drexel's passing became Senior Partner. In 1895 he became the owner of the original JP Morgan Bank and established important connections to Drexel & Co in Philadelphia; Morgan, Haries & Co in Paris (previously Drexel, Haries & Co); and Morgan, Grenfell & Co in London—and went on to found one of the world's biggest banks.

At the beginning of the War this bank definitively placed itself on the side of International Judaism. The Russian Finance Minister [Pyotr] Bark, when on tour of the financial giants to beg for a loan, also called on Morgan Bank, which then told him that it would first be necessary for him [Bark] to keep the promise he made to Baron Rothschild in Paris. Bark apparently promised to urge his fellow Minister of the Interior of Russia to complete his work concerning the ghetto policies. One may also consult the *Berliner Tageblatt* of March 1916 about this. Bark finally came around and showed Morgan his written directives to fellow Russian authorities instructing them to allow all Jews with residential permits the right to apply for trade permits. Shortly before the outbreak of the Great War, the U.S. canceled the over 100-year-old American-Russian Trade Agreement. The reason given was the Russian government's refusal to accept the passports of American Jews. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of March 1916 commented: "The dismal treatment of Jews in Russia explains the position of the United States, which cancelled its Russian trade agreement a few years ago; because of Russia's discrimination between Jewish and American passport holders." From then on the U.S. only approved loans to those allies that excluded Russia.

This is strikingly similar to the case of Jacob Schiff versus Russia, whereupon Russia started applying strong pressure, displaying increased efforts to eliminate Schiff's support of Japan. Schiff then sent a message to St. Petersburg informing the Czar that his bank would negotiate as soon as he [the Czar] started to treat his Jewish subjects more humanely. The Jewish *Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote on 21 January 1916: "Lord Rothschild, who is the concurrent head of the 'Action to Help Russian Jews,' refused to meet the Russian Finance Minister. A great man in a time when few heroes abound."

A second important proof of the totally Jewish action of the Bank of Morgan is its membership in the secret fraternity of the "Pilgrims." The London Bank of Morgan is doing business under "Morgan, Grenfell & Co." The Grenfells are members of the Pilgrims. There are several Grenfell lodges in London. JP Morgan himself was a member of the "Pilger." The Pilgrims caused havoc all over the world from their American base: Without the intervention of the Pilgrims, a Freemasonic lodge, England would neither have dared to start the War, nor been able to finish it. (See Heise, p. 119)^ Remember that on 28 October 1919 the representative of the Bank of Morgan, Moschel, was arrested as an agent of the Soviet government. Lloyd George called Morgan "England's accredited war agent."

^ *According to Arnold Leese's Freemasonry:*

> *Lord Ampthill (Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England)...at the Anglo-Foreign Lodges' Annual Reunion on 26 October 1934...stated:*
>
> *....England has become the sanctuary for those who will someday revive the Freemasonry which has been so nearly exterminated in some parts of the Continent of Europe and is so gravely threatened in others. The members of Pilger and Deutschland Lodges are keeping alive the flame of the torch which will someday revive the light of Freemasonry in Germany.*
>
> *The members of Italia Lodge are preserving a tradition which may be someday joyously revived by their fellow countrymen in Italy. (See http://www.jrbooksonline.com/HTML-docs/freemasonry.htm; accessed June 5, 2011)*

TIME
The Weekly Newsmagazine

Morgan received a commission of 2% on deliveries of ammunitions to England, or about $40 million. He also took care of the $500 million American loan to England and $45 million for armaments to Canada. There's more about this topic at the end of the book. Alfred Rosenberg called him "the founder of war treaties against Germany." When the Treaty with Mexico was signed, Thomas William Lamont, Jr. **[pictured left]** was there as Morgan's representative and "war agent" for England: a member of the Pilgrims and partner with Morgan. Another such agent was the Jew Baruch who, today, is President Franklin Roosevelt's Vice President. The Bank of Morgan's incidental cooperation with the Schiff-Warburg House of Kuhn, Loeb & Co in granting debt cancellations to the city administrations of both Paris and London is proof enough of its Jewish viewpoint.

What's more, we find Morgan to be the co-owner of the *New York Times* alongside Warburg. In regards to the Russian loan, which was finally

approved, Morgan and some other American financiers took large parts of Russian railroads, copper mines, mineral deposits, gold mines in the Urals and oil wells in Sakhalin 'in exchange'.

The fact that John Pierpont Morgan was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not mean that he is a tried and true baptized Christian. He is more aptly described as a descendent of German Jews. His uncommon name could be derived from "Morgen," as in "Morgenstern" or "Morgenthau." The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* tells us that John Pierpont (senior) was born in 1837 in Hartford, Connecticut, as the son of Julius Spencer Morgan (1813 - 1890). Today's (1932) Julius S. Morgan is the principle owner of the Morgan Bank.

We learned back in 1934, per various news reports, that JP Morgan did not pay his income tax for the previous two years. That alone is proof to me that he is a Jew. Such a thing can only happen to Jews or a Jewish company and only in a nation ruled by Jews. His wealth is estimated to be $425 million. In reality, this figure is probably ten times what his official ledgers reveal. His bank account *alone* was valued at $340 million at the end of 1932. [To put this in perspective, $340 million in 1932 had the same buying power as $5.1 billion in 2011, and $425 million had the same buying power as $6.4 billion in 2011.]

One of the major successes of JP Morgan Sr. was the founding of the American Steel Corporation, which partially absorbed [Andrew] Carnegie's business. He assumed a leading role in the coal and railway sectors of Pennsylvania, bought the Leyland Steamship Line and other British steamship lines, and even "grabbed" several rail companies. In 1905 he loaned $62 million in gold to the U.S. government to cover its $100 million deficit [equivalent to $1.5 billion in 2011]. He passed away on 31 March 1913 in Rome. His son John Pierpont Morgan Jr. is now (1934) 68 years old and his son is Gillon Morgan. But one should not automatically believe that the Carnegies and Rockefellers are part of the Jewish scene, as they are not known to be Jewish, but they predictably hold no sway over the policies of the Bank of Morgan. Instead, they predictably bend to them, just like the Aryan Henry Ford did—as a show of gratitude he might even belong to the Morgan Trust!

The German representative of the Morgan Bank is, fortunately, Deutsche Bank. (See my article in the *Völkischer Beobachter* of 19 August 1920 entitled, "Morgan, Investor in the Reichsbank?") The Paris branch is Morgan, Haries et Cie, (the Haries also possess large banking establishments in America), and another Paris Bank is Morgan, Livermere et Cie. During the twenties the following people were registered as co-owners of the Morgan Bank: Andrew Carnegie's heirs, Frank A. Vanderlip, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Percy Rockefeller, Morgan himself, and the five "Frankfurters"—the Rothschilds of America. The mighty (banking) House of Morgan works via the policy of the "hidden hand," and since 1925 we find among the familiar names a few that are not so familiar. Among them is a certain "Stettinus," **[Edward Stettinius?, pictured previously]** a suspected cover name for an accredited representative of the real financial power. On 15 October 1932 the undercover newspaper *Schweizerbanner* [Swiss Banner] reported that there were over 2,400 members on administrative boards of different companies of the Morgan Bank, the collective value of their stock totaling $74 billion [$1.1 trillion in 2011]: a sum total that represents one-fourth of the value of all American companies combined.

An investigative panel of the U.S. Senate found that Morgan Bank had given former President Calvin Coolidge undervalued stock. The Morgan Bank did the same for Seymour Parker Gilbert **[pictured left]** who, for some time, dictated to Germany [as the Agent General for Reparation Payments]; for former Treasury Secretary William Gibbs McAdoo Jr. (President Wilson's son-in-law; **pictured next**); for Owen D. Young, the originator of the "Young Plan"; for the former Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; and for Charles Lindbergh [Ed. Dr. Pudor does not specify which Lindbergh, junior or senior]. [See Appendix 2]

According to Ludendorff's *Volkswarte* of 8 January 1933, I.G. Farben maintained close relations with the gold behemoth Rockefeller-Morgan-Banque de France. This reminds one of the Bosch-Magneto Scandal of New York in the spring of 1922, regarding the theft of the German color pigmenting patents; the trial was quickly hushed up by I.G. Farben with the application of tremendous pressure. Whether the German pigmenting patents were given back to Germany, we don't know; most likely not. NB. I.G. Farben paid in 1933 7% dividends. Since then the deputy AR. chairpersons of I.G. Farben were the Jews Dr. Carl von Weinberg and Dr. W. vom Rath; members of the AR.: the Jews Louis Hagen, Otto von Mendelsohn-Bartholdy and Dr. Alfred Merton.^

^ According to Joseph Borkin's The Crime and Punishment of I.G. Farben, Jewish board members included: Carl von Weinberg, Arthur von Weinberg, Otto von Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Richard Merton, Ernst von Simson, Alfred Merton, Wilhelm Peltzer and Gustaf Schlieper. They were all dismissed from their positions by 1937.

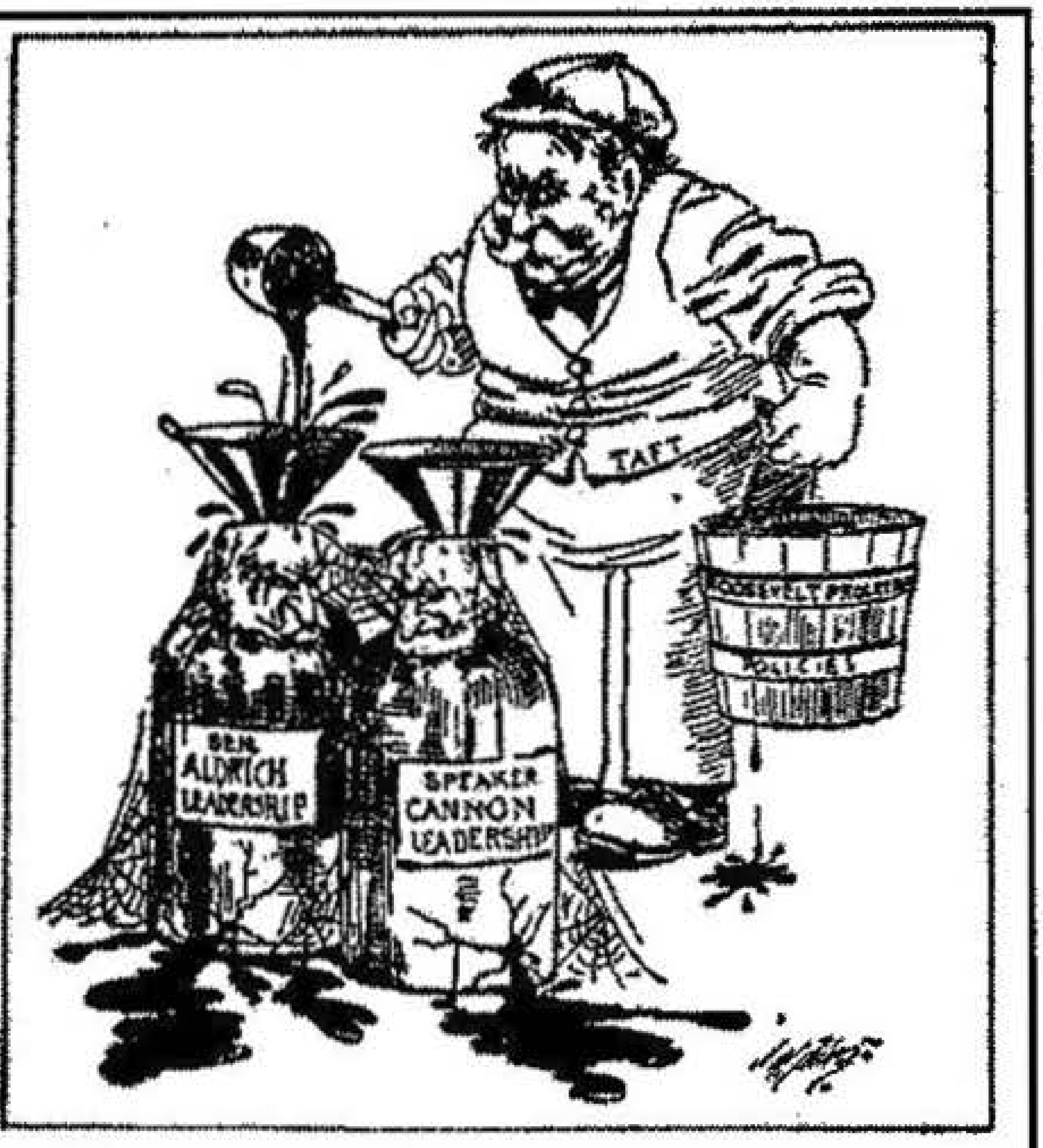
General Ludendorff sees in Morgan an agent and caretaker of *Jesuit* capital. In his book *The Secret of Jesuit Power*, on p. 126, he says: "Every recorded undertaking of the House of Morgan is to help the chief Jesuit troublemakers; it is for his [the Jesuits'] benefit and is approved by him." Ludendorff also wrote of "intimate cooperation between the Jesuits and the Jewish people, and between the Grand Lodges and the Masonic Workers International." (See p. 151)

4.

In spite of all these efforts, American Jewish High Finance's plans to channel the money and gold from the productive American states to New York and on into their hands proved ineffective. The Federal Reserve System was created to fulfill these plans and it came into being mostly by way of Paul Warburg's efforts. The Federal Reserve Act is the foundation of this system.

The banking details were the work of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with Beni Strong as Governor, Chairman of the Board Pierre Joy, and Secretary Dudley H.

Borrows. Henry Ford in his third booklet of the series "The International Jew" describes in detail how the Federal Reserve System was created by Paul Warburg, who later got a responsible position on the board of the Fed, together with Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and "two New York bankers,"^ one of whom is suspected to have been Morgan. They all met on Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia in 1910. They rendezvoused for one week, in secrecy and isolation—not even the service personnel had any idea what took place. Why this secrecy? Because this plan represented a crime of extraordinary dimensions, effectively cheating the American people out of their last cent and transferring the gold of the land into the hands of New York's Jewish financiers. A total of twelve branch banks were erected and thousands of smaller ones followed for this purpose, which in a way reminds us of our German banks.



NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES
Cartoon by Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*, reproduced in the *Literary Digest*, December 25, 1909.

But this rendezvous was also kept "secret" because hiding behind this plan and system is the Jewish lodge. Also mostly hidden is this Eugene Meyer from the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington, sometimes called the "financial director of nearly the entire world." According to *The Fascist*, London, of November 1932, this description is also applicable to the bank itself, as it is one of the main perpetrators behind the colossal slums throughout the world bringing the scourge of hunger with it wherever it goes (1921 - 1929). The abovementioned conference seems to have given impetus to an almost equally infamous conference in Germany hosted by the Jew Parvus Helphand [born Israel Lazarevich Gelfand] at his castle on the island of Schwanenwerder near Potsdam, where decisions were made about Germany's inflation. [Ed. Alexander Parvus, as he is better known, was a Marxist theoretician, Bolshevik revolutionary, and German Social Democrat (SPD), as well as a German intelligence agent!] Here and there, as one can see, things happen with the help of Jewish World Freemasonry. [See Dieter Schwarz's Freemasonry, Part 3.]

^ *Besides Senator Aldrich, other members in attendance at these secret proceedings included his personal secretary Arthur Shelton, former Harvard*

University Professor of Economics Dr. A. Piatt Andrew, JP Morgan & Co. Partner Henry P. Davison, National City Bank President Frank A. Vanderlip and Kuhn, Loeb, and Co. Partner Paul M. Warburg. (See http://www.jekyllislandhistory.com/federalreserve.shtml)

Alexander Parvus

The American people believed this was a "Federated Reserve System" created in their and the state's best interests. In reality it is the "Private Reserve System" designed only to benefit New York Jewish High Finance. The New York Federal Reserve Bank loaned hundreds of millions of dollars at just 2 to 3% to other banks to speculate with, and they in turn churned out 20 to 30% return on this investment.

These are the most important policies of the Federal Reserve System:

1. The government has *no* influence or control, whatsoever, over the Fed.

2. The Fed issues state [U.S.] banknotes even though it is a *private* bank [consortium].

3. The Fed is the custodian of *all* [precious] metal and money reserves of the United States of America.

Hereby the Jewish goal is for the state to be brought under the control of their high finance so that they become the only possible owners. The whole country was covered with their pieces of paper [Federal Reserve Notes as dollars] while the American people's gold flowed to New York. The farmers were bought out and whole industries were put into trusts, or even co-ops. With the help of the Federal Reserve System, American agriculture came under Jewish control; the Jew Aaron Leland Sapiro [pictured] from Chicago^ took part in this with great success, and one perhaps notable result was that the whole U.S. economy started to deteriorate and the once rich America, belonging to the victorious nations of the Great War, had the highest unemployment rate in the world! [See Adolf Hitler's comments about America and warfare in Appendix 3.] The other result Henry Ford described in his book: "Go to Europe and return; a Jew might open the door to let me in, or not." This Jew could be Felix Warburg, who is the only Jew in America with the title "Rabbi Baruch Ben Moshe," a fact that reveals the connectedness of Jewish International High Finance with Rabbinism. Again, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the power of International Judaism is not only the result of centuries or thousands of years of having lived strewn across the globe, but also because they are ***one*** people, united in ***one*** faith, ***one*** race, speaking the ***same*** language (Hebrew), and they are ***all*** circumcised.

^ *Sapiro was an American-Jewish cooperative "activist" and lawyer and major leader of the farmers' movement during the 1920s.*

5.

Now we have before us the third group of American Jewish High Finance, the bank of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. More about this can be found in my essay, "The International Relationships of Jewish High Finance." To complete what was stated there, the following is of note. Today's part-owners of this bank are: the aforementioned Felix M. Warburg **[pictured left]**, Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff (Jacob Schiff's son), Jerome J. Hanauer (possibly from the Hanau family and related to the elder Rothschilds), and Gordon Leith. Loeb himself used to be among them. Paul Warburg married Mira Loeb; Jacob Schiff is with Therese Loeb; one Loeb ("Rudolf Löb") is partner in Berlin's Mendelssohn & Co bank. Felix Warburg married Jacob Schiff's daughter, Frieda [Frida Fanny] Schiff. But Otto Herrmann Kahn, one of the main partners of this world banking institution, grew up in Frankfurt and is a son-in-law of the former director of German AEG, the Doctor of Economics R. Deutsch, who married Kahn's sister. Other relationships of note: Felix M. Warburg and the owners of the Hamburg Bank of M.M. Warburg & Co. Among this bank's shareholders (in 1932) we find: A.S. Warburg, Max M. Warburg, Dr Fritz M. Warburg, Erich M. Warburg, Sigmund G. Warburg, Dr Carl Melchior and Dr Ernst Spiegelberg. We also know that the Bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co gave money here and there to finance propaganda materials for revolutions, such as Otto Kahn, a member of New York's "Kehilla." For awhile he had a close connection to Bolshevist Russia. One needs to further point out the Warburgs' ties to other Jewish families of finance: the Goldschmidts (*zweifach*; "twice related"), the Furstenbergs, the Oppenheims, the Oppenheimers, the Cohens (twice related), Levys, Magnuses, Steithals, Salomons, Dreyers, Bings, Stroms, Druckers, Kaullas, Günzburgs, Israels, Heilbuts, Hertzes and Herschels. The aforementioned brothers Warburg had an Oppenheim for a mother and Ida Warburg married Harry Oppenheimer, a Partner in London's Speyer Brothers Bank. There is no direct relationship between the Rothschilds and the Warburgs or to the owners of the bank of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, but there are indirect ones, as between the Goldschmidts and the Goldsmiths; but, as far as I know, none between the Rothschilds and Speyers.

The American Kehilla represents nearly the same thing as the Russian Kahal. More information about the Kahal can be derived from Fritsch's *Manual of the Jewish Question*. (See the 36th edition, p. 149, quoting from Jacob Brafmann's *The Book of Kahal*, Hamburg, 1928.) Heinrich Dolles' 1934 *World Freemasonry and Judea* is also a booklet highly recommended since it informs us about the Warburgs' migration to the city of Warburg as well as their having originated from Hessen under the name Itzig [Itzik] Schmuhl.

The Hamburg Bank of M.M. Warburg & Co took out ads in the local paper, informing readers that the Warburg Bank is now the "official representative of the Russian State Bank" and will henceforth facilitate money transfers to the Soviet Socialist Republic! Also, in 1917, the bank opened an account for comrade Leon Trotsky's enterprise. Max M. Warburg is, to this day, a Partner in this Hamburg Bank of M.M. Warburg. Is this Hamburg Bank in reality only a branch of New York's Kuhn, Loeb & Co? Yes, naturally! "Spiegelberg, I know you!" Really now, at the mere bat of an eye these Jews made Dr Ernst Spiegelberg a Partner in their Hamburg banking house. Quite often they love to make fun of themselves which, psychologically, is totally understandable: Aryans, in a childish way, open themselves up to be cheated by them repeatedly.

6.

Let's backtrack for a moment. We previously stated that when Morgan or Schiff loaned money to respective countries, these loans were made subject to Jews receiving equal rights, otherwise the *"Keine Juden, Keine Rubel"* method was applied, meaning: if you don't want our Jews, you are not getting our rubles or dollars. This maxim was applied by the Jews all over the world in various ways and was adopted by the English government, as when it asked [Admiral] Aleksandr Vasiliyevich Kolchak **[pictured]** whether or not he and his troops would end anti-Judaic acts in order to gain British military support. This was the case of the city of Kronstadt, protected by the British fleet, but [General Nikolai Nikolajewitsch] Judenitsch had the city shelled nevertheless. A similar case involved [Carl Gustaf?] Wrangel, by France. Another case was that of Fridtjof [Wedel-Jarlsberg] Nansen, when he led the 'Mission of Mercy' to aid the starving Russian people being neglected by their Soviet-Russian rulers. A Russian paper wrote on 30 March 1923: "To the previously subjugated races, we have to add the Jews. They were always hated, persecuted and treated inhumanely. This ill-treated race had taken part in the revolution at an opportune moment, so is it any wonder at all why this is the case?"

Shouldn't one at least consider that this Jewish slogan *"Keine Juden, Keine Rubel"* is being applied against Germany today in light of the attitude of the Jewish Republic of Rothschild, namely the state of France as today's vanguard of Judea? It seems that the center of Judaism shifted in 1917 from London to New York and from there finally to Paris. The clever Jew Benjamin Disraeli **[pictured]**, the first Earl of Beaconsfield, beloved and trusted by Queen Victoria, once captured that maxim in different words: "God deals with the nations as the nations deal with the Jews." The truth only comes to light when this sentence is reversed: "God deals with the Jews as the Jews deal with the non-Jews." The history of Judea is a continuous plundering of non-Jewish people. Much is made of "Jewish pogroms," but Jewish pogroms of Christians and non-believers vanish and are forgotten. In the Bible are verses about the pogroms instigated by the Jewish Queen Esther, displayed in stark and inhuman detail. Concerning the Jewish plundering of America, where does this punishment and revenge come from since Jews in America were *never* persecuted and have always received the magnanimous "equal rights" and even privileges they so demand?

Not to digress, but the "equal rights" dogma is Jewish-Talmudic. About this see my in-depth essay, "Equal Rights: The Main Dogma of Jewish Socialism and the Common Right to Vote," published from July - October 1921 in the *Leuchtturm*. Also of note: When Frederick the Great's highest State Secretary was trying to promote "human rights," the King shouted at him *"shut your mouth!"*

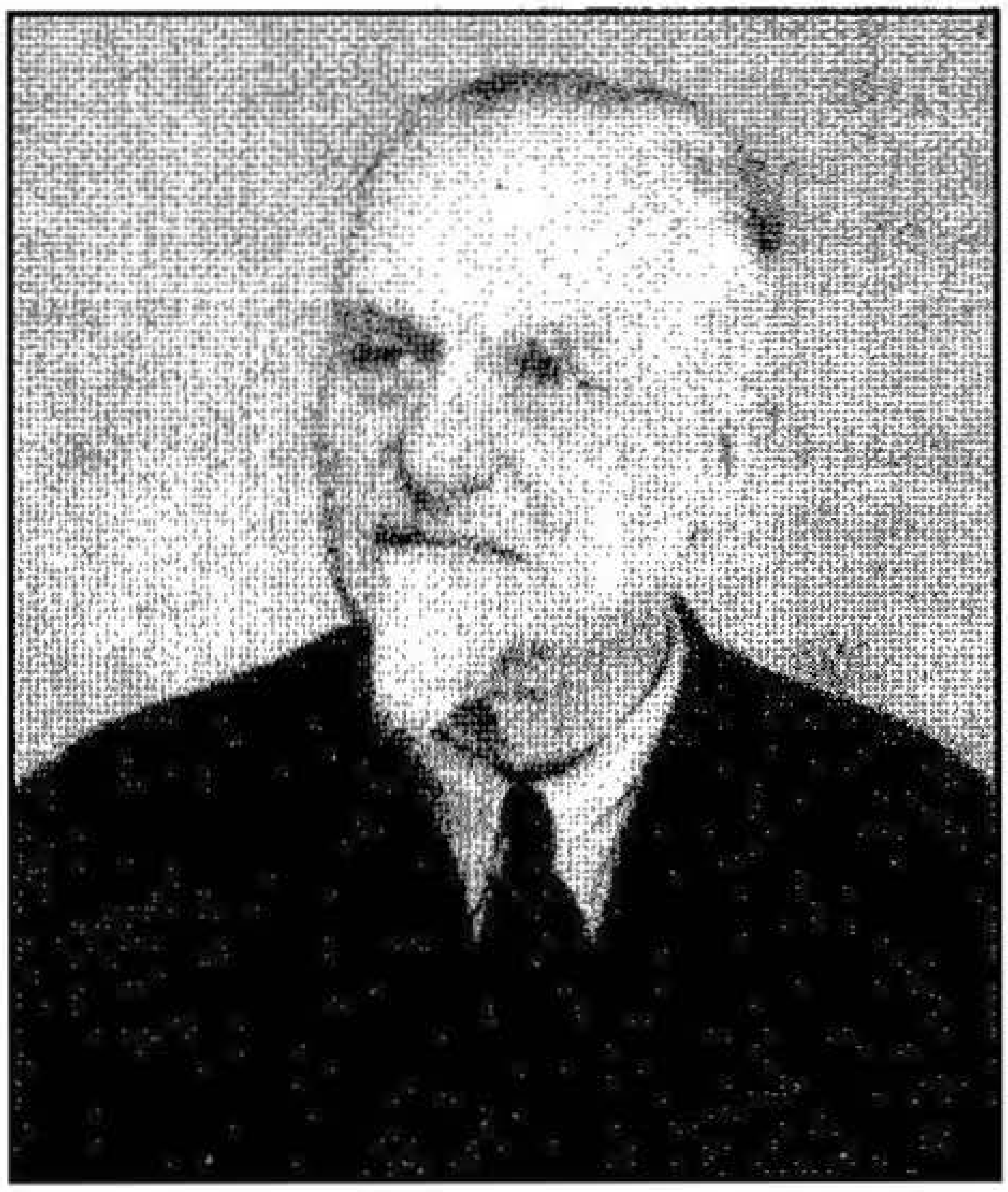
One more question: From where does all this money come with which the Jews terrorize the non-Jews? That money comes from non-Jewish people. It is acquired by mostly dishonest dealings, not in honest ways. Disraeli's quoted words definitely should have been: "God deals with the Jews as the Jews deal with the nations."

...Responding to the above, I point out that Germany is still being denied her equal rights to *this* day, in 1934. It is the revenge of Jews, since Germany took her equal rights. This makes it clear why "Germany is treated as a second class nation and still denied the equal right to rearm like other nations." (Reich Foreign Minister Freiherr von Neurath on 19 September 1934 in Berlin). The problem is that Jews *still* have the final word in world politics, the League of Nations* is *still* Jewish, France is *still* the Republic of Rothschild and international capital is *still* in Jewish hands. Their financial power makes their interminable political strength possible.

** At the Versailles Peace Conference only Kosher meals were served, something long forgotten.*

Let's keep in mind that Freemasonry is a weapon of Jewry to enforce equal rights. In 1717 already the first statutes of the order stipulated: "Freemasonry is a confederation of humanity to further and take care of their ideas of humanitarianism and tolerance." In Anderson's constitution [*Anderson'schen*] of 1723 it states: "And as Freemasons, we will not give any consideration to race, nationality or language." Since 1717 Freemasons have had the duty to obey Jewish authority. During the War in 1915 the Grand

Lodge of Germany put out a competitive essay contest entitled: "Love of mankind, justice and patience as pillars of humanity." But the *Protocols of Zion* state: "It must be understood that only Jews and no one else but Jews can be leading a lodge of the Freemasons."



Gregor Schwartz-Bostunitsch **[pictured]** was correct in saying that "The secret of Freemasonry is the Jew." Rabbi Merrit was correct as well: "Freemasonry was born from Judaism." (To learn more about the emergence of Freemasonry from Judaism, see my paper *Die Deutsche Partei* No. 3/5 1923.)

Not much has changed in Jewish financial business in Germany lately. It is evident by seeing announcements in newspapers as soon as new investments or loans are made. So, for instance, the "Exchange and Sale of the New Bonds of the Prussian State Treasury" of 2-8-1934, were signed by these Jewish Banks: M.M. Warburg & Co, S. Bleichröder [later known as Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, a New York-based investment bank where George Soros^ worked from 1963 - 1973], Delbrück, Schickler & Co, J. Dreyfus & Co [the Dreyfus Corporation, "a Bank of New York Mellon Company," which merged with Mellon Financial (1994) and then became a subsidiary of the Bank of New York Mellon when the Bank of New York and Mellon merged in 2007], Mendelssohn & Co, Lazard-Speyer-Ellisen, Arnhold Brothers [founded in 1864 in Dresden], Bethmann Brothers [Bethmann Bank in Frankfurt am Main dates back to 1748; later known as Delbrück Bethmann Maffei AG], Lincoln Menny Oppenheimer, Simon Hirschland, Jacob S.H. Stern, Strauss & Co, Sal Oppenheimer Jr. & Co, J.H. Stein [a.k.a. Bankhaus J.H. Stein], Anton Kohn [Bank Anton Kohn^^], etc.; and the big banks: Dresdner Bank, Berlin Handels Bank, Commerz & Privat Bank, Deutsche Bank, Disconto Bank, etc.

---

^ *Interestingly, in March 1944 when Nazi Germany occupied Hungary, Soros György [George Soros] was thirteen years old. He took a job with the Jewish Council, which was established under the NS occupation of Hungary. Its job was to help enforce official NS and Hungarian deportations and relocations* *of fellow Jews. In essence, this Jewish Council and all of its active members were "Nazi collaborators." Soros described his role to author Michael Lewis:*

> *The Jewish Council asked the little kids to hand out the deportation notices. I was told to go to the Jewish Council. And there I was given these small slips of paper...It said report to the rabbi seminary at 9 am...And I was given this list of names. I took this piece of paper to my father. He instantly recognized it. This was a list of Hungarian Jewish lawyers. He said, "You deliver the slips of paper and tell the people that if they report they will be deported."*
> *(See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Soros)*

^^ *Bankhaus Anton Kohn was Nuremberg's most important private bank. It was founded by Anton Kohn, Josef Kohn's brother: the first Jewish inhabitant of Nuremberg after 350 years of, presumably, expulsion from the region. The building in Nuremberg taken over by this bank was seized by the city of Nuremberg in 1938.*
(See http://www.rijo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/EN_NU_JU_jtn.pdf; accessed June 1, 2011)

7.

The fact that the League of Nations is Jewish manifested itself not only in its treatment of Germany, but also by the acceptance of Soviet Russia in its ranks. (Scheiding, 1934*) In this, too, American Jewish High Finance plays a role, as well as in the politics of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is a high degree Mason and could be of Jewish descent, but this isn't proven. His politics are Jewish, even "Warburg-Jewish." I will come back to this. Germany is refused equal rights also in regards to the armament industry which, in other countries, is mostly in Jewish hands. This industry not only brings the Jews huge profits, but is the means of the Aryan nations' mutual destruction of one another. Negotiations in the U.S. at the beginning of September 1934 exposed an international Jewish ring within the armament industry, with contracts being mutually awarded. *The Fascist* put it this way about Vickers Ltd. [now split into Vinters and BAE Systems Land & Armaments, both U.K.-based companies] in September 1932: "The leading trust in the whole world is Vickers, with branches in Ireland, Spain, Italy and in other countries of the world." How much of an investment Sir [Zacharias Basileios] Basil Zaharoff has in Vickers is unknown, but we do know of 250,000 shares in his possession. This Greek-Latvian Jew Zaharoff received the title of "Sir" by the British government; he also invested in the Electric Boat Co and in New York's Chase National Bank, in which he holds a large amount of shares. The role the

Electric Boat Co played was revealed by an investigative panel of the U.S. Senate, chaired by Senator Nye.

* *"The Soviet government is the only one to openly fight 'anti-feminism'"— the words of Russian head Rabbi Gluskin on 27 February 1930.*

Again, not to deviate, but incidentally the Electric Boat Co "bartered away" submarines to Japan. Whether the Japanese owner Mitsui of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (MBK; [now Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.]) is Jewish or not, I do not know, but he certainly is a billionaire operating the largest armament industry in the east. He controls some 60% of Japanese trade with 31 steamships. See the *Völkischer Beobachter* of 16 October 1935 under "The Partnership Company of Mitsui."

Perhaps it is also important to be familiar with the largest Jewish armament companies: Schneider et Cie; Le Creuzot, with shares worth ₣200 million; AG Skoda Wetzler (the director of whom is the Jewish engineer Isidor Pollar); Compagnie des Forges et Acières de la Marine; Fabrique nationale d'Armes de Guerre in Lüttich; Waffenfabrik Hotchlies et Cie [currently Hotchkiss et Cie?]; John Cockerill in Belgium [The John Cockerill Company; now operating as Cockerill Maintenance & Ingénierie (CMI) and ArcelorMittal Liege]; Fa St Gobain [Saint-Gobain is now involved in plastics, technical fabrics, containers, etc.]; Kuhimann; etc. The *Völkischer Beobachter* printed a series of articles—under the telling heading "The Merchants of Death" (February 1935)—that delve into detail about the above-named companies and point to their connection with Imperial Industries Ltd., London.

Back to the Electric Boat Co: A law proposed by Senator Nye envisioned the confiscation of all the company's war profits, with "the surface barely being scratched," but no deeper investigation was ever undertaken. Nevertheless, it was revealed that ships of the U.S. Navy were used as floating trade shows for American corporations, and officers of the U.S. Army were used as agents for weapons manufacturers. Members of an American organization on a mission were agents of a chemical corporation, and selling poisonous gases. (*Völkischer Beobachter*, 29 September 1934). The war between Bolivia and Paraguay as well as the one between Peru and Columbia were kept ablaze by the American armaments industry. In fact, the main reason for the collapse of negotiations for the reduction of international naval forces, in Geneva in 1927, was the "mine-laying operation" carried out by agents of the American armaments industry.

Furthermore, the American chemical corporation Dupont-Nemours Ltd (or EG du Pont de Nemours & Co) in Wilmington, Delaware (USA), announced 26% and 51% on dividends from 1917 to 1918.

We now continue our observation of the American Jews of High Finance by looking more closely at Charles M. Schwab, who has a reputation of being the world's number one man in the stock market and is President of Bethleham Steel's Administrative Board—the second largest steel producer in the world! Among other members of the board are Percy A. Rockefeller, President of the Board of Governors (1931), and Eugene H. Grace. [Ed. Grace served as the president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, an association of North American steel producers. He also sat on the board of trustees for Lehigh University. Percy Avery Rockefeller is rumored to have been a member of the 1900 class of Skull and Bones, a suspected Freemasonic lodge and leader recruiting ground.]

The 11th Annual Report of the Bethleham Steel Co showed an income of over $23 million [about $345 million in 2011]. Out of this sum deductions for interest and other expenses have to be made, but that still leaves nearly $18 million [$270 million today] in profits. A comparison to previous years reveals the following:

Total Income		Net Income
1913	$8,530,078	5,122,702
1914	9,378,385	5,590,020
1915	23,782,784	17,762,812

We cannot currently draw any positive conclusions from these enormous numbers for the very reason that they reflect war potential. These materials and munitions were, at that time, possibly meant for *our* enemies to destroy *our* armies. Looking at the years before those given, we see:

For

1905	$2,011,368
1910	4,524,141

Orders show a steady increase [over the years leading up to the Great War]:

Year	
1907	$8,425,736
1912	29,282,182
1919	46,513,189
1915	175,432,895

The story behind the American Smelting and Refining Co of Jersey City, founded in 1899, is also notable. This company was absorbed by the largest producer of steel and block-steel in the U.S., the Federated Metals Corporation, whose President of the Board is the "honorable" Simon Guggenheim **[pictured]**; under the title of Vice President we find Francis H. Brodwell [of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation], William Loeb, and Roger W. Strauss. The Guggenheims are well known to us here in Germany: Otto Guggenheim was the director of the South German Disconto Corporation in Mannheim. In Berlin, the owner of the well known Michels Co is Fritz Gug(g)enheimer. The English Guggenheims or Guggenheimers are still listed under "Who's who," but now use the names Gilbert or Gregory. The American Guggenheims hail from Germany or Switzerland. In 1847, Meyer Guggenheim and his father went to America where they first sold stove polish door-to-door, and later produced their own. Subsequently they imported Swiss *passements**, sold them at a handsome profit, and became quite rich. Finally, they engaged in smelting and refining silver and ended up buying smelting ovens in Denver (Pueblo), Colorado and Mexico. This business encompassed the whole U.S., and the previously-named smelting company, i.e. American Smelting and Refining Co, was started up in Jersey City in 1900. Guggenheim also started the Guggenheim Exploration Co. The abovementioned Simon Guggenheimer took care of his business in Colorado, where he later became state governor.

**** Passements are ornamental bands, woven braids, fringe, cords, tassels, valances, decorative buttons and similar trimmings.***

9.

The name Astor is very well known in Germany, from hotels, to cinemas, to cigarettes; they are all named Walldorf Astoria, or a combination thereof. In 1763, in the village of Walldorf, near Heidelberg, John Jacob Astor was born the son of a butcher, and in 1783 left for America and bought pelts from the Indians and prepared them himself. It was not long before he was involved in fur trading across the globe and at that time was the richest man in America. In 1811 he founded the settlement of Astoria on the Columbia River as a central depot for his furs. He bought many parcels of real estate in New York and built, among others, the Astor House. He died in 1848 leaving $30 million to his son William Backhouse Astor (1792 - 1875), called "the Landlord of New York." His son was John Jacob Astor (1822 - 1890), and *his* son was the William Waldorf Astor (1848 - 1931) who built the New Netherland Hotel and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In 1890 he went to England, bought the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1893, was naturalized in 1899, and became the founder of the "Pall Mall" magazine. He sold the *Gazette* to Lord Beaverbrook in 1923.

Since 1922 William Averell Harriman, railroad and steamship tycoon and President of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, has become closely connected with the Hamburg-America Line. He is the son of Edward Harry Harriman (1848 - 1909) who, with the help Kuhn, Loeb & Co, bought the Union Pacific Railroad Co, making it a very successful enterprise. Southern Pacific Railroad also came under his control. In fact, he quarreled with James J. Hill about Northern Pacific Railroad. When he died, 60,000 railroad miles had been built in his name, generating a yearly income of $700 million [today $10.5 billion]. The Russian government together with the Hamburg-America Line created the German-Russian Transport Corporation. At the beginning of 1922, W.A. Harriman joined the conglomerate.

While Harriman mainly specialized in railroads, adapting the Rothschilds' methods, Vanderbilt's main target in the beginning was maritime transport. The father of Cornelius Vanderbilt Sr. (1794 - 1877) was Jan Aertsen van der Bilt, who left Holland around 1750 and settled in Brooklyn, becoming the owner of a ferry. He first operated under sails and then changed to steam propulsion. Business expanded and he was addressed as "Commodore." In 1851 he inaugurated the steamship connection from New York to San Francisco, adding New York to Le Havre in 1855. Between 1857 and 1862, he switched from steamships to railroads, and in 1868 advanced to become the president of New York Central Railroad. In 1873, he built a direct rail line from New York to Chicago. He left his son William Henry Vanderbilt (1821 - 1862) $100 million [$1.5 billion today], which he in turn doubled. The last son was Cornelius Vanderbilt (1843 - 1899).

As the original Vanderbilt called himself Van der Bilt, the same goes for Vanderlip (Van der Lip). D. Benjamin Vanderlip's son Frank A. Vanderlip [**pictured left**; an alleged member of the Jekyll Island group that drafted the Federal Reserve plan] is still active today, took part in the conference at Genoa, and is part of the Morgan Trust. In New York's 1925 address book he was listed as a "financier." He traveled to Germany often and caused much debate when, in 1921, he intended to open a U.S. reserve bank for gold in Europe!

On New York's Broadway one finds the firm of L.F. Rothschild & Co, founded in 1889, the principal owner (1928/1929) of whom is Louis Rothschild. Whether he is also Vienna's Louis Rothschild is unknown. We assume that Rothschild's capital is based in New York and works with the Morgan Trust and with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Willard E. Loeb is an owner of the previously mentioned firms; another owner is Alan M. Lambert, who is a member of a family related to the old Frankfurt Rothschilds.

10.

We also have to mention "General" Charles Gates Dawes **[pictured]**, Director of the Central Trust Co of Illinois in Chicago. Oh yes, we must thank him for making Germany shell out RM *85 million per year* in reparations until 1940, as opposed to "lawyer" and Chairman of the Board of the Electric Co, Owen David Young's dictum of "only" RM 64 million, but until 1965! [Translator's note: If I remember correctly, Germany made the final payment on this debt in 2010.] It is possible that "General" Dawes is a Jew, formerly "Davis" (then no doubt

"David")—similar in name to the Secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, O.K. Davis, and also the mutual man of confidence to both Hoover and Roosevelt: Norman Davis, which means 'a Norman son of David.'

The more recently opened banking institution of New York is the "National City Bank of New York" located on Wall Street and founded in 1812. The president, until recently, was Charles F. Mitchell, who resigned at the end of February 1933 on the instructions of President Roosevelt. James Perkins is his successor. This bank also has a branch in Paris under the same name. As of this moment the bank is attempting to buy all of the outstanding shares of the Berlin Bank "Electrische Werke AG" to pay off an American loan to the AEG. [Translator: Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft] The "Chase National Bank of the City of New York," founded in 1877, had as its Chairman (since 1929) Albert H. Wiggin **[pictured]**; the President is Robert L. Charkson [Clarkson?]; the Berlin Representative is Andreas von Berenberg-Gossler. It is located at Unter den Linden ["Under the Lime Trees"] 57. Wiggin resigned in July 1932. (To learn more about Speyer and other Jewish banks in New York, see pamphlet No. 6 of my series.)

The *Völkischer Beobachter* reported in January 1923: "New York is the world's center of Judaism, with an estimated 2,100,000 Jews living there. This figure seems to come much closer to the truth than the 33rd edition of the book *The Jewish Question*, which gives a seemingly erroneous figure of 1.5 million. One look at a New York address book is proof enough, since we see that for the Cohn, Cohen, etc. combination of names alone there are 60,000 listings. The American statistics are inaccurate because religious Jews are not listed. The total overall figure for the U.S., provided by the Jewish-American Committee for 1918, was 3.3 million. It is quite certain that of the total world Jewish population of 11 to 12 million, one-third live in America, and New York has the largest Jewish population of any city in the world. [Werner] Sombart was correct when he called America "the land of the Jews"; he was also correct to say that "Americanism is the spirit of Judaism distilled." We will leave that one alone.

Let's look into the increase of the Jewish population, which is very important. We see by looking at the research of the Berlin Association for Statistics and Demography that the total Jewish population toward the end of the 17th century was barely 1 million; for the 18th century, 2.5 million; and by the 19th century showed a 4 to 5 time increase, which gives us a present day number of around 12 million. Compare this to the mere threefold increase of the non-Jewish European population of the 19th century.

We have already examined the colossal interference by American Jews in European politics. But there are two more reasons for this: 1) the concern that the Jews of New York have for the protection of the Eastern European Jews and their movement toward Western Europe, and 2) the preparation and accommodating financial support for the goals of the Zionists. The World Zionist Organization is headquartered in England (English Zionist Federation), but most of the money has come from America. The American Jew Louis [Dembitz] Brandeis served as honorable president and was in fact a U.S. Supreme Court Justice and one-time friend of Woodrow Wilson, who himself belonged to the American-Jewish scene. Wilson was a Freemason and spiritualist; his Jewish wife was a feminist; his daughter married a Jew; his 'right-hand man' was the Jew Simon Wolf; his secretary was Itzik [Joseph Patrick?] Tumultey. The new President, Roosevelt, is a member of the same party as Wilson, the Democratic one, etc. Albert Wirth even claimed that Wilson's mother was a Russian Jewess.

Up until now the oft-mentioned Dr. Chaim Azriel Weizmann, from Poland, was president of the World Zionist Organization. His successor was Nahum [ben Joseph Samuel] Sokolow in 1932. The 1931 London post office directory lists Weizmann with the first name as "Charles". He was Asher Zvi Hirsch Ginzberg's successor. (a.k.a. Achad Haan) Furthermore, the Danish Jew of literature is also a Brandeis, Georg Brandes, whom we have to thank for further liberalizing the Scandinavian countries. (E.g., The Wahlen election, or "Folketing," in November 1932 and that of September 1935 in Denmark.)

Before going any further, I would like to quote excerpts from an article in the *Völkischer Beobachter* from 24 August 1921 with the heading "Jewish Rule in America." It concerns the second edition of the book *The International Jew*. Part of this book is "The Machinations of Jews in the United States" from Ford's Dearborn Publishing Co. Little about this book is known in Germany. The following leading New York banks used to be and still are Jewish, according to this report, and the majority of these Jews came from Germany: Kuhn, Loeb & Co (with Mortimer Schiff, the son of the "great" Jacob Schiff); Otto H. Kahn; Paul M. Warburg; Speyer & Co; J & B Seligmann & Co; Hallgarten & Co; Knauth, Nachod & Kühne; Goldman, Sachse & Co [now Goldman Sachs]. As mentioned before, these Jews came from Germany: Frankfurt and Mannheim are the two cities from which most finance Jews in the world hail. Many now live in England, France or America. The New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, has rather limited Jewish participation, but their membership is increasing (membership is currently limited to 1,100); they do not mind paying high membership fees. This *private* institution dates back to 1817 and could be described as a "Club for Commissions."

The only avenue to membership is via inheritance, or by purchasing the vacancy left open by a departing member, or of one in bankruptcy. Sometimes Jewish members hide their roots by assuming American names and joining odd Christian sects.

Jewish membership in the New York Stock Exchange:

1872: 60 (Jews)
1890: 87
1893: 106
1920: 276

Jewish membership in the Exchange equates to the general growth of the Jewish population of New York.

11.

More Jews live in New York than in the whole of Palestine. When Warsaw had "only" 300,000 to 350,000 Jews, New York's count was 1,527,778 (1917 - 1918). And just as in the rest of the world the West attracts the most well-off inhabitants to the big cities, so New York's west end is in almost total possession of the Jews. The ghettos are in the east, the Lower and Upper East Side, including Brownsville and Brooklyn. In 1920, the east end of New York had 320 synagogues. All New York department stores, except for one, are in Jewish hands. Very seldom does one meet a non-Jewish homeowner there. Ads in the London *White Chapel Press* read: "No English need apply." (English=non-Jews). The building lots and acreage are also nearly all in the possession of Jews. That the leadership of the American labor unions is in Jewish hands is also known in Germany and even the strongest anti-Gompers union [ref. Samuel Gompers], the "United Confectionary Workers," is led by the Jew Sidney Hillmann. New York's press is totally in Jewish hands. Until a few years ago, the *New York Herald* was the only exception. The owner, James Gordon Bennett, in his person, character and way with Gompers, serves as an example to all newspaper publishers. The well known *New York Times* is in possession of the Jew W.J. Ochs, and run accordingly. Also the "Hearst Press" consists of a "coterie of Jews."

The population density of some Jewish neighborhoods in New York is high. About 300,000 live within one square mile (e.g. East Broadway, Delancey Street, Manhattan and Brooklyn). In other areas 100,000 to 200,000 are crammed together [within one square mile]. One-third of the Jewish people, or 570,000, live on just 1% of New York City's land space.

Some 90% of American film production is done by ten large studios in New York and Los Angeles, and of these 85% are run by Jews. The film industry is the fourth or fifth largest in the world overall. The "Führer" of the industry is the German Jew Carl Laemmle, (he used his mother's maiden name; his father was Julius Baruch). Laemmle is in charge of Universal Studios in Universal City, California, and in New York the Hungarian Jew Adolph Zukor and the Jew Markus Loew hold sway.

Religious life and education are also sheltered by the Jewish "umbrella" in America. In many schools in the U.S., Jews are behind the elimination of Christian-Germanic Christmas celebrations, especially the Christmas tree. The Jews are now starting to agitate towards making Sunday a workday and the Sabbath a holiday. Anything that might be construed as anti-Judaic literature is removed from the classrooms, and the Jews have successfully incited a regular crusade against the *Merchant of Venice*. Jews are behind the influx of Jewish immigrants from all over the world to the U.S., with the help of the "Kehillah," which is discussed next.

12.

The biggest Jewish secret organizations in America are the American Jewish Committee and the New York Kehillah. The latter is called "the deciding factor in New York's political life." The first test of this power occurred when New York's Police Chief, General Bingham, was removed from office for naming the Jews as responsible for the white slave trade. White slavery was in fact one of the main sources of Jewish riches. In fact, this enterprise was served by one of Germany's biggest shipping lines. Shortly after I discovered this, Aron [Albert] Ballin voluntarily departed from this life.^

^ *No one knows why Albert Ballin committed suicide. "But a combination of factors came together in 1918 that probably overwhelmed the shipping magnate. A war he had been against from the start was coming to a very bad end for Germany. The Kaiser, who had once been his confidant, refused to speak to him anymore and was about to abdicate his throne. Ballin was now considered a pacifist traitor by his government and many Germans. The war had destroyed Hapag, and it would be years before it could even partially recover." (http://www.german-way.com/famous-albert-ballin_2.html; accessed June 4, 2011)*

The word Kehillah means "ruling community meeting." Kehillah is the ruling body of decision makers among diaspora Jews. Since Jews are all over the world, they have their own governing body that functions without the knowledge of the "native" people. The New York Kehillah is the largest and most powerful assembly of Jews from all over the world. New York is to Jews what Rome is to Catholics, or Mecca is to Moslems.

Jews from all different economic, social and political backgrounds take part in the New York Kehillah. There is no dissention between, for example, the Bolshevist and the rabbi; the Orthodox and the Liberal Jew; the employer and the employee: in fact, if you quarrel with a Jewish Capitalist then the Red Anarchist, also a Jew, will jump in to help him. The majority of the members of the Kehillah are radicals, but their leaders are high-ranking individuals from government, the justice system, or from banking. *They* are the ones who selected the members of the new Russian government after the fall of the Czar.

13.

Kehillah's importance to New York is equivalent to the American Jewish Committee's importance to America. It has the final decisionmaking power on questions of a national or international nature, as far as Jews are concerned. The Committee's main agendas are these 8 points:

1. The unobstructed immigration of Jews from all over the world to America.

2. The elimination of all references to Christ in the speech and meetings of public authorities.

3. The official recognition of the Jewish Sabbath.

4. That Jews have the right to keep their stores and businesses open on Sundays and to work on that day.

5. To prohibit Christmas celebrations in schools and public places and the prohibition of the Christmas tree and the singing of Christian songs, choirs included.

6. Establishment of Jewish courts (Bet Dins) within the [U.S.] justice system.

7. **The removal from schools of all printed matter that includes anything**

deemed objectionable to Jews. (An attempt was made in 1921 to remove a painting by Sergent from the Boston Library, depicting a burning synagogue.)

8. Prohibit the word "Christian" in public discourse, since it interferes with Jewish rights and is offensive to Jews.

And so the administration of a New York school district did away with Christmas celebrations and the Christmas tree in grade schools. Chicago eliminated Christmas Day as a holiday. In the realm of business in America, Saturday is increasingly replaced by the Sabbath. School activities on late Friday are not permitted because the Sabbath's early beginning is Friday evening.

Jews don't really worry too much about the Christian religion per se, but want to curtail or eliminate anything Aryan or Germanic-Aryan. It's obvious that they are not so much after religion, but racial identity. Besides the two organizations mentioned previously, there is the "Independent Order of B'nai B'rith" and the Anti-Defamation League, and all of these organizations have the same objective. The names of their top leaders are also the same: Brandeis, Warburg, Morgenthau, Elkus, Strauss, Louis Marshall, Mack, Wolff and Kraus. B'nai B'rith has its headquarters in Chicago and its American membership is over one million. Outside the U.S. their major cities of operation are: Berlin, Vienna, Bucharest and Constantinople, but they are also in Africa and Asia. The Anti-Defamation League parades as an "American Organization of Germans of the Jewish Faith," and works in that fashion, accordingly.

Israel, the "Chosen State," will become a Kingdom to rule over the entire world from Jerusalem.

14.

Now we will examine the "Director of American Finance," President Roosevelt, in more detail. First let's look at personal information, as with court custom. But we would indeed be hard pressed to find an American who would accuse the President of anything, as I did in *my* case when I submitted a Bill of Indictment to the Reich State Attorney General against Reich Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in 1916. Roosevelt's first and second name is Franklin Delano, or F.D., as the Americans call him. He was born in Hyde Park, New York, on 30 January 1882. He is the nephew of former President Theodore Roosevelt. FDR is a high degree Freemason and member of the Holland Lodge Nr 8. He was elected on 11 September 1932: greatly assisted by an "American Rathenau," Bernard Baruch, who still is his financial/political advisor. We mentioned him previously. In 1917, Baruch was Chairman of the Committee for War Material; in 1918, he was Chairman of the Industrial Board and a Member of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. Wilson took him and 117 other Jews to the Versailles Peace Conference. At the end of 1932 he was, and probably still is, President of the American Goethe Society!

Roosevelt is a Democrat and is said to be an occultist. As stated, it is not known if he is a Jew (Rosenfeld), though his mother's first name was Sarah. Shortly before his election inauguration, on 16 September 1932, he broadcast a New Years message to the Jewish citizens of the U.S., his personal greetings to them, saying: "May all the wishes and prayers of our fellow Americans come true on their Jewish New Year." His wife—we do not know anything about her ancestors—received a warm congratulatory telegram regarding her husband's election from Rabbi Israel Levi, Dr Zadok Kahn (Chief Rabbi of France), and Professor S. Levy (President of the "Alliance Israélite Universelle"). In 1929, Eleanor Roosevelt headed an organization that collected gifts for Jewish causes. FDR also has close connections to the Jewish Banker Felix Warburg and used his methods to "rip off" the Aryans of America. (See "Federal Reserve System".) The *Weltdienst* of 15 April 1934 reported that he is a personal friend of Warburg's. He also created the so-called "gold buying authority," effectively robbing Americans of their own gold. Another fact is that the publisher of FDR's book *Looking Backwards*, in which he was critical of the stock market, was asked by FDR to stop publishing his book (but only if Ludendorff's *Volkswarte* of 4 September 1933 is correct). He (FDR) had apparently made several mistakes that he needed to correct!

To further characterize Roosevelt, we quote the *Weltdienst* of 15 April 1934, according to a 22 April 1934 report from Boston. "When President Roosevelt came to power, "people in-the-know" right away stated that most of the conditions set out in *The Protocols of Zion* had come to fruition. The only item missing was the predicted world revolution." But, alas, that will come soon enough! FDR officially recognized Soviet Russia. This is the reason he received the Foreign Minister of the USSR, the Jew Litwinoff-Finkelstein, a.k.a. Polianski. Part of the responsibility for the inclusion of the USSR within the League of Nations goes to Roosevelt. The financiers Felix Warburg and Otto Kahn helped this recognition along with hordes of cash, and upon the urging of the Federal Reserve (Kuhn, Loeb & Co), the new President confiscated all the gold of the American people valued at less than $100.00. This gold was then delivered to the vaults of the Fed. The dollar dropped to half its value. Things had deteriorated so much that all of the gold of the American nation ended up, within a short time, in Jewish hands. The value of the dollar can be reduced to zero if the Jews so wish.

Congress awarded the present Finance Minister Henry Morgenthau dictatorial powers. He is a son of Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to

Constantinople, also known for his role in the Great War. He was born in 1856 in Mannheim. Henry Morgenthau transfers huge amounts of gold, either to England or to Basel, Switzerland, and into basement vaults of the bank of the League of Nations, or BIZ [now the BIS]: the Bank for International Payments. It is also important to know that this very mighty Minister of Finance, Henry Morgenthau, is now related by marriage not only to the Governor of New York, Lehman, but also to international bankers like Seligman, Levisohn, Warburg and other partners of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Things have progressed to the point when the chief economist and advisor to Roosevelt, the Jew Perle, openly admits where we are heading. In an article headlined: "State communism as the last chance for America," Perle writes: "In the instance that the present efforts to rebuild the USSR do not give America the necessary recovery boost she needs, this will then necessitate the introduction of a kind of State Communism, in which private ownership (meaning Aryan) will disappear." In a recent Senate Committee meeting in Washington, a very confidential letter was read in which, according to a report from the Associated Press, it came to light that "some of FDR's professional advisors tried to prevent the revival of the American economy, so that the nation would succumb to Communism": "We believe that we will keep Roosevelt in power only until we are able to replace him with a sort of Stalin, and we believe Roosevelt is the Kerensky of our putsch."

In 1934, Hamilton Fish, a member of the House of Representatives, found out that the U.S. already had 500,000 signed-on, organized members of the Communist movement, with cash supplied by Russia. The world's biggest suppliers of raw materials, the U.S. and the USSR, are both in Communist hands. [See Allen Weinstein's and Alexander Vassiliev's *The Haunted Wood*.]

President Roosevelt states in his 1934 book *On the Way* that he would be against a "state and economy ruled by a small privileged caste," and he *claims* to envision a broad distribution of money and ownership throughout the nation. If that is really the case then he will have to first stop dealing with Jews, because Jews represent a small, privileged caste. Instead, he *surrounds* himself with Jews; Jews are his key advisors. One can hardly take the above-mentioned statements seriously. Instead, one must understand that he speaks as a Freemason, who says a lot of nice things but does the exact opposite. Here are his words at a press conference in April 1935: "My ancestors left Holland for America about 300 years ago. The question whether my ancestors who came from Holland were Jews, Catholics or Protestants does not worry me; the knowledge that they were God-fearing and good citizens is enough for me." (JPC Zurich, No. 836) In addition, The *Canadian Fascist* of 8 March 1935 published an article, "The Jew Roosevelt," stating that P. Slomowitz, a Jew, wrote in the *Detroit Jewish Chronicle* that "FDR's ancestors were Jews.

Spain expelled them in 1620 under the name Rossocampo (Red Field), and they settled in Holland where they called themselves 'Rosenfeld'. This Rosenfeld was changed to Rosefeld, Rosefelt and finally Roosevelt." A dozen journalists and intimates of the Roosevelt family, such as the Governor of Georgia, all say the President of the U.S. has Jewish ancestry.

Finally, we quote an excerpt from the *Weltdienst*, attained by way of a list submitted from Boston, that not only names FDR's close, intimate advisors mentioned before, such as Bernard Baruch, Henry Morgenthau, Perle and Felix Warburg, but also: Jesse Isidor Straus, American Ambassador to France; Mordecai [Joseph Brill] Ezekiel, the Agricultural Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture; Alexander Sachs, Economist for the NRA [National Recovery Administration]; Rosita [Rose] Schneiderman, Council in the Sphere of Labor at the NRA; Samuel I. Rosenman, part-time Presidential Advisor; James P. Warburg in the Treasury; Herbert Feis and Samuel [Emmanuel] Goldenweiser, Advisors for Statistics at the Fed; Nathan R. Margold, Advisor to the Minister of the Interior; Robert Strauss from the NRA; Lloyd Nathan Landau, General Legal Council for Public Works; Maurice Karp, Council for the Ministry of Transportation; Robert D. Kohn, Special Council for Public Works; Isidor Lubin, Director of Statistics; David R. Lilienthal, General Council for Engineering; Jerome Frank, Deputy in the Business Administration; Celeste Jedal, Delegate in London; Leo Wolman and Louis Kirstein of the NRA; Laurence [Adolph] Steinhardt **[pictured]**, Ambassador to Sweden; Samuel Meisels in the Budget Office; Ferdinand Pecora, Attorney General; William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to the USSR; Simon E. Sobeloff, State District Attorney, and so on.

In the above list we also find the names of Leo Wolman and Sidney Hillman. Wolman was made Director of the Department of Labor in the Office of Labor Relations by Roosevelt, and Hillman (mentioned earlier) was appointed Director for Labor Policies of the American government. Right after this, in early August 1935, the President ordered strict measures to be implemented, due to a shipping strike, against Communist members of

Congress. They arrested a Communist leader by the name of Darey, but it looks like just another camouflage operation. The *Weltdienst* of 15 October 1934 expressed it in just about the same way.

To the above list we should add Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise **[pictured]**; Samuel Untermeyer who, with a lot of money behind him, is in charge of the global movement to boycott German goods; Herbert Lehman, the Governor of New York state; the Supreme Court Justices Brandeis, Lubitz and Cordozo; G.F. Meyer Jr.; Professor Raymond Moley; E.A. Filene; and so on. Chief Rabbi Stephen Wise in May 1915 declared in the *Nationaltidende*: "Jews were on the side of the Allies right from the beginning of the War."^

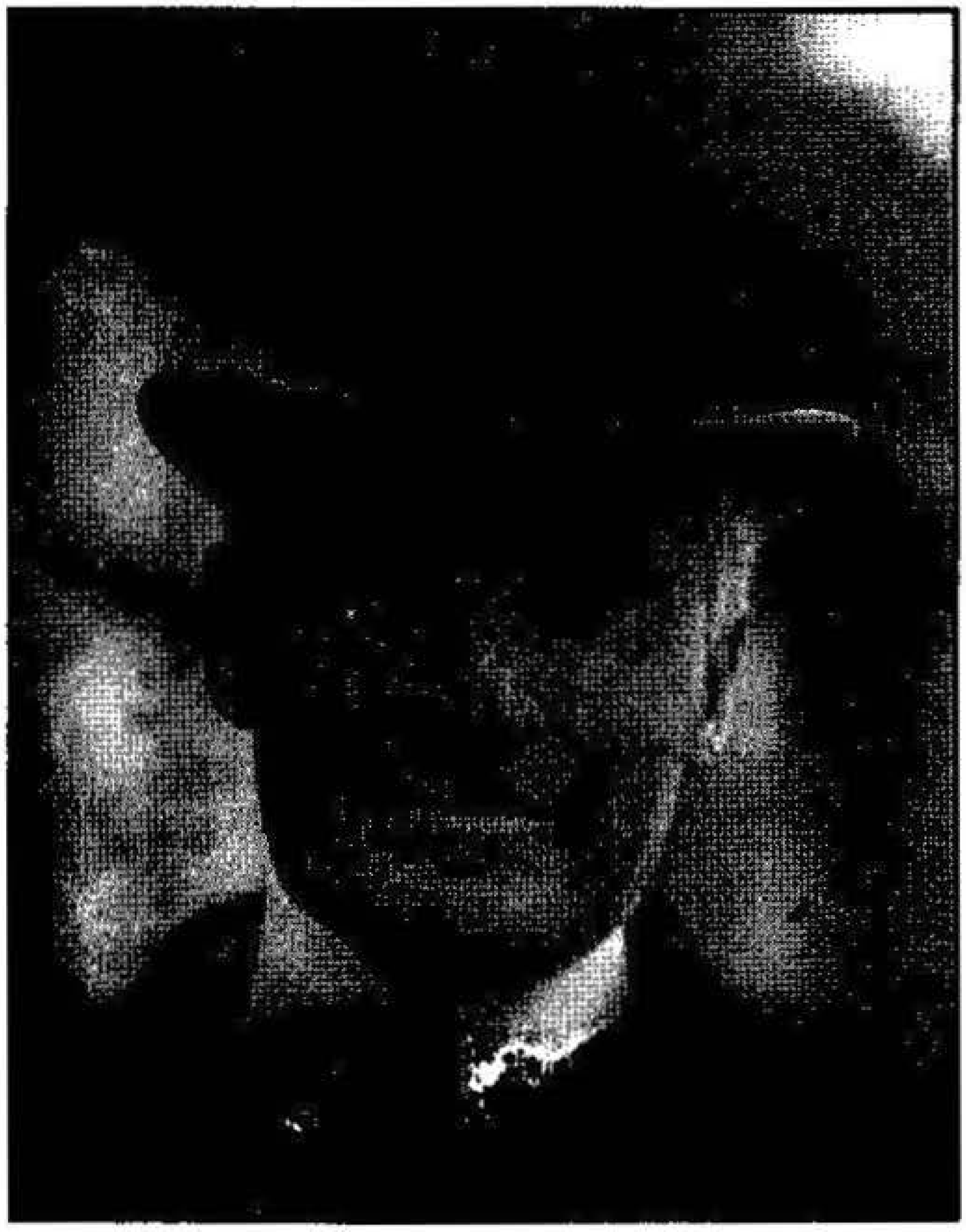
It is important to again note that Roosevelt's Chief Advisor, in 1934, is Bernard Baruch. He is the "American Rathenau" from the World War who was discussed several times before, and was Chairman of the Committee for War Material in 1917; in 1918, Chairman of the Board of Industry; in 1919 a member of the Paris Peace Conference; today (1934) he is the brain behind American politics. This has to be kept in mind when examining the chastisement of JP Morgan by the American government. What is the *real* reason behind this act: it is possible that there's competition between Morgan and the capital of the Jesuits on the one side, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co and Warburg and Rothschild capital on the other. This elucidates the "Senate panel to investigate the armament industry" under Senator Nye, who declared that the government investigate the Morgan Bank for its role in financing the World War and that the investigation is already underway.

America's war allies made use of the entire Morgan conglomerate with their industries, railroads and fleets of freighters: about $250 million ended up in Morgan's pockets every year. On the other hand, in those four years of the War, he gave approximately $4 billion [$64 billion in 2011] to the Allies.

The accumulation of gold is not really the most important priority for world Judaism. Instead, their priority is the destruction of the Aryan peoples, especially Germany, and the triumph of Judea. We learned the cause of the Great War from the findings and connections revealed in Senator Nye's investigation. He said [in summary]:

> The crisis was caused by England's inability to repay JP Morgan's loan of £80 million. Ambassador Page threatened a possible collapse of the stock market, which would cause the Anglo-French currencies to lose their value. The result would have led to a huge reduction in armaments orders by the Allies and a complete halt in cross-Atlantic trade, culminating in panic in America. If we did not act quickly, we would have found ourselves in this calamity. Declaring war against Germany was the best way to extend massive credits to the Allies and by following this advice, we created an excellent plan for large amounts of credit to go to France and England. All funds remained in the U.S., since the credits were only extended in the form of materiél (munitions). In this way we asserted ourselves and increased our trade until the war ended. After the war, Europe needed foodstuffs and merchandise of all kinds to get their industry going again. We planned to profit from this for many years and to keep security as collateral. [Ed. This appears to be in reference to the Young Plan, which effectively put up Germany's entire national wealth as security for the Versailles reparations debt. See the Pools' *Who Financed Hitler?*]

In addition, Senator Nye clearly demanded the necessary documents from JP Morgan, and if they are not forthcoming, he will ask Congress to have the police pick them up! Is it a bluff? Are maneuvers like this designed to calm the American people and also cover for America's Jewish-Freemasonic leadership? In this government there are people like Morgenthau, and others like the "American Rathenau"—the Jew Baruch **[pictured]**. How can they be trusted?



Not to deviate from course, but in 1934 the American government formally recognized Soviet Russia, and thereby also Communism, Bolshevism and Judaism. As a condition of recognition, the U.S. demanded that the USSR cease spreading any of its propaganda in the

U.S., but now the U.S. does not worry about that condition. Communists Münzenberg and the attorney Dr. Rosenfeld emigrated to the U.S. from Germany unmolested.

Because of the war situation in Abyssinia, we want you to read this from the Frankfurter *Echo* (*Der Angriff* of 4 July 1935): "A Mr. R.O. Donnel, a representative of "Victor Talking Machines" is negotiating with the Abyssinian government concerning weapons deliveries. An American holding company is concealed under the cover "Victor." Among the stockholders of this holding company are Rockefeller and Sir Basil Zaharoff. (p. 17) Not to be overlooked in the case of Abyssinia is that the Abyssinians are largely Semitic and are therefore racially close to the Jews.

^ *This is strange given that Germany was neither "Nazi" nor under Adolf Hitler in 1915. Why did Rabbi Wise feel the need to exhibit such open hostility towards Germany by declaring that Jews had collectively sided with the Allies (and were obviously proud of it) when Germany had done nothing to harm Jews?*

PART III*

FREEMASONS: A FORM OF OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL SOCIALISM

I.

FREEMASONRY AND FASCISM

Like all strict, anti-democratically ruled states, Italy was soon compelled to take a stand against Freemasonry. The struggle against the "Green Snake," as Freemasonry is called in Italy, assumed forms of extreme virulence. For a time, the lodge halls were actually taken by storm, and the lodge brothers physically attacked.

On 13 February 1923, the Grand Council of Fascists issued an initial decree against Freemasonry, according to which all Fascists who belonged to lodges were required to sever their connections to Freemasonry immediately. This decision was followed by a series of other decisions and laws, which finally destroyed Italian Freemasonry completely with the Anti-Masonic Law of 1925, compelling a great many Italian Freemasons to emigrate.

The tone in which Grand Master Torrigiani responded to the measures of the Fascist government was extremely arrogant. In addition, Torrigiani attempted, in a typically Masonic fashion, to agitate the whole international world of the Masonic lodges against Fascist Italy. One of his publications in October 1922 ended with the following words:

> We wished to propagate the concept of humanity, the consciousness of a brotherhood of nations. That remains the guideline of our work today. And therefore we wish and hope that Fascist theories will not assume forms that strike at all concepts of democracy and freedom, ending in dictatorship and oligarchy.

In 1924, he addressed a letter to Mussolini ending as follows: "We gladly assume the "guilt" of being true protectors of the ideas that made Italy grand—the ideas of freedom, the sovereignty of the people, the autonomy of the State in relation to the hierarchy of the Church, and equal rights for all. But this attitude must not prevent Your Excellency from ensuring that the laws are used for our protection as well."

Precisely such statements as these, which always stressed democratic basic attitudes and a striving towards international solidarity, proved to Fascism that no compromise was possible between its attitudes and those of Freemasonry. In 1925, Mussolini explained in "People of Italy":

> Freemasonry is combated by Fascists because it is an international organization which conducts its activity in Italy on the basis of orders that are issued in foreign countries.
>
> One can be a good Frenchman and simultaneously a Freemason, because the Freemasonry of the Rue Cadet (headquarters of the Grand Orient of France) is an excellent French propagandist, especially in the Mediterranean, the Danube states, and in the Balkans. One can be a good Englishman and simultaneously a practicing Freemason, because both English and American Freemasons peddle their Anglo-Saxon world propaganda in a pietistic, humanitarian direction, as well as in a mercantile sense.
>
> But one cannot be a good Italian and simultaneously a Freemason, because the Palazzo Giustiniani follows *foreign* directives. The Giustiniani Freemasons were always against Italian actions in Abyssinia, Lybia, in the Dodecanese, in Dalmatia, in Albania. They supported participation in the World War on internationalist grounds, but they devalued our victory. They wanted the war, but hindered the harvest of the legitimate and holy fruit of military victory. (From Lennhoff, *Freemasonry*, pp. 350-51.)

Italian Freemasonry, in regards to its past, adduced the same arguments as German Freemasonry, claiming that the unification of Italy was the work of Freemasonry. By contrast, a memorandum prepared by a committee created especially for that purpose proved that Freemasonry played *no* part in the great Italian nationalistic movement of the 19th century—the *Risorgimento*. With the sentencing of the Masonic General Capello to 30 years in prison and the banishment of Torrigiani to the Liparic Islands, this episode in Italian history came to an end. General Capello was accused of supporting Zaniboni's assassination attempt on Mussolini.

Italian Freemasons living in exile founded two lodges in Paris, "Italia" and "Italia Nuova," under the obedience of the "Grand Lodge of France." At the suggestion of lodge brother Ferrari, the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Italy, who died in 1929, a "Supremo Consiglio" was also founded in London in 1930.

II.

FREEMASONRY AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

1. From the beginning, the National Socialist movement, via the Führer, was aware of the unbridgeable chasm between it and all currents and groups of Freemasonry. In *Mein Kampf*, the Führer expressed himself on the problem of Freemasonry:

> To strengthen his political position, the Jew attempts to eliminate the restrictions on racial and state citizenship one step at a time. To attain this objective, he fights for religious tolerance with all the tenacity that is proper to him, and in Freemasonry—which has fallen entirely into his hands—he has found an excellent fighting instrument as well as an instrument for the attainment of his aims. The leadership of the ruling parties as well as the upper strata of the political and economic bourgeoisie fell through the Masonic web right into his trap, without any need for them ever to have been the slightest bit aware of it.

Alfred Rosenberg made fundamental statements on Freemasonry in the *Myth of the Twentieth Century*, accompanied by several political texts, newspapers and newspaper articles (for example, in the periodical founded by him, "The World Struggle," in the *Völkischer Beobachter*, "The Crime of the Freemasons" (1922), "Freemasonic World Politics in Light of Critical Research," etc.)

Where state police measures against German Freemasonry after 1933 are concerned, Reichsmarshall Hermann Göring was decisive in his position as Prussian Minister President. When the Old Prussian lodges attempted to continue on in National Socialist Germany, Göring determined that there was no more room for any kind of Freemasonry.

The fundamentally negative attitude of the NSDAP towards Freemasonry was also expressed by the Supreme Party Judge, Reichsleiter Buch, in many fundamental decisions and decrees.

Expression was repeatedly given to National Socialism's hostility to Freemasonry in many other writings and texts of leading men of the party and State.

2. The basic official party position is reflected in the required declaration, made upon one's honor on the acceptance of any application for party membership, that the applicant is not, and has never been, a member of a Masonic lodge. Equivalent declarations are required upon entering any of the NSDAP membership organizations (SA, SS, NSKK), and merged associations (for example, the NSFK). By an Amnesty Decree of the Führer dated 20 April 1938, the possibility was opened of remaining in the party and its member organizations for some former Freemasons who had joined the party after 30 January 1933, but prior to the regulation of acceptance. Nevertheless, the prescription was strictly adhered to: higher degree Freemasons and holders of important lodge offices were *not* permitted to continue to belong to the party or its member organizations; nor, in the case of new applications, could such applicants be admitted. A right of amnesty has been reserved by the Führer for special cases.

The employment of former Freemasons, both in the armed forces (as officers or military officials) and the State and municipal administrations etc., was also regulated by corresponding decrees. Though a general dismissal of former lodge members was not ordered, the influence of Masonic personnel was nevertheless checked by restrictive conditions.

This fundamental attitude is also reflected in State political measures against Masonic and similar organizations in Germany, which were either induced to dissolve voluntarily or were compelled to put a stop to their activities through police prohibitions.

3. National Socialism set about to handle the Masonic question systematically and with a conscious aim, in contrast to other anti-Masonic movements and states in which the outraged population destroyed valuable material in the lodge buildings during riots and physical attacks, thereby making the struggle against Freemasonry more difficult and in some cases impossible.

The continued existence of Freemasonry could not be tolerated either on ideological grounds or on the grounds of State security. Broad segments of the population expressed their animosity towards the lodges. One lodge after another closed its doors—even if involuntarily and, in some cases, after considerable delay.

Although some of the Grand Lodges—such as the "Masonic Association 'At the Rising Sun'," the "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany," and the "Supreme Council for Germany"—drew the only possible conclusion in view of the Führer's accession to power, dissolving themselves as early as March 1933 while simultaneously destroying their lodge archives, the majority of the lodges did not abandon the hope of being able to embed themselves in the new State. Like the hostile outside world and Jewish emigrants, they dreamed that National Socialist rule would not last long.

As for the humanitarian Grand Lodges that embodied the Masonic ideology all too openly, and which had a large percentage of racially Jewish members, it was soon made clear to them in like manner that their continued existence would not be tolerated. They either dissolved themselves, or their activity was terminated by State police action.

The Old Prussian Grand Lodges attempted to disguise themselves through name changes, e.g. "Christian Orders." After minor, purely superficial changes, they pretended that they had ceased to be Masonic organizations, but they were compelled to readopt their former name by a decree of the Prussian Minister President Göring.

All the efforts of the Old Prussian Grand Lodges and some of the humanitarian Grand Lodges to gain permission to continue on were doomed to meet with resistance, so that their Grand Masters had, by July 1935, finally decided upon dissolution.

Thus ended the activity of the remaining Masonic organizations, just as many other similar organizations were also prevented from acting in a manner counter to National Socialism by State police prohibitions.

Long before the Führer's accession to power, the lodges attempted to defend themselves against the increasingly forceful attacks by nationalistic and racially-inclined movements. This aim was served by their own specially created "defense committees," which obtained all texts hostile to Freemasonry and were informed of all anti-Masonic meetings and measures. In the Old Prussian Grand Lodges, guidelines were distributed to members concerning their behavior with regards to attacks on Freemasonry. Upon instructions from their Grand Master, for example, the question of any possible membership in the lodges was simply denied by many Freemasons upon entering the NSDAP, a step in which they believed themselves justified by the transformation of the lodges into "Orders."

By every conceivable tactic, the lodges and their members attempted to integrate and conform after 30 January 1933, denying all international relationships and associations. Philo-Judaic attitudes and activities were simply denied. "Anti-Jewish" attitudes were even claimed, and attempts made, to represent the lodges as harmless social and welfare associations. In a similar manner, attempts were made to represent the great men of German history as the exponents of true Freemasonry, and to explain away major features of lodge ritual as "Germanic heritage."

The behavior of the lodge brothers proved only too well that their Masonic training made them incapable of recognizing the signs of the times and the responsibilities of the new era. The attempt to represent the "socialism in a small circle" practiced by the lodges as identical with that of National Socialism shows this clearly. The socialism of the Freemasons was the economic favoritism of a clique, which would have been sufficient justification in itself for putting an end to the activities of Freemasonry in Germany.

The attempt to deny their international relationships and their close coordination with Freemasons in other countries reflects the mendacity of Freemasonry, which can only be international, as the leading Freemason and Jew Dr Posner of Karlsbad remarked in 1925 at the inauguration of the Austrian Supreme Council:

> There can only be one Freemasonry: the international chain of brotherhood. In Romanic Freemasonry, we find the designation: "universal Freemasonry, French family." We should also speak of "universal Freemasonry, German family." It should be declared that each family of Freemasonry speaks the language of its heart, of course, but that these families are only facets of one cubic stone, which is universal Freemasonry.

While Freemasonry proclaimed its hostility to Fascism and National Socialism even before 1933, an unparalleled campaign of vilification by Freemasonry against National Socialist Germany set in after the Führer's accession to power.

Jewish and other German emigrants were leading figures in this activity. We need only mention the speaking activities of the Jew Georg Bernhard, the famous publisher of the *Vossischen Zeitung* and the emigrant newspaper *Pariser Tageszeitung*, and the Jew Gimbel, a former professor at Heidelberg, who originated the term—referring to the dead soldiers of the 1914 - 18 War—"fallen on the field of dishonor." In the French lodges these men began a campaign of vilification against National Socialism. At international Masonic congresses, resolutions were taken against National Socialist Germany, some of which were transmitted to the League of Nations. American lodges encouraged the activity of the Anti-Nazi League. The *Anschluss* of Austria to Germany, the return of the Sudetenland to Germany, and the creation of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia gave International Freemasonry, which was decisively under French influence, the occasion for wild attacks on the Reich of Adolf Hitler; not to mention Masonic intervention for emigrants from Austria and former Czechoslovakia, who were furnished with emigration papers due to their Masonic connections, in order to liberate them from the "hell of National Socialism." North American Freemasons contributed tens of thousands of dollars to the support of Masonic emigrants from central Europe (the distribution was controlled by a special aid committee in Paris). In like manner, considerable sums of money were collected from an astonishing variety of countries and steered to Spanish

Freemasonry on the Red side of the Spanish Civil War. The "People's Front" in France was the most visible expression of Freemasonry's political will: a merger of all elements inclined towards republicanism, democracy, and Marxism, combined with the liberal bourgeoisie. In the Spanish Civil War, French Freemasons demanded the armed intervention of France in favor of the Reds. After the Munich Accords, they demanded war with Germany, at all times in close cooperation with the Freemasonic President, Roosevelt, whose intervention was demanded to prop up the Masonic Peace Treaty of Versailles. For years before the present war, the international press, closely intertwined with International Freemasonry, stood shoulder-to-shoulder in the struggle against National Socialist Germany, and the war begun in the fall of 1939 is only the continuation of this struggle by other means.

4. When Goethe called Freemasonry "a state within a state," he was entirely correct. No government that intends to carry through its objectives strictly and in a manner compatible with a sense of responsibility can tolerate Freemasonry, which conducts uncontrollable, anonymous, and therefore unaccountable dealings through its international and personal associations. From within and without, Freemasonry penetrates officialdom, economic organizations, and influential positions in political and spiritual life, etc., a fact which is all the more alarming because every Freemason is obliged to be a Freemason first, even outside the lodge, and to act in accordance with his Masonic training. A Masonic politician, as a lodge proclamation expressly states, must never forget that he is *first* a Freemason, and only *secondly* a politician who is responsible to his voters and his people.

The Masonic oath, the duty of obedience and silence, which must be taken before entering the lodge, must be deemed immoral, because it must be taken without any knowledge of the scope of the obligation. How many conflicts such an obligation may entail can never be calculated.

By contrast, National Socialism stands for unconditional duty and responsibility. The worldview of National Socialism is Nordic; that of the Freemason is Asiatic-Jewish. The National Socialistic position is racially conscious; that of the lodges, anti-racial and pro-Jewish.

The communality of National Socialism is the living feature of racially related types, the Volk community, not the caste system and clique of interests of the bourgeoisie organized in the lodges. National Socialism contrasts an unconditional folkish nationalism against the cosmopolitan internationalism of Freemasonry.

The orientation of the German people according to the basic concepts of National Socialism stands in stark contrast to Masonic "teaching methods" and "educational systems," with their racially foreign symbols and Jewish temple service. It was therefore necessary to smash all Masonic organizations in Germany, and to eliminate the possibility of Masonic influence in the broadest possible manner. Link by link, the Führer's policies in Europe have broken the confines of the Masonic "world chain." Following the dissolution of the lodges in Germany, the Masonic organizations in former Austria were earmarked for elimination. In the national territory of former Czechoslovakia, the lodges dissolved themselves on the grounds of caution. In former Poland, they were compelled to yield before the strength of anti-Masonic forces. In Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, the lodges were dissolved only after the occupation by German troops. In France, the government recognized in Freemasonry one of the parties jointly guilty for the defeat of France, and prohibited Masonic activity; Masonic personal influence was also eliminated by corresponding laws. The events of the war in Southeastern Europe have paralyzed the activities of Freemasonry in major areas, so that Masonry is now represented in only a few European countries. Apart from Denmark and Sweden, it works chiefly out of Switzerland. Outside the European continent, Freemasonry still enjoys a position of unchallenged power, as in Great Britain and particularly in North America, where it has been decisive in steering political opinion against National Socialism's new European order.

In their last bastions, Freemasons work together with the other enemies of National Socialism, with World Jewry, the political churches and international Marxism.

All German folk-comrades must recognize the dangers of the Liberalistic-Masonic body of thought. Any attempt to reintroduce Masonic thoughts and symbolism, in whatever form or appearance, ever again in German literature, in German art and science, or in political concepts, must be nipped in the bud. We learn from history that Freemasonry has been forbidden many times, and in many different states; yet it fell upon the peoples again and again, in times of crisis, like a poison of corruption. This text is intended to contribute towards protecting the German people from such a fate.

** From Dieter Schwarz, Freemasonry: Ideology, Organization and Policy, (Berlin: Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, 1944.)*

PART IV

WHO WAS DR. HEINRICH PUDOR AND WHAT DID HE BELIEVE?

There used to be a *Wikipedia* page on Heinrich Pudor (1865 - 1943), who died at age 78, but someone messed it up on 4 June 2011. It is no longer accessible. The German edition of *Wikipedia* says Pudor married a Jewess named Susan Jacobi in 1891, lived with her in London for several years, and divorced her in 1898. That same year (1898) he married one Linda Prill in Berlin. In 1902 he coined the term "naturism" to signify pro-nudism. In 1903 he pioneered "Free Body Culture" to champion the outdoor lifestyle. This was a reaction to the squalid conditions of late 1800s buildings in Berlin. "Free Body Culture" extolled light and movement; nakedness and freedom. Gymnastics was done naked. (In fact the first part of the word "gymnastics" goes back to its Greek root, *gymnos*, meaning naked.) For Pudor, naturism (nudism) was not to be confused with exhibitionism.

After 1912, he published almost exclusively anti-Jewish books and magazine articles, mostly in his own publishing house. In 1926 he was fined and sentenced to a year in prison for threatening Gustav Stresemann, who was Chancellor and Foreign Minister during the Weimar Republic. Chancellor Stresemann had married a Jewish woman in 1903. The following is an excerpt, available online, of the reason for Pudor's arrest.

> March 19, 1926
>
> "Anti-Semitic Leader Sentenced to Jail by Leipzig Supreme Court"
>
> Berlin (JTA) – Heinrich Pudor, well known anti-Semitic leader in Germany, was given a sentence of five months in jail by the Republic Supreme Court here.
>
> Herr Pudor was charged with having published an article in the anti-Semitic paper *Hakenreus* in which he incited the population against the Jews, calling for anti-Jewish propaganda and for the murder of Dr. Stresemann.

> In the article Pudor also charged that H###burg [either Hindenburg or Hugenburg] was a prisoner in the hands of the (...).*

** See http://archive.jta.org/article/1926/03/19/2761002/antisemitic-leader-sentenced-to-jail-by-leipzig-supreme-court (accessed June 15, 2011)*

It appears that Pudor ran afoul of many Nazis too. Apparently he was too extreme in his views and calls for violence.

On pages 156 - 157 in Richard Levy's *Antisemitism: A Historical Encyclopedia of Prejudice and Persecution* (ABC-CLIO, 2005), we read about Pudor:

> With the pamphlet entitled *Culture-Antisemitism or Pogrom-Antisemitism?* published on August 8, 1919, the Leipzig anti-Semite Heinrich Pudor wanted to accomplish three distinct goals. First, he intended a remorseless settling of accounts with the outmoded and, in his view, spineless "cultural" anti-Semitism of the prewar era. Second, he wanted to launch a new anti-Semitism whose keynote would be an explicitly condoned violence. Third, he sought to introduce the concept of the pogrom into anti-Semitic discourse. Viewed from a longer perspective, the pamphlet was an early example of the discussion among anti-Semites of the two major forms of Jew-hatred: one stressing worldview (*Weltanschauung*) and the other violence (*Gewalt*).
>
> Pudor published the work at his own expense as part of a series between 1919 and 1920, most probably in a small edition of a few hundred copies. He sent the material to radical anti-Semites as well as to the more sedate conservative nationalist organizations, such as the successor to the Agrarian League (*Reichslandbund*). Pudor intended to answer the rejection of pogroms by Theodor Fritsch and the Berlin activist Richard Kunze. For this reason and despite its small print run, the pamphlet was vigorously and widely discussed, especially among the more radically inclined anti-Semites.
>
> The anti-Semitism of prewar Germany, Pudor argued, was a total failure. No anti-Jewish laws [were] passed. Under the new conditions of the Weimar Republic, it made no sense to stick to the old anti-Semitic party agenda. "Using legislative means against Jewry is no longer an option for us. Nowadays, the Jews make our laws" (all quotations are from *Kultur-Antisemitismus oder Pogrom-Antisemitismus?* [1920]). "Before we can

> pass anti-Semitic laws," he proclaimed, "Jewish hegemony [*Judenherrschaft*] must be broken." Challenging Fritsch directly, Pudor demanded that he demonstrate "the will to power over the Jews" and urged that "destruction be answered by destruction [*Vernichtung*]." What this meant in practice was the Jews had to be directly, violently attacked. "We openly and freely declare to one and all that every means is the right means if it frees us from the Jews and that we have nothing whatever against the pogrom if it serves this end."
>
> Pudor's intervention did not go unnoticed. Adolf Hitler argued against the pogrom in his so-called Gemlich Letter (September 16, 1919). His newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter* (Racial Observer), entered into debate with Pudor, and throughout the 1920s and 1930s, *völkisch* (racist-nationalist) intellectuals continue to discuss the relative merits of "the anti-Semitism of reason" versus "rowdy anti-Semitism" (*Radauantisemitismus*).
>
> Notwithstanding the debates, any attempt to make a sharp distinction between a violent and an allegedly nonviolent anti-Semitism—that based on duly passed legislation—remains artificial. The reality of the Third Reich demonstrates that both forms of anti-Semitism coexisted and reinforced each other. For example, the Night of Broken Glass of November 1938, supposedly an outbreak of pogrom violence "from below," was followed by a package of anti-Semitic ordinances "from above," including the incarceration of Jews in concentration camps.
>
> — Dirk Walter
> Richard S. Levy, translation

Though not without its flaws, this analysis tells us two important things. First, Hitler opposed violent anti-Semitism and curbed men like Heinrich Pudor, who was more extreme than most of the Nazis themselves. Theodor Fritsch obviously was not extreme enough for Pudor. Secondly, the Nazis did not agree on how to address the "Jewish problem," so the idea that a concerted plan to deal with them was in the works at any point has no basis. There is no direct connection between Hitler's assumption of power and concentration camps that interned Jews. Walter is incorrect about Crystal Night, since there is no evidence proving that the NSDAP was behind it at any level. Similarly, his interpretation of *völkisch* is incorrect. As John Lukacs noted, nationalism is not racism. E. Voland wrote in "Nature or nurture?—The debate of the century, a category error, and the illuminating impact of evolutionary psychology," in the *European Psychologist* (Vol. 5, no. 3), that culture is a product of the biological. His article on the *nature vs. nurture* debate explores the role that evolution played (and continues to play) in the development of human cultures. Voland argued that human cultures developed as a result of their advantages for human survival: "culture via nature." He described the nature-nurture debate as a "feint" that incorrectly assumes that "socialization" and "evolution" are two hypotheses in competition with one another, when in fact they are *paired*. In other words, *socialization is a product of evolutionary development*. This article dispels the misconception that culture (nurture) and biology (nature) are competitors in explaining human behavior. One of Voland's hopes is that evolutionary psychology will help both sides of this debate understand the role that nature (genetics) plays in the development of culture and thus human socialization.

What is important to understand, then, is that Hitler felt that race-mixing was tantamount to genocide. He observed that 'people of color' stood alone in the world, as distinctive races, so why shouldn't those 'not of color' do the same? This is an important point that is not racist, but supportive of genuine diversity. Communism and modern Leftism are anti-diversity movements that parade as pro-diversity. Both are in fact white people's movements. In contrast, National Socialism was not racist. It was folkish, which is more cultural and nationalistic than racial. Folkists, if we may use such a term, believed that each unique body of people (*Volk*) that made up each unique nation (*Natio*) in the world was integral to that particular nation's political system, national character, national culture, national traits, national identity, national behavior, etc., but that each *Volk* was oftentimes multiracial itself. (Thus less emphasis is on biology per se than one might assume.)

Dr. Pudor was a 'racist' in the sense of how the term is used today. Back then his views were considered the norm. Though, as we see, he tended to be a bit more extreme in his views of Jews than were most of his National Socialist contemporaries. His more extreme ideas never did acquire a mainstream following in NS-Germany, but they certainly helped stir debate. Furthermore, Dr. Pudor explained the connections between Judaism, international banking, Russian Communism, and French and English Freemasonry, connections that few others were willing or able to make in such a brief and deliberate approach.

PART V

FROM BOHEMIA TO CALIFORNIA: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRED SHERBAUM

By Lily Andermatt
Edited and adapted by Veronica Clark

This is a story of survival. It will give you a new perspective of the aftermath of the Second World War.

Fred started life in comfortable circumstances. He weathered the war years with a minimum of hardships. When World War II ended, Fred and his family lost all of their possessions, and were put into Communist concentration camps. They were starved, persecuted, and rented out as slaves, and more, all because of their ethnic background.

Fred never lost his dignity, and survived using his ingenuity, imagination, and hard work.

After immigrating to Canada he worked as a logger, fisherman, cook, welder, Fuller brush man, and Real estate salesman.

In California Fred worked at NASCO for twenty years. He then bought an eighteen wheel truck and trailer and became an owner/operator trucker until retiring in 1999.

THE GRASLITZ YEARS

Graslitz is in Bohemia, only three miles from the German border. It was a poor, but close-knit community in a valley along the Zwodau River. The winters were severe with lots of snow.

Fifteen thousand people lived here, almost all German and Catholic. The city was famous for the many fine musical instruments that were made there and sent all over the world. In the surrounding area many cottage industries made lace and embroidered goods.

For days the Czech soldiers marched up and down the streets of our small town of Graslitz. My sisters and I peeked out at them from behind closed curtains, then ran to the back of the house where mother told us to stay. We were under "Marshall Law" and had to be in our houses from dusk to dawn or be shot on sight. After many days of constant fear, the Czechs briefly retreated from the border. That night we joined a group of Germans and fled across the border to Klinginthal, in Germany.

So many refugees were there when we arrived that the Germans put us on a train to Herford in Northwest Germany. We stayed about a week, until the Munich Agreement was signed; then we returned to Graslitz. When we got home we saw that many of the houses were riddled with bullet holes, but not ours.

The morning after we got home, I peeked out the window and saw a German border guard walking up the street, his rifle was slung over his shoulder with a red rose stuck in the barrel. I called my mother who came running with my two sisters. We hugged and kissed and knelt and said a prayer that at last the Czechs were gone and we would be part of Germany.

My father was the pharmacist in our town. I don't remember him at all. I only know that he was a tall, gentle man. When I was born he was so happy and excited to finally have a son that he tossed me over his head, and I hit the ceiling. I wasn't hurt, but he was mortified and never did that again! He was a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army during World War I and died in 1930 from the lingering effects of the war.

We lived near the center of town, above the pharmacy, which my mother ran after father's death. When he died, I was only one; Friedl was four, and Eva was seven. Mother was a short woman with brown hair, filled with lots of spunk and endless energy. She had to fight the authorities to carry on the business. They told her she had to be a pharmacist herself to run the pharmacy. She went directly to the head of the pharmacy association and pleaded her case, pointing out that she had three small children to support, and how did they think she would be able to do that? They finally relented and let her do it as long as only a licensed pharmacist filled the orders.

The pharmacist was Dr. Friederich. He was a cheerful man with a huge scar across his cheek. He got the scar in a duel while at the university. He was very proud of it and wore it like a badge of honor. He lived in a room at the pharmacy and everyone liked him, particularly us kids. He would have me bend over, put my hands through my legs, grab my hands and toss me over and up in the air. I loved it and begged him to do it over and over.

The pharmacist's assistant was Fraulein Annie. She was beautiful with blue eyes and curly, jet-black hair, and I loved her.

Sometimes I helped mother mix up Dr. Richter's salve. It was a mixture of Vaseline and mercury. Mother put it in a big copper bowl, and I stirred the mixture with a wooden spoon, for a long time, until it was an even yellowish color. I asked her what it was good for and she didn't give me a direct answer. When it was thoroughly mixed we put it into small jars and pasted on labels.

Dr. Richter was a local doctor who also had a tea with his name on it. It was chamomile tea and was very popular with our customers. I helped weigh and fill the pre-printed paper bags.

Once while my friend Erich and I were playing in back of the pharmacy, Dr. Friederich came out and told us to quiet down or Erich would be thrown out. I told him, "Before Erich gets thrown out, you'll be thrown out!" He ran after me, but I got away. Mother later laughed at my sassiness.

Erich was my best friend, and his whole family lived in one room. His father worked in a factory making tubas. He asked me if I knew how the tubas got all the twists and turns.

I said, "No".

He said, "There's a bug at the factory that gets into the brass and that's how they get shaped the way they are".

I was only four years old when I got my first pair of skis, and my sisters and I often went skiing. When it snowed, Erich and I would usually head for the hills on the edge of town and go sledding. We would stay outside until our fingers and ears were numb with cold in spite of the mittens and caps we wore. We went out to play even when it was snowing so hard we could hardly find our way home again.

When we were a little older, Erich and I once took my big wagon and went from house to house collecting papers, cans, and metal for the war effort. Everyone was generous and we took it all to the recycling center and got paid for it. We pocketed the money and bought candy instead of donating it to help the Fatherland.

On wash day, Berta, our live-in housekeeper, loaded the laundry onto my wagon and we walked to the Silberbach, a stream running into the Zwodau River. A dozen or more other women were usually already washing clothes along the bank of the stream. The city had laid a rock ledge just for this purpose. The women scrubbed and beat the clothes on the rocks in the stream until they were sparkling clean.

Every spring there was a big May Day parade with many brass bands. Our neighbor drove a large horse-drawn coach in the parade, and I got to sit with him, high up above the horses. I was dressed like a miniature coachman with black boots and a leather jacket. The coach and horses were bedecked with flowers and ribbons. Young girls dressed in white, and with flower crowns in their hair rode in the coach. It was a lot of fun and the whole town turned out for the spectacle.

There were other parades too, always with lots of bands playing the locally made instruments. I particularly remember the one on Veterans' Day, when the old World War I vets would drag themselves through town. Many had limbs missing. It was kind of sad to see them, but it stirred up my love for my Fatherland to see the sacrifices they had made.

You might call the funeral processions a parade too; a parade in black. First came a brass band playing somber music. Then came the two to four shiny, black horses drawing the ornate black hearse. Next was the priest in his long cassock and then the grieving survivors. Bringing up the rear were family, friends and neighbors all dressed in dark colors and all weeping loudly. However, farther back in the procession there was less crying. People were more relaxed and talking to one another. You could judge from the length of the procession whether the recently departed was a rich or poor person.

Every summer a traveling fair came to town. The sidewalks were lined with canvas booths and vendors hawked everything from enameled pots and pans to toys. Everything you could think of was for sale. Mother complained that people couldn't get into the pharmacy, but everyone had a great time and I loved the excitement. It brought a new dimension to our town. When they left there was a lot of cleaning up to do, and "Horse apple Charley" did most of it.

"Horse apple Charley" was the official street cleaner. He swept up the mess left by the horses. After the summer fair and the parades, there were a lot of horse apples to sweep up! His broom was made of small branches, and he dumped the droppings into his handcart. He was a little slow and didn't have any family. Mother felt sorry for him, so every Thursday she had him come to dinner.

I went upstairs to our living quarters one evening at dusk, and noticed some movement in the living room. I called out, "Who's there?" A man ran to the terrace and jumped over the edge, down a ladder, and away. I had scared away a burglar who was trying to steal bolts of cloth my mother had stored in a chest. Police determined it was the husband of the woman who cleaned the pharmacy. I was mother's little hero.

Another early heroic deed occurred when I smelled something burning and went to investigate. I found a curtain on fire in the utility room. It was hanging too close to the gas water heater and somehow had caught fire. I yelled, "Fire, fire," and Dr. Friederich came running with a fire extinguisher and put it out.

The pharmacy itself was heated with a huge, bell-shaped iron coal stove. It had small mica windows in the door. If I put coal in with too much coal dust on it, there was a minor explosion and flames would leap out at me.

One winter day, there was a lot of snow on the roof. A delivery van was parked right under the overhang. I threw a snowball way up on the roof, and as it rolled back down it gathered a lot of volume. It came crashing down on the van with a loud bang. I was out of sight before the deliveryman came running to see what had happened, but he suspected that I was the culprit, and wasn't very friendly to me after that. Another deliveryman from a pharmaceutical warehouse would occasionally take me with him on his route around the county. He drove a DKW, which is the forerunner of the modern day Audi.

Sometimes he would speed up to 60 Km. (40 MPH). I would talk about the speed for days.

The butcher shop was on the next street over. In the wintertime, horse-drawn wagons hauled loads of ice cut from the frozen lakes. They dropped the ice through a window, into the basement, where it would keep the butchers' meat cold all summer long.

A farm woman delivered milk to us three times a week. A huge St. Bernard pulled her wooden cart filled with several milk cans. She poured the milk into mother's crock, and took the money mother left for her in the sugar bowl. We went to visit her farm once, and I made butter in a wooden butter churn by vigorously moving the plunger up and down. It was hard work.

Our neighbor, Herr Reiter, built a crude wooden platform near the gable of his steep, slate roof for a family of storks. They nested there every spring. What a spectacle of activity when they returned from their African tour to raise a new family. When I asked mother where I came from she said, "The stork brought you". I wondered how she had retrieved me from that steep roof.

I loved playing with other boys, and one time some older boys allowed me to join in their soccer game, after much pleading on my part. It wasn't long before I made a goal, but for the wrong side! They chased me away and my sports career was cut short.

When I was seven we went by train to vacation on the Baltic Sea. We went via Berlin, Rostock and then to Brunshaupten on the Baltic coast. Mother rented some wicker chairs and sat on the beach while we played in the water, which was full of jellyfish. Eva and Friedl collected seashells.

When we got home from the sea we had a surprise waiting for us. Grandfather had the roof removed from the storeroom on the second floor. He had the floor reinforced and tarred and added a rail, creating a pleasant terrace for us. It was a nice place to sit in the summers and a great place for me to play.

Between the wings of the pharmacy was a concrete yard where Grandfather had a chinning bar/swing installed. Friedl and I spent hours doing pull-ups and other stunts on the bar. Sometimes I'd get in my wagon, with my feet dangling out, and propel myself in a figure eight around and around in this area. I had to reach underneath the wagon and steer it with the tongue from below because the handle didn't lay back.

Most often we spent our three weeks' summer vacation about fifteen miles out in the country. Mother rented a room from Herr Kolb, who lived in an old farmhouse. A huge cherry tree grew close to the house, and I climbed way out onto the limbs to pick the big, sweet, juicy black cherries.

A forest surrounded the house. The pipe-smoking Herr Kolb was the forester in charge of keeping the forest clean and poachers out. Mother often sent my sisters and me into the dense forest to pick mushrooms and blueberries. We came home with blue mouths and hands, eating more berries than went into the bucket. We loved playing in the forest and Herr Kolb taught us to distinguish poison mushrooms from good ones. Fortunately he was never wrong.

One year mother had a swimming hole dug at a spring at the edge of the forest. The first year we swam in the muddy water, but by the next year it was overgrown with weeds and full of frogs. My sisters tried to get me to jump into the yucky water, but I wouldn't go in no matter how much they coaxed me.

An ancient bus ran by the farm three times a week. It had a radiator cap with a thermometer built into it, so the driver could tell from the cab whether the radiator got too hot. I rode it to town a couple of times. Once, the driver left the bus running while he ran into the store to get cigarettes. While he was gone, the motor died and he laughingly accused me of turning it off.

We ate the chickens' eggs for breakfast, the rabbits for dinner and washed it all down with goat's milk. There was a cat and a black Labrador to play with, but I missed my own dog, "Bully", who had to stay home. "Bully" was an English bulldog that looked just like Winston Churchill.

Back home, on weekends we often went by train to see Grandfather, who lived about twenty miles away in Falkenau. One time we were late, and hurried to catch the train, which was pulled by a steam locomotive. It was slowly pulling out of the station when the stationmaster saw mother and her three small youngsters running. He stopped the train for us. The whole thing embarrassed me so much that I buried my face in my coat so the people looking out the window couldn't see me.

Occasionally grandfather sent his large, open motorcar to pick us up. What a thrill that was!

Falkenau was in a coal mining district, and Grandfather owned a hardware store and a scrap iron business. He always had lots of interesting pieces of old equipment in his backyard and I loved playing with all the small wheels, ball bearings and gears. Sometimes he let me take a little wheel or gear home, and that would occupy me for quite awhile.

He was the patriarch of a large family. Usually everyone would gather at his house when we came to visit. There were three sons, Frank, Emil, Oscar, and four daughters, my mother, Carla, Olga, Dorl and Toni. When we went home to visit he bought the largest Torta that he could find at the bakery. It was delicious, with layers and layers of cake and sweet butter cream.

In the entry of his large house was a life-size statue of a fierce looking negro. It served as a coat rack, but always scared me, particularly at night when I would avoid that part of the house. The big kitchen had lots of blue and white, Delft tiles decorated with scenes of windmills, tulips and other Dutch scenes. My silver-haired grandmother always smiled and hugged me, even while busy cooking for the whole family.

When mother was young, if one of them misbehaved, Grandfather would line all the children up and swat them, but when he got to her he always stopped short of striking her. She would howl anyway so the others wouldn't know that she was his favorite.

When she was a teenager and had her first high heeled shoes, his patience wore a bit thin. She insisted on clunking around in the shoes everywhere, every day. She even wore them to milk the cow where she carefully removed them, and placed them behind the cow because she didn't want any milk to splatter on them. The cow promptly filled them up, and it wasn't with milk. Grandfather finally had enough of her obsession with the shoes and chopped the heels in half with his axe. Mother was devastated.

THE LEARNING YEARS

I went to elementary school for four years. I carried a leather backpack with a rag and sponge to erase the slate hanging out of the corner of my pack. I wasn't an ambitious student, but was always near the top of my class anyway.

I had to make a paper car for a homework project once. It turned out really awful, but I didn't want to do it over. The sidewalks were icy the next morning, and I deliberately fell and crushed the car. What could the teacher say? She felt sorry for me and I was pleased.

Another time I disappointed the priest who was my religion teacher. As punishment he told me to write twenty sentences. That afternoon I was playing in my backyard when I noticed the priest nearby.

I called to him in my sweetest, most pious voice, "Oh Herr Pfarrer, how many times do I have to write those sentences"?

His heart melted and he said, "It's OK, Fritzi, you don't have to do it". I was pleased again!

After elementary school we took a test that determined whether we went on to four years of prep school or trade school. I passed the test and went to prep school and then to high school until the war ended. Then the Czechs stopped all schooling of Germans.

During my prep school years, the principal, Franz Proksch, courted my mother. Sometimes when he came to see her they would walk for hours in the forest. I guess I was their chaperone and would follow behind running, throwing rocks and pinecones. I threw a pinecone into the air once and it came down and hit him. It cut his nose and the blood scared me, but I didn't get scolded.

In 1941 he took a job as high school principal in Iglau, and we moved there. On the way we stopped in Prague, where mother married the man I would call "Papa". Iglau was a German-speaking enclave in Moravia.

Czechoslovakia had three provinces, Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, and three languages, German, Slovak and Czech.

Iglau was twice the size of Graslitz. It was about half Czech and half German and everyone got along. In medieval times it was a silver and tin mining center. Each summer the town commemorated the old mining days with a large parade. At least three hundred kids would be in the procession, dressed up in medieval dress. They depicted miners, carrying ancient picks and shovels, or assayers, carrying scales and other mining related jobs.

The smartest boy in my high school class was Horst Schneider. Sadly, after the war when he was walking towards the village one day, a car carrying Russian officers picked him up. He was never heard from again.

We studied Latin and had a mean teacher. English was taught by Mrs. Rimsky, an Englishwoman. The math teacher went too fast and didn't explain anything, so Father Ziegler, our religion teacher often helped us out. We called our Geography teacher "Señor Mehico." He was a German, but had lived in Mexico for many years and always pronounced in the proper way. German, French, religion and physical education were other subjects we studied.

While in high school we helped the farmers bring in their crops during the fall. We left home with our rucksacks slung over our shoulders looking forward to the adventure. It was wartime and all the able-bodied men were in the Army. We worked for two or three weeks, helping women and old men bring in their crops.

I loved getting up early to ride the wagon out to the potato fields. We gathered potatoes into sacks and then hoisted them onto the wagons. Oxen usually pulled the wagons, but sometimes the farmer was so poor he used the family's milk cow. Around ten in the morning, we built a fire with dried potato vines and put potatoes in to roast. At lunchtime, we pulled the hot, charcoal crusted potatoes out of the glowing coals, often burning our fingers. They tasted good and the smoke from the fire smelled wonderful.

At night we ate a simple meal with the farmer's family. Usually it was a large slab of crusty, dark farmer's bread, spread with butter or pork grease. Washed down with a big glass of milk, it was a great meal after a backbreaking day's work.

After dinner we trooped out to the barn to sleep. The girls slept in one barn and we boys in another. We told stories, sang songs and had hay fights. It was a lot of fun, but we didn't horse around too long, because we were tired at the end of each day. Once a girl came over to our barn and got caught. There was a big uproar over that. The parents came and took the girl home and we all got a proper scolding.

In 1943, I went to Berlin with the Hitler Youth to serve as a courier between offices. We used streetcars, when they actually ran, and the subway for transportation. In case of an air raid we were supposed to take shelter in the subway or an air raid shelter, but if we heard the bombs falling in distant parts of the city we usually just went about our business. By this time most of the glass in the buildings was broken out and the openings covered with plywood. All the roads in the city were covered with rubble from the constant bombing. We stayed about three weeks. Our parents were happy to see us return unhurt.

The Hitler Youth was a compulsory program much like the Boy Scouts. We went on campouts with great food cooked over campfires, and we learned survival skills. Sometimes on Sundays we went to see plays or the opera. I remember seeing Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" and Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro". We were divided into groups specializing in various things, such as medics, which I was, horse-handling and sail planes.

We had a lot of fun with the sailplane. We tied the back of the plane to a tree stump at the top of a hill, with a quick release. To the front we tied two thick bungee cords. Two groups of fifteen or twenty pulled the cords in a 'V' formation downhill. When the tension was maximized the plane was released. We all dove to the ground and the plane sailed over our heads. The pilot released the cords and if it caught a good updraft it could stay aloft for hours.

During this time, bombers and fighter planes flew over Iglau often, but fortunately Iglau was never bombed. As soon as we heard the air raid siren we headed for our cellar, which was our air raid shelter. Sometimes we lay on cots and other times we just talked for a half hour or so until the "all clear" siren sounded.

In the fall of 1944, all boys fourteen and older were sent to Slovakia to dig anti-tank trenches to keep the Russians out. They were a sharp 'V' shape, about ten feet deep and eighteen feet across at the top. We dug them with picks and shovels, where the approach to the mountain pass was narrowest. All of the hard work was for nothing, because when the Russians came they somehow circumvented the trenches.

The farmers, in whose fields we built some of the trenches, were real nice to us. One farmer gave me my first taste of *moesht* (hard apple cider). I liked it then and still do.

Things were sure different in Slovakia from what they were at home. In Iglau all food was rationed, but here you could buy chickens, butter and eggs without a ration card.

Everything was rationed. If we needed shoes we had to get a special permit from the ration board. Then we went to the shoe store for the shoes. The sole was made of four pieces of wood with canvas hinges so they would bend. The tops were made of plastic because there was no leather available for civilian use. They were very uncomfortable, but we got used to them.

At Christmastime, an orange or a can or two of sardines were added to our rations, as a special holiday treat.

There was no gasoline or diesel for cars and trucks, except for the ones on the front lines. Local trucks had a large metal cylinder in the back, in which a smoldering fire was built with small pieces of wood. The cylinder had a tight lid. At the top a line came out and the gasses created by the smoldering wood were diverted to run the engine. Some cars had the trunk cut out with the contraption standing in the back. There was a condenser tube on the lower front of the vehicle and periodically a tar-like substance was drained from it. They didn't run fast or far, but it was better than walking. You could travel about thirty miles before having to re-stoke the burner, which was very dangerous because of the gasses in the cylinder. The system worked, but belched out 30% carbon monoxide!

When I was fifteen I trained to be a medic in the Hitler Youth organization. I was sent to Prague to a military hospital for a two-week internship. One afternoon, a man came in with a huge carbuncle in his groin area. The doctor lanced it and as the pus ran out, I passed out cold. When I woke up I was on a table and two nurses were holding smelling salts under my nose.

The hospital was near an Air Force base and several times a day I heard a loud roaring noise. I asked someone what the racket was and they told me it was a jet fighter taking off. Germany invented and developed jet engines and was the only nation that had jet planes at this time.

Prague was a beautiful city with Hradschin Castle dominating the skyline. An ancient bridge lined with statues of saints, and with multiple arches, spanned the Moldau River. Kaiser Karl IV founded the first German University in Prague in 1348. The Schlaraffen, an exclusive club of German-speaking men, was also founded here in the 1880s—by men who were mostly actors and musicians.

Old Prague, built in medieval times, has narrow, winding streets and is surrounded with a wall. In the center of the old city is Wenzel Platz, named after King Wenzel. The gigantic clock in the plaza has the twelve Apostles who appear on the hour and a *glockenspiel* plays and chimes. The King had the genius who designed and built this clock blinded, so that he couldn't build a similar clock elsewhere.

In 1945, just before the war ended, I turned sixteen and was drafted. When I got to Prague, to the enlistment center, they sent me and my fellow draftees back home. They didn't have uniforms or guns for us. About a month later the war ended.

AFTER THE WAR

They said it couldn't get worse, but it did.

When the war ended my oldest sister, Eva, was already at University in Prague. When we saw the German soldiers retreating from the Russian front, my mother, Friedl and I stood in front of the house with our suitcases and were picked up by the retreating German soldiers. They took us to a POW camp near Pilsen, where the Americans were encamped. We assembled in a large field and camped there for a week or so. I translated for the GIs until the Americans left and the dreaded Russians took over.

The Russians separated the civilians from the POWs and trucked us to the nearest train back to Iglau, which was now occupied by the Russians. A colonel thankfully requisitioned a room in our house and this shielded us from the worst of what happened in our town in the next few days.

The Russians raped the women and girls and made the fathers and brothers watch. They ordered us, on penalty of death, to turn in all of our fur coats the first day. The next day it was all of our jewelry. Then we had to turn in all musical instruments. Friedl was on her way to turn in her accordion when she saw a Russian soldier and gave it to him instead.

One day the Czech stamp dealer came to our house. I had bought lots of stamps from him over the years. He had his pistol drawn and demanded to see my stamp collection. When I showed it to him, he hit me over the head with his pistol and took my prized collection. There was nothing I could do; I was lucky that he didn't shoot me.

We were soon forced to leave our home, with only twenty minutes' notice, and moved in with some relatives where we all crowded into an attic room with mattresses on the floor. Mother had some photographs with her and she brought them to a Czech friend who lived nearby. The woman kept them for her until after the war was over.

There was constant shooting during the nights. During that first month of occupation by the Russians, over ten percent of the population of Iglau committed suicide because of the atrocities committed against them. Over the next year, 241,000 Sudeten Germans were killed. It is estimated that $19.44 billion dollars, (at the 1945 exchange rates) of property was stolen from them during that same year.

We had salami hanging from a nail on the doorframe of the pantry through the whole war. It kept getting harder and greener the whole time. After awhile, it became a symbol to us that we still had something to eat. When we were given twenty minutes to leave, it was one of the items left behind in the rush. Many times during the next year we thought of that salami.

Grandfather Anton Scherbaum owned a pharmacy in Zwodau, a few miles from Falkenau. Right after the war, as the Czechs reoccupied the Sudetenland, he was thrown into prison and beaten to death. He was an old man and was one of the many innocent victims whose only crime was that he was German.

The Russians and Communist Czechs stole *everything*. If they saw something a German owned and they wanted it, they just took it. If there was a protest, they shot the protester. At one home a soldier stole an alarm clock. He put it in his rucksack and headed back to the barracks. The alarm went off and he thought it was a bomb. He threw down the rucksack, and shot it to smithereens with his Kalashnikov machine gun.

My friend, Franz, was riding to town one day on his old beat up bicycle. He was leaning back on the seat with his hands at his side instead of on the handlebars. A Russian soldier riding on a new bicycle he had stolen from someone saw him as they passed. The soldier ordered Franz off his bike and made him trade bikes. He wanted one that he could ride without hands. Franz jumped on the soldier's bike and took off as fast as he could. He looked over his shoulder, saw the soldier gain speed, then lift his hands off the handlebars, and tumble over. By the time the Russian regained his composure, Franz was long gone.

The Russians were unfamiliar with most modern conveniences. They ripped faucets out of walls to send back home, not realizing that faucets needed to be hooked up to water pipes. They thought if they stuck them in the wall, water would come out. They even washed themselves in the toilets instead of the washbasins.

They were heavy drinkers, but there was very little alcohol available. Noticing specimens preserved in formaldehyde in the museum, they mistook it for alcohol and drank it with fatal consequences. No tears were shed over that incident.

After about a month we were ordered into the Altenburg concentration camp on the outskirts of town. We were only allowed to take what we could carry. I put our suitcases into a wheelbarrow, which was confiscated when we got there.

A thug just released from Auschwitz ran the camp, which was built to house only 250 people. Over 3,000 of us were jammed in! It was so overcrowded that the toilets couldn't hold the vast amount of waste created.

Mother was ordered to clean the filthy, overflowing toilets in the Russian soldiers' barracks. When she asked for cleaning supplies they told her to use her hands. One morning she was so absorbed in cleaning, she didn't hear the Russian officer approach. When she saw his boots in front of her, she was so flustered and scared; she jumped to her feet and said, "Heil Hitler". He was equally surprised to be so greeted and turned and left. She was lucky to survive that encounter.

We were given no food, so each day we went to abandoned German homes and searched their cellars for potatoes. *We* were the horses for a heavy old wagon, pushing and pulling it from place to place. I saw the mean Latin teacher working right alongside us, but took no pleasure from his misfortune. We were all scared and hungry all the time.

Several families shared each room of the barracks in the concentration camp. A family in our room had a very pretty daughter. One day a Russian officer saw her as he came through the barracks. He said to her, "Tonight I am going to come for you". That night when he came for her, she was dead in her bed. She had committed suicide rather that submit to the atrocity she knew awaited her.

One day the Russians took all of us young people to move a large herd of military horses to Pilsen. Each one of us was in charge of four horses tied together. I wore only some light shoes and my Lederhosen. The skin on my butt was worn off by the time I got back. Russian trucks and cars used the roads, so we went cross-country. I once slipped off my horse, and the horse stepped on my foot, just missing my toes. The only food we got was a small bowl of thin potato soup in the evening. Then we slept in the open with no bedding of any kind.

One day I drifted to the rear of the column of horses and found Cossacks with long whips hitting the horses to speed them back up. I saw an old man fall off and get tangled in the rigging. They laughed and whipped the horses to a full gallop, dragging the man to his death. I made my way back to the front of the pack and decided that no matter what, I wouldn't drift to the rear again. When we arrived in Pilsen, we were told to take the horses back; they didn't need or want them. So we made the same trip in reverse. The whole episode took about three weeks.

After two months, Friedl and I were sent to a camp near Stannern, where they used us as slave labor. Here again we were in a camp designed for a few hundred, but thousands of us were crammed in.

They again took all of us young people to work on the Czech farms. This wasn't quite so bad because the farmers appreciated us and we had some food to eat with the families. After the harvest was over they sent us back to camp again. All of this time we had no communication with our parents. They didn't know where or how we were.

The camp was so crowded that at night the entire courtyard was filled with sleeping people, body against body. We were lucky it wasn't raining while we were there, because then the courtyard was a mud pond and people had to sleep in the cold, dirty and wet filth. Every night the Russians came with flashlights and picked out the pretty girls. One night a Russian came so close to us I could have touched his boots. He shined his flashlight around and I covered my sister, Friedl, so he couldn't see her. All night we heard screams and the girls were never seen again. The young women tried to make themselves unattractive by smearing dirt on their faces, but it didn't always work.

From there we were marched to Slabings, which is on the Austrian border. We marched nonstop, day and night. We were of all ages, babies to old people. Armed guards surrounded us all the way, shooting anyone who fell or lagged behind. Before turning us loose at the border, we were searched again to make sure we only had the clothes we were wearing and no more than one change. We could absolutely not have any money, jewelry or anything of value. They told us that if they found any valuables on us they would shoot us on the spot. Friedl took a big chance and hid her gold necklace in a tube of toothpaste. Luckily they didn't find it.

After we got over the border we felt like a huge, black cloud had lifted. We were free from the Communist monsters. We had nothing except our lives, but felt sure that the inhumane cruelties were behind us.

Many years later I returned to Slabings, and talked with the mayor. I asked him if he knew anything about that event. He said, "Yes", and took me to the cemetery where he showed me fifteen or twenty small plaques commemorating babies that had died or been killed on the march. They had also put up a cross, on the Austrian side of the border, as a small memorial of the expulsion.

Friedl and I walked inland about ten kilometers. We came to a labor service barracks for expellees and stayed there for about a month. We slept on the straw-covered floor, body jammed against body with other refugees. We begged farmers for potatoes and sometimes they gave us one or two, and sometimes not. Friedl and I went into a neighboring field and stole peas to eat. Someone brought in a hunk of horsemeat one day and we boiled it. It was the first meat we had tasted in over six months and was very good.

I stayed there until I found work with a farmer. The husband was in a POW camp and his wife had two young kids. There was wheat and barley to harvest, hay to cut and potatoes to dig. I was paid with food and an empty stall to sleep in. The stall wasn't too bad. It was filled with straw and was only uncomfortable when the cow in the next stall looked over at me while chewing her cud and slobbering.

Friedl found work as a housekeeper for a Russian officer. Many Sundays she walked out and brought me the most delicious cookies and bakery treats. After some time she told her boss that our parents were still in Czechoslovakia and she would like to get them out. He wrote a letter giving her permission to return for them.

Weeks later, I was working in the field one day when I heard someone shout, "Yoohoo" from the road. I looked up and saw a horse and buggy with Mother, Papa and Friedl. Going back to get our parents was like returning to hell, but with the letter from the Russian she had succeeded. It was the happiest day in a long, long time.

I continued working for the farmer until late fall, when we found a room where we could all live together. The room was so cold that icicles hung from the ceiling. The landlord had plenty of dry wood, but wouldn't let us have a single piece. We went into the forest each day to find dead sticks and pine cones. They were too wet and frozen; they barely burned and gave very little heat. We were extremely cold all winter, but at least we were together again as a family. Each night, the town's night watchman walked through the village calling out the time and singing a little song with each hour. That was the only pleasant thing that whole, long, cold winter.

After some time, the Austrian government realized there were too many refugees for them to handle. They erected a camp in Melk, which is on the Danube. There we were put into boxcars and sent back to Germany. We went via Vienna where we briefly stopped to pick up more refugees.

Ex-POW being sprayed down with DDT for delousing purposes. Camp Lucky Strike. France May 1945. (Courtesy of Albert J. Bland.)

In Vienna, I saw some soldiers smoking and asked for a cigarette. One of them reached into his pocket and pulled out some strong tobacco and gave it to me with a piece of newspaper to roll it in. Some wool lint from his coat was mixed in with the tobacco. I rolled my first cigarette, lit it, inhaled and started coughing until I got so sick, I almost passed out. I don't know if it was the tobacco, the wool, the newspaper or because I was very hungry, but smoking my first cigarette was not a success.

The train we were on was from the Russian sector in Austria. It was guarded by Russian soldiers, to ensure it was returned. When we crossed into Germany at Passau, a delousing facility was by the track. We were lined up and DDT was blown into our clothing. The train was also deloused. All this was done to prevent typhus and other lice-borne diseases from infecting the general population.

When we arrived at the camp near Heidelberg, they opened the doors on one side of the boxcar. I ran to the other side, trying to be helpful, and pulled open the doors. A Russian guard hit me on the side of my head with his rifle. I guess he only wanted one side open.

Here we were put into a displaced person camp. The camp was well run, clean and we had decent food supplied by the UNRRA (United Nations Refugee Relief Authority). A bunch of us boys explored the area around the camp. In the forest we found several bunkers filled with black powder. It was formed into small diamond shapes about an inch long. We gathered handfuls and just outside the bunker made small piles and lit them. We jumped back as the flames briefly shot as high as the trees. Fortunately, the camp authorities caught us before we blew the camp up.

From here small groups were placed in homes in and around Heidelberg. We were placed in a villa in Handschuhsheim, with a German woman who had a villa all to herself until she was forced to take in refugees. This didn't please her. Her villa was in the best part of Heidelberg on Bergstrasse. She resented us and constantly harassed us. For example, we had to share her kitchen and each morning when mother went to make breakfast, she found her towels thrown on the floor.

LIFE IN HEIDELBERG

During this time, right after the war, it was not unusual to see a well-dressed lady pick up a half smoked cigarette butt discarded by a GI. She removed the tobacco and collected it until she had enough to sell or trade for food or clothes. A GI with a bar of soap or a pack of cigarettes could get *anything*.

Everything was severely rationed. Our ration card allowed only about 800 calories a day. Each week we got two eggs and few pounds of potatoes. We were always very hungry. Working for the Army was a coveted job because we were fed lunch each day.

I got a job working for the U.S. forces as a janitor. One day a bowl of peanut butter was left on a table. I ate the whole thing. The GIs thought it was funny, but I was half-starved.

Occasionally they gave me some old uniforms, because they could see I was cold and had very little to wear. I guess I should have dyed them a different color, but they neglected to tell me that. Our landlady reported me to the military police, knowing that I wasn't supposed to have them. The MPs came and searched our rooms and of course found the uniforms. They bundled them up, and when I got home took me in. When they questioned me, I explained how I got the uniforms, but they locked me up anyway for the weekend. My cellmate was a thief who had stolen a huge tractor tire. The tire was being held as evidence and leaned against the outside of the cell.

On Monday morning they hauled me before the military judge, who was a colonel.

I said him, "It's true that I have Army uniforms. GIs gave them to me for cleaning their rooms." Then I went ahead and gave the judge a history lesson. "Americans signed the Potsdam agreement and because of that I became homeless. Now I'm just trying to get my life back together again." He understood the history lesson and released me.

(In the 1945 Potsdam agreement, Russia, England and the U.S. agreed that eighteen million German people living in Pomerania, Selesia, Sudetenland and East Prussia were to be expelled from their homeland without compensation or reason. By the time the expulsion was over, three million Germans were dead.)

While I was working as a janitor, one GI always teased me. One day I had had enough and I started wrestling with him. We were going at it with all we had. The other GI's watched and cheered us on. An officer finally saw us and put a stop to it and nothing more was said. When I left, the commanding officer gave me a recommendation for the good job I had done as a janitor, not as a wrestler!

The next job I had was as a kitchen helper in the officers' mess. I noticed that the cooks were throwing away the used coffee grounds and asked the mess sergeant if I could have them. He didn't care, so I took a large can-full home each night and traded it at the bakery for bread to supplement our meager rations.

When I got my driver's license, I went to work as a driver for the Heidelberg Military Post Motor pool. I loved buzzing around Heidelberg in a jeep, taking people around to the various offices. This job was also good for practicing my English.

Medicine was totally unavailable right after the war. I had to have a root canal on a tooth and found a dentist who would do it. There was no anesthetic available so he pulled the nerve out with no painkiller of any kind. It hurt so bad I thought he was pulling my brains out.

Papa had diabetes, and mother went to the American Red Cross hoping to get some insulin for him. She was turned away, as there was none available. In 1946, Papa went into diabetic shock and died in the hospital.

Germany started with a new currency in 1947.

The markets were flooded with goods immediately. We could buy food, gasoline and even clothes again! The farmers once again brought their goods to town, instead of selling them on the black market. Life started improving right away.

In the late 40s, the Sudeten German Association occasionally rented the Samba Express. The Samba Express was an excursion train that would go on a day's outing, to the wine country. All the seats in a couple of the cars were removed, music was piped in, and we danced all the way to the Rhine and back. I always enjoyed going around the curves. Whichever girl I was dancing with would sway and I would have to hold her tight so she wouldn't fall. It made for a wonderful Sunday!

On one trip, mother got a little drunk on only two glasses of wine. She was very happy, talking and laughing. I thought, "Good for you mother, you have a few hours when you can forget your heartaches." It was the only time I ever saw her feeling high.

Sometimes on a nice, warm day I would swim in the Neckar River. If a tugboat was going by, towing a barge upstream, I would catch hold of the tow cable and pull myself up onto the barge. On a hot day there would be lots of us young people out there, diving off the barge, swimming and having a great time. I was lucky I never got hurt, but everyone didn't get off so good. The tow cable was made of three-inch thick steel, and if you caught it at the wrong place, it could slice your hand wide open.

I worked at the motor pool for about four years, but I wanted to emigrate. Canada had a program that loaned money for the trip. It needed to be repaid, but that was OK with me. I needed a trade skill, so I enrolled in welding school. After graduation I was hired by BASF as a welder to repair the old pipes in the plant.

I got up at four in the morning and boarded a streetcar to downtown Heidelberg. There I switched to an interurban train to Mannheim, a city badly bombed out by the Allies, then changed to another streetcar to cross the Rhine to Ludwigshafen, another gutted city. Then I boarded a passenger train to the plant, which was so large that there were four stops within the plant! It took me three hours to get to work, and of course the same to get back home. It was an exhausting schedule. As soon as I could, I quit and left for Canada.

OUT WITH THE OLD, IN WITH THE NEW

I was dating Gisella Hellwirth, the beautiful daughter of the local innkeeper. She had coal black hair and blue eyes. Her parent's inn was near the Tiefberg castle in Handschuhsheim. Tiefberg has thick walls of stone and is surrounded by a moat. The streetcar still circles around it. The Schlaraffen now own it. On a recent trip, I told the custodian I was a member, in California and he gave me a tour. The huge cellar has lovely rock arches and is now used for local musicals.

My sister Eva, and her husband Heinz, came from Remscheid in Northern Germany to see me off. The night before I left, they took us out to eat at Zum Goldenen Lamm, in the old town of Heidelberg. It was a lovely inn with good food and soft candlelight. A waiter came to our table with his violin and played, "Must I leave the little town".

The next morning, November 5, 1951, I boarded the train, leaving behind

Mother, two sisters and a girlfriend, all crying. The ship was in Genoa, Italy, and I was on my way.

At the Italian border, when the customs agent came on board, I handed him my passport and visa. He started talking and gesturing excitedly. I had no idea what he was saying. Finally he gave them back to me and stomped off.

The man sitting beside me spoke a little German. I asked him, "What was that all about"?

He said that my visa was expired! Apparently the travel agent had put the wrong date on it.

In Genoa, I boarded the M.S. Italia. Our first stop was in Naples. A long line of trucks were waiting for us at the port. Apparently the ship had left Genoa prematurely, before it was fully laden. The boss of the stevedores loading the ship would roughly holler at the men, and then turn his face up to us watching and grinning. Then he turned his face back to the stevedores to berate them, over and over. It was comical to watch his act.

The next stop we made was in Palermo, Sicily, where we spent a day. I left the ship and toured the catacombs: underground tunnels lined with bones and skeletons. Locals know exactly where their relatives are located, and come at least once a year to say hello to mamma or papa. I saw the body of a small girl who was entombed in her little crib and sealed under glass. She looked so pretty in her white dress and pink cheeks. I also went through a cathedral where I discovered German Kings and Kaisers buried, alongside Italian nobles.

We glided past Gibraltar on a beautiful moonlit night. The headlands of Africa were on our left and Europe's Gibraltar on our right. Our last stop in Europe was Lisbon, Portugal. A few of us took a taxi and toured the beautiful city.

When I boarded the M.S. Italia, in Genoa, I didn't know it was the last trip for the old vessel. We made it almost all the way without mishap, but when we neared our destination, the tired, old diesel engine gave up. We drifted in the Grand Banks for a half-day until the mechanics got it running again for the last few miles.

We arrived in Halifax and boarded a special train filled with immigrants going to British Columbia, on the opposite coast. There were about 500 of us, mostly from Germany. It took us three days and nights, but it was a comfortable trip with plenty of food.

I was surprised to learn the only fortified city on the North American continent was the city of Quebec. The prairies were long, flat and covered with snow. I was glad when we finally started climbing the beautiful Rocky Mountains. I was impressed with their height and their ruggedness.

As we neared Vancouver, I purchased a newspaper and was shocked to read there were 60,000 unemployed in Vancouver. That was scary, as we had all been promised jobs. I later learned the reason for the high unemployment: there are so many seasonal jobs in British Columbia. Lumbering, farming, mining and fishing all close down during the long winters.

In Vancouver we were put up in a large dormitory. I immediately got my Canadian driver's license. Then I called Helmut, a friend in Victoria, who had emigrated earlier. He said, "Take the ferry and come on over". So I went to Victoria and got a room on Hillside Avenue in the same rooming house where he lived.

FISHING FOR A NEW LIFE

Immigrants were encouraged to live with families. When I was referred to a nice Baptist couple, Arthur and Margaret, I left the rooming house and moved in with them. They tried their best to convert me, but with no success. In the evenings, Arthur played the piano and she sang hymns. It was very pleasant and they were lovely people. (They later moved to Pacific Beach and I visited them several times. They were still singing hymns and trying to convert me.)

It pleased Margaret when I helped her with the dishes, but I always had a cigarette dangling from my lips. She never said a word, but later I realized how she must have disliked the smoke.

On Sundays they dropped me off in front of their church and I ran three blocks to the Catholic Church. I stayed with them about six months, until I met Mrs. McPherson, whose daughters were in the youth group at my church.

I took room and board with the kind, genteel widow McPherson. She lived near the beach in a beautiful old house with her two daughters, Jane and Betty. Her son, Frazer, was already away in college and later became a renowned saxophone player. He was a little jealous of me I think, probably because I was now the only man in the house. His mother spoiled me. Mrs. McPherson was like a second mother to me. Each day she fed me meals that were fit for a king. Later, when mother and Friedl arrived, she often invited them over for Sunday brunch. I was lucky to meet her and lived there a long time.

She was good to Helmut too, and he would often come over to play ping-pong in the basement with Jane. Once when the pinging and ponging stopped, I caught him kissing her. That made me a little jealous of him. I liked Jane too. With his tall, dark and handsome looks, he was definitely competition. But in the end neither of us got her. She became a nun.

I saw my first television at the McPherson's. The set had a very small round screen about ten inches across. Everyone sat in the dark to watch the few programs in the evening, and if anyone said a word they were quickly shushed.

Helmut worked as an electrician in a plywood mill, and later became superintendent of electrical installations, working on large dams around the world. After about a year in Canada, he sent for his sweetheart "Betty" in Germany, and they got married. I bought my first two cars from him: a 1929 Model A Ford, and then a '47 Chevy.

As soon as I arrived, Helmut got me a job as a welder at a lumber mill. It was winter, so there wasn't much work and they soon closed down.

Next, I got a job as a choker setter for a logging company at $1.10 an hour. This is a very dangerous job. A line went from the yarder to a spar tree, then into the woods where I hooked the line to a choker on the log. I then jumped off of the log, while blowing a whistle for them to start pulling. The logs were pulled to the landing for loading onto trucks. I worked a few months and then left while my body was still in one piece.

I then went to work as a cook on a fishing boat, with a crew of ten. I don't remember how I got this job, as I had no experience, but the men must have liked what I cooked because they didn't throw me overboard.

We fished with nets, north of Vancouver Island, in areas known to have lots of bottom feeding fish: We caught lots of Sole and Red snappers. The net was pulled up on deck and all the fish would flop around. We had to be very careful of Moray Eels. They could bite right through your boots. We used a stick with a nail on the end to quickly flip the fish either into the salt water brine in the hold, or overboard, if they were unwanted. The fish had to be hit on the head, so the flesh would not bleed and be ruined. It is a skill that needs practice. The captain was not impressed with my progress. He once used his stick to hit me over the head because I wasn't doing it right.

We once caught so many Red snappers that each time the boat rolled some would slide off the deck, back into the ocean. Another time we caught a Halibut about three feet long and eight inches thick. It was so heavy it took two men to toss it back to sea. If it had been in season, it would have fed us for a week.

I had to help with the catch, and cook too. I worked for thirty hours straight once, and then had to be helmsman that night. I stood at the wheel exhausted, and the droning of the engine kept putting me to sleep. I woke up once and had made a complete circle. In the morning, we were twenty miles off course. It was lucky no islands or rocks were in the area.

The reward for all the long hours and hard work was miraculous. I was paid a half share for being the cook and a crewmember. Now I had hundreds of dollars and I felt rich. Only a few months ago I was penniless.

I immediately went to the immigration office to repay my passage. I handed the officer my passport to be stamped "passage paid". He was surprised to see a new immigrant so quickly repay the debt. When I handed him the three, crisp one hundred-dollar bills, he smiled and asked, "You didn't rob a bank did you?"

After a couple of trips with the fishing boat, I was ready for a new adventure. I went to the Canadian Pacific Steamship employment office and asked, "What jobs do you have"?

"We need a temporary cook on a ship," he said. "Oh, great", I replied, thinking very fast, "I was a cook at the Europa Hotel in Heidelberg". I knew that was one of the best hotels in Heidelberg. "How can we get a hold of you", he asked. "I'm staying with the McPherson family". I left my phone number, stopped at a book store and bought a paperback cookbook. I carefully studied it and Mrs. McPherson coached me.

A few days later they called me. They gave me overnight passage to Vancouver to join the ship, a freighter with staterooms for ten passengers, and a crew of thirty.

We were headed to Skagway, Alaska through the Inside Passage, which is a photographer's heaven. Sometimes we went right by pods of killer whales. Porpoises often congregated and danced in front of the bow. The scenery was spectacular with glaciers, eagles, totem poles, Indian villages and thousands of miles of unpopulated, timbered mountains.

At night I often looked over the bow of the ship. The water sprayed out on both sides, lit up with greenish florescence. It was an impressive light show caused by plankton in the water. Sometimes porpoises would jump back and forth through the spray, adding to the enchantment.

The Inside Passage is calm, except for the four or five hours north of Vancouver Island when we were in open seas. That part of the passage could be very rough. The seas were so bad one day, the ship rolled to 30 degrees, which is the tilt at which it could capsize! Some days it was so rough that no one ate a thing.

We had icy storms during which the saltwater spray froze instantly on the deck and the rigging. A half-inch diameter cable would be six inches thick with ice. The seamen had to keep knocking the ice off the rigging, so that the ship wouldn't get top heavy and capsize.

During one storm, I was busy in the galley. A passenger kept coming to the galley door to complain that the live chickens on deck were getting wet. I didn't have time to deal with it even if I had wanted to. The next time he came to gripe, I pitched a turkey carcass out to sea, right past his face. He went to the rail and threw up. He didn't complain again.

Union rules required a meat and fish dish for lunch and dinner. The galley stove was partitioned off with bars, so the pots wouldn't slide off when the ship rolled. I had an assistant cook and two mess boys to help. I made corn fritters once and everyone loved them so much, I had to make them every other day from then on. On holidays I always roasted a turkey, with all the trimmings. Sometimes I skimmed the cream from the top of the thirty gallon milk cans in the walk-in cooler, and made whipped cream. I enjoyed cooking and no one ever knew that I had bluffed my way to get the job.

We stopped at Coal Harbor on the northern end of Vancouver Island. It was a World War II Air Force Amphibious base, with concrete launching ramps that were converted to a whale rendering facility. I saw a man slitting open a giant whale with a large, sickle-shaped knife. I told him I was the ship's cook and asked for some whale meat. He hacked off a huge block, twelve inches square. I marinated it with onions and spices and fried whale steaks for dinner. It was very good, kind of like beef with only a slight fishy taste.

We stopped at various places on our way to Skagway, all depending on the cargo we were carrying. Two small Indian villages, Bella Bella and Koola Koola, were on the passing shore. We always stopped at Prince Rupert. Sitka, with its onion-domed Russian Orthodox churches, was another regular stop. Juneau was our last stop before Skagway.

The cargo we carried was all destined for the Yukon Territory. New cars, trucks, machinery, food and all kinds of consumer goods. America's steepest, narrow gauge train took the goods from Skagway to Whitehorse and beyond.

I took the train to Whitehorse once. The terrain is so steep that brake shoes have to be changed after only three trips. The track was blasted out of a sheer rock mountainside. On our return trip, the cargo was gold and silver ore. I looked back along the tracks and saw that the brakes were so hot, black smoke was billowing from them. The approach to Skagway was spectacular. The snow-covered mountains towered over the small town and our ship, the Yukon Princess, was tied to the dock in the blue ocean inlet. It all lay before me in splendor.

From Skagway the gold miners took off to reach the gold fields. There are still over a hundred weathered, wooden buildings standing from the gold rush days. The old saloons and dance halls were a lot of fun, with skits re-enacting the days of yore. They were decorated in the style of the 1800s and the girls dressed accordingly.

Fifteen miles across the inlet from Skagway is Haines. It takes about twenty minutes to get there by boat, but by land it is four hundred miles.

John Hughes was our ship's Captain. Previously he was the commander of the CPR passenger liner Princess Sophia. Before departing to Skagway on the Princess's last tour of the season, the officers were invited for a celebratory drink by each of the innkeepers in Juneau. There are many innkeepers, so the officers were in good spirits when they finally cast off late that evening. But they soon ran into a rainsquall.

The helmsman called to the first officer on the bridge, "There's land straight ahead."

The inebriated first officer growled, "Just keep going".

So the Princess Sophia came to rest on a rare sandy beach, with her bow up and her stern underwater. The passengers and the crew all got off safely before the Princess Sophia got sucked into the cold waters of Lynn Canal. However, all the passengers' personal belongings, Christmas gifts and holiday foodstuffs destined for Skagway were lost.

Captain Hughes was called before the U.S. Coast Guard Board of Inquiry. He was barred from commanding a passenger ship, and that's how we got Captain Hughes on the Yukon Princess.

The midnight sun was fascinating. In the summertime, the sun barely dipped below the mountaintops surrounding Skagway. I could read my newspaper at midnight without any artificial light.

On the first trip to Alaska, the U.S. Immigration officer forbade me to set foot on U.S. soil because I didn't have a social security number yet. Later, he privately told me that if I wanted to walk on the dock, it would be OK. The next trip I was a full-fledged crewmember, with all the right numbers and could go anywhere.

The Alaskan people were very friendly and helpful. Everyone treated me like an old friend. I often invited the longshoremen who unloaded our ship for lunch. One of them let me use his truck to go sightseeing. I loved Alaska and always felt at home.

After a time, I was transferred to a small, wooden CPR boat. It was a minesweeper in WE at one time. We brought supplies to logging and mining camps and to some small Indian villages on Vancouver Island.

One December day we hit a submerged log, which dislodged the rudder stem. Water gushed into the hold, which was filled with Christmas presents and food, most of which were ruined. With great haste, the captain headed for the nearest logging camp that had a dock. There they pumped water out of the hold until divers were flown in, on amphibious planes, to make temporary repairs.

A deep-sea tug towed us back to Victoria, through rough seas. The tugboat was about a half-mile ahead of us. The tow cable was invisible underwater and when we were in a trough we couldn't see or hear anything except the lapping of the sea against the ship. It was very quiet and eerie, with no engine noise. At night, all alone, surrounded by ocean, it was like a ghost voyage.

Working for the CPR was a great job. I worked two or three months and then had an equal amount of time off at full pay.

In reality, the beaches of Victoria are littered with logs of all sizes. During storms the logs break loose from Davis rafts (hundreds of logs tied together and pulled by tugs to saw mills). They then drift onto the beaches and sometimes it's hard to find a log-free spot large enough to lay your towel. Entrepreneurs hook onto the beached logs with cables and pull them out to sea and then to mills. Some of them make a pretty good living at it.

LIFE GOES ON

After about a year-and-a-half, I sent for Mother and Friedl. They had missed me and I missed them too. They stayed with Mrs. McPherson for a month or so until I bought a house on Park View Drive, and we all moved in.

It was an old, two story, three-bedroom house, only a stone's throw from the Saanich Inlet. I got it for $4,950.00 and paid it off at $60.00 per month. I rented a room to a retired Scotchman, Mr. Halbert, for $35.00 a month. He and mother got along great; they enjoyed sparring with words. The house was heated with a sawdust-fed furnace. I filled the big hopper with sawdust and it automatically fed into the furnace. It was nice because it didn't need much attention.

Eva came to visit while she was pregnant with York. She wanted him to be born in Canada, so she and two-year-old Udo stayed with us until he was born. I built Udo a sandbox in the backyard, which he enjoyed. They stayed until the baby was a couple of months old.

Friedl fell in love with the native Indians of Canada. She visited them often to learn about their culture. She helped them promote the Indian sweaters they make. Later, when the girls were little, she took them to Indian festivals and to watch canoe races. The totem poles, the smell of the burning sacred sage and the Indians' bright headdresses fascinated the girls.

BACK TO WORK

My job was waiting for me at Yarrows Shipyard. It was wintertime and very cold, in the teens and twenties every day. We replaced rusted plates on a freighter that rested on keel blocks in the dry-dock. One especially cold morning our whole crew was standing around a fifty-five gallon steel barrel filled with burning wood. We stood warming ourselves after the starting whistle had blown. No work was taking place as Mr. Yarrow came down the steps into the dry-dock.

Halfway down, he angrily shouted, "What's holding up this job?'

My friend, Scotty, shouted back, "See those damn keel blocks? That's what's holding up this job."

Mr. Yarrow turned on his heel and left as we all laughed.

It was a dirty job. A surveyor marked out the rusted plates on the bottom to be replaced. They were held in place with hundreds of rivets, which had to be heated with a torch. At a precise moment, a stream of oxygen was shot at the hot head of the rivet, to melt it out. Millions of sparks would fly when the oxygen hit the rivet. As I worked my way down the rivet line, I had to be careful when I got to the last few, or the plate would fall on my head. When the plate was removed, I could look into the ribs of the ship, which was still oozing with oil.

When I first went to work at the shipyards I rode the bus to work. One wet, drippy morning I was changing buses downtown, when a roving reporter broadcasting live from the local radio station, stuck a microphone in my face and asked, "How are you?"

"Fine."

"I hear an accent. Are you Danish?"

"No."

"Are you Norwegian?"

"No."

"Swedish?"

"No."

"Well, what are you?"

"German."

"I have nothing against Germans."

"And I have nothing against Canadians."

He left, looking for a less cheeky subject.

LIFE GETS BETTER STILL

The house on Park View Dr. was at the bottom of a steep hill. Occasionally, I saw this pretty girl walking from the bus stop up the hill. One day I said to myself, "I'm going to marry that girl".

About few months later I went to a dance at the German Club and saw a charming girl dancing. I was mesmerized. I asked her to dance and saw that it was Joan, the girl who walked up Park View Dr. I asked her out, fell in love and six months later made her my wife.

During one of the frequent layoffs at the shipyards, I went to work on a paper mill construction job, under the electricians' union. It was up-island in Port Alberny. I made conduit hangers and anything else the electricians needed. I had a lot of spare time, so I laid out a little assembly line and made C-clamps. The electricians loved them. I made a lot and still have a couple left. Plus I made excellent money there!

I also worked in Campbell River on a pulp mill construction job. It was a huge project. When finished, bulldozers would push the pulp from the loading ramp into the hold of a freighter. The pulp was shipped to Los Angeles to be made into cardboard. Joan and baby Marie went with me on this job. We rented a house in Campbell River, where I had a friend who had come to Canada at the same time I did.

During another layoff at the shipyards, a friend referred me to Fuller Brush. I was hired, trained and let loose on the housewives of Victoria. I sold brushes and cleaning supplies door-to-door. The women liked me and bought a lot of brushes and Pine Sol from me. Some of them ordered something every time I called on them. It was fun and I made enough money, but it was tedious work. When I delivered the product, they often wouldn't be home or didn't have the money, so that meant another call.

I decided to go to Real Estate school and joined P.R. Brown Insurance and Real Estate. They were located on Fourth Street and were one of the best agencies in Victoria. I loved selling Real Estate and did well at it.

I soon traded in my '59 Borgword, and ordered a new 1960, royal blue 220 Mercedes, to be delivered from Vancouver. I owned the German Borgword a year or two, but it was tinny and I didn't like it. I was sitting in my office a few weeks later, just looking out at the harbor. A tugboat was pulling a barge with *my* Mercedes sitting smack, dab in the middle of it! I picked it up the next day.

The first property sale I made was easy. Friedl was briefly married to a man named Burt, who owned a gas station up-Island, in Chamainus. For years, Standard Oil had been trying to buy it from him.

One day he said, "I think I'll sell the gas station".

I asked how much he wanted. "Twenty five thousand, should do it," he said.

I added my ten percent commission and the next day walked into the Standard Oil office. I asked for the person in charge of purchasing real property.

"Are you interested in purchasing Burt's gas station?" I asked.

The purchasing agent glared at me and said, "It's not for sale. We've been trying to buy it for years."

"I'm a Real Estate salesman and I'm offering it to you, but if you're not interested, I'll go to Shell Oil. They might be in the buying mood".

His expression changed, he came alive, and asked the price.

"$27,500," I said.

He muttered something about $25,000. I said, "No. The price is $27,500. Take it or leave it". "We'll take it," he said.

It now occurred to me that I didn't even have an official listing yet. I hurried back to the office and filled out the forms. When I told Mr. Brown he was all smiles, patted me on the back, and he helped me expedite the paperwork.

Another sale I made was a heavily wooded piece of land, about ten miles north of Victoria. The parcel had sixty or seventy acres near the ocean, two lakes, and level land with a good dirt road to the Island Highway. I sold it to a Boy Scout Troop for only $3,900. The timber alone was worth more than that! I still kick myself for not buying it.

When I sold a lot for Kurt and Erna, it started a friendship that still exists today.

In 1960, I had an operation on the varicose veins that had been painful for many years. I went to Dr. Felix. He cut down the length of my legs, peeled back the skin and then cut out the veins taking muscle and flesh with them.

Then he pulled the skin back over the long gashes and stapled it together with metal clamps. The next day he came to remove the bandages. He told me to lie on my stomach and hold onto the bedstead. He got a grip on the bandage, then ripped it off in one quick rip.

He took hair, skin and dried blood. It was more pain than I have ever experienced. Even the root canal with no anesthetic didn't hurt as much. The nurse looked horrified when he did it.

Weeks later, when I was finally able to walk again with the aid of crutches, Marie would walk alongside me to keep me company. When it was time to remove the clamps, my legs were so swollen and encrusted that he couldn't find all the clamps. Weeks later, more clamps became visible and it was over a year later when the last clamp appeared. It had migrated to my foot, near my toes. I had over six feet of scars on my legs from the butcher, Dr. Felix.

In 1961, Joan and I took our two girls, Marie and Lisa, on vacation to San Diego to visit English friends. They had moved from Victoria to North Park some years earlier. We fell in love with the warm ocean, sweet oranges, swaying palms, endless sunshine, cool mountains, sandy desert, friendly people and with Mexico. We knew we wanted to live here.

I applied for a job at NASCO, and they promised me a job whenever I moved here. My legs were still in bandages from the butchering almost a year earlier.

We went home, applied for a visa and sold our furniture and house on Menzies Street. I quit my job as soon as I heard from NASCO that they wanted me to start work.

I built a seven-foot-long trailer and added a little red enclosure to it. We packed a lot of stuff in it, hooked it to the Mercedes and took the ferry to Vancouver. We entered the land of opportunity on April 22, 1961, at Blaine, Washington, headed toward the sunshine and never looked back.

EX-POW STORIES*

....This was the middle of December and it was very cold. First, they were in the Nuremberg Prison and then in the Stalag XIII prison. They each got one half of a blanket. The blankets are simply torn in half so each man could huddle under his half.

At Stalag XIII they lived in barracks. Their food consisted of potatoes and rutabagas. The guards were old men. Some were very tough and some were decent to the prisoners. Five or six countries were represented, Russians, Italians, Scots, English, and Canadians were prisoners along with the Americans. Interrogation was light. It was done by a German who spoke good

English. The potatoes and rutabagas were cooked by the Germans and boiled without seasoning. Each man got 1/6 of a loaf of bread. Andy weighed 165 pounds when captured, but only about 80 pounds when liberated.

Being a prisoner of war was a miserable experience, but Andy had wife and child to return to. His will to survive was one of his deepest values. He carried a New Testament with him and it gave him a sense of untested strength.

They had been moved to Hamelburg Prison back to Nuremberg Prison and finally to Moosburg Prison. This was during the last of February and the first of March. After May 2 the POWs were liberated by American troops. They were held at Moosburg for two weeks and then sent on to Camp Lucky Strike, which was the final step before heading for America.

He accepted capture as part of being an infantryman. He has no ill feeling toward his captors even today. He did what he had to, and the Germans did what they had to do. When he first came home he tried to tell people what he had seen and done, but no one really believed him. So like most POWs from World War II, he bottled it up and made a new life. He does admit that sometimes he woke up screaming.

On September 16, 1945, his best dream was realized. He was separated from the service at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Lamascus had fulfilled his duties and was free to pursue his life in peace.

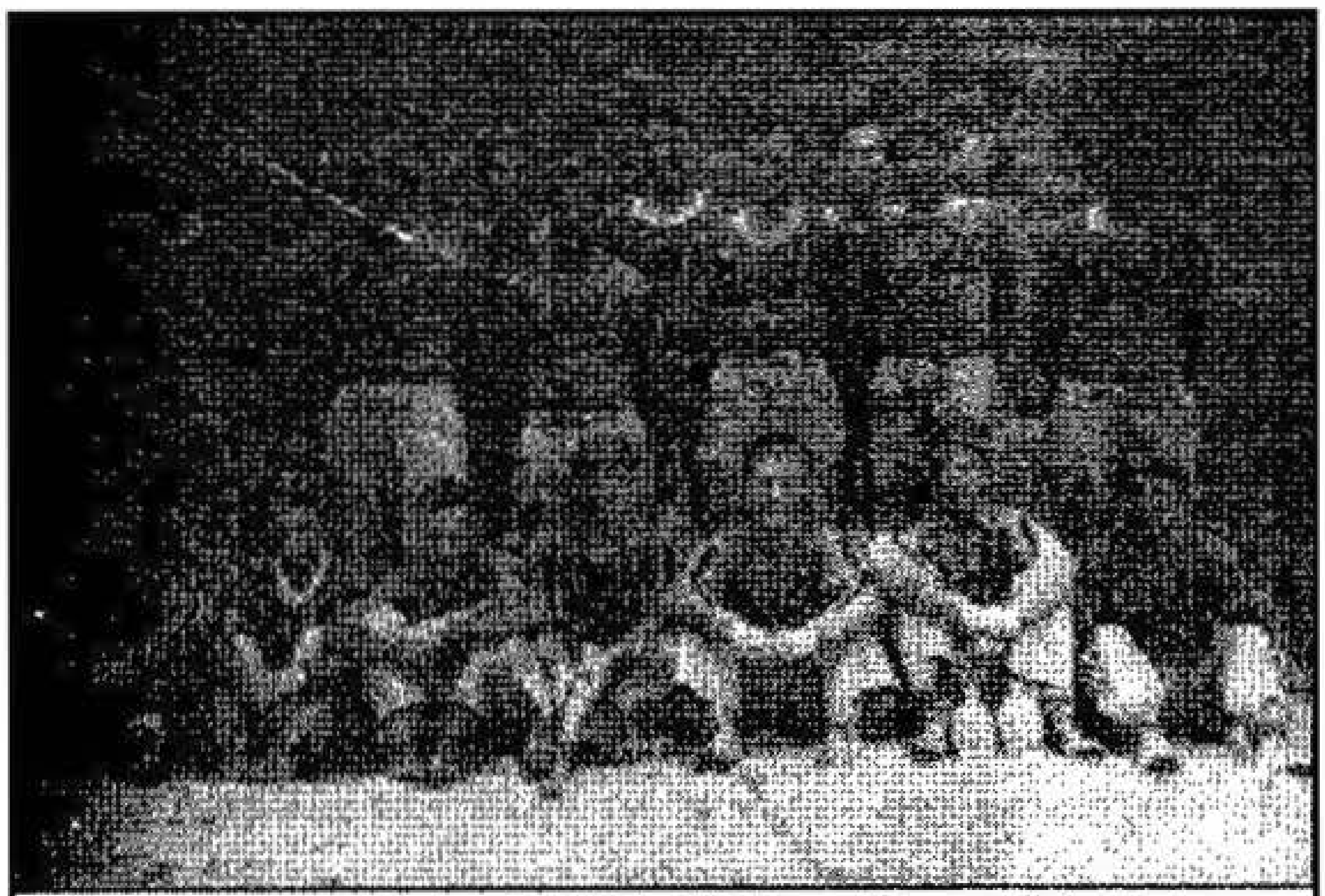
CAPTIVE OF THE NAZIS

By Warren G. King

I went to Medical Technician School after regular inductee training. I went overseas to Europe on September 9, 1944, on the Queen Mary along with 26,000 troops and debarked at Glasgow, Scotland. While on the ship going to Europe, I broke seven poker games up...I spent a few weeks in England, – near London before crossing the channel in landing crafts. I joined the 4th Infantry Division, 22nd Regiment, Company B, in late November 1944 as a front line medical technician. I was captured on December 3, 1944, in a barrage of artillery from friend and foe, rifle fire and hand grenades. (In this barrage of fire is where I was wounded.) I was carried to Stalag VI-G in Bonn, Germany. I spent Christmas 1944 in Bonn.

The Germans had a pet duck that ran loose there and they had red cabbage planted near the fence outside. Well, I took a chance. I told my roommates that if they would do the cooking, we would have duck and cabbage for Christmas. They agreed to cook. I got the cabbage and the duck. I hid the feathers under the floor. The German guards never knew where the duck disappeared to.

A few nights later the RAF came over our camp and dropped incendiary bombs on our building and one other—both with red crosses painted on them. We were burned out.



The baseball team of the Barracks 19B, Stalag IIIB, Germany. (Courtesy of Dudley Riley.)

We were moved to another Stalag (XII-A) at Limburg. We stayed there for a short time. While at this camp, I met one of my childhood friends there. I had gone to school, to church, and played many times with him. His father's farm and my dad's farm joined. That was the good part. We both survived and came back home, and we are still friends and still living. He had a stroke and is now in a wheelchair.

I was moved with others to Stalag IV-B near the Elbe River at Muhlberg. All of the Stalags were cold (except the one that burned). We were crowded and sleeping was cruel. One blanket and body lice to keep us busy. I stayed there until the Russian army liberated us. They tore the wire fences down with tanks. They asked us to stay there until they met with the United States soldiers waiting on the other side of the Elbe River. After they met, the Russians would not let us go. They counted us and wanted compensation for every American soldier they liberated. A convoy of United States trucks came for us but they (Russians) would not let us go. So we escaped from the place where we were being detained. There were five of us. We walked for two days before reaching the Elbe where our United States soldiers were waiting for us. I was chastised by our Army office personnel as to why we were captured. We were fed, bathed, given new clothes, and soon sent to Camp Lucky Strike in France by air. We were fed chicken three times a day for about two weeks plus some sweets before we boarded ship in La Havre, France, for the United States. After eight days on the rough Atlantic, we arrived back in Massachusetts on the ship Mariposa in June 1945. We spent a few days there, then was [*sic*] sent by train to Fort Meade, Maryland, where I was inducted. I was medicated, furloughed, and told to be in Florida in 60 days. Stopped in Washington, D.C., to visit two of my sisters. (One of them worked in the Pentagon Building for the Army Service Command.) While I was listed as MIA before I was confirmed a POW, she and her friends were alert to watch for my name. So one day it happened. They were all very happy to know I was still alive. (My sister notified our parents.) I visited the Pentagon where she worked and met some of her friends and her boss who happened to be an Army major. I finally reached home and had a good ole country family reunion. One of my first requests of my mother was to call my name before she woke me up in the mornings. I spent most of my furlough resting. I finally got to Florida after celebrating V-J Day at home in Mount Airy, North Carolina. I stayed about two months in Miami at the Shorecrest Hotel before being sent back to Brooklyn, New York, for re-assignment. I was sent to Camp Kilmer in New Jersey where I worked in the camp hospital until I was discharged. I was sent back to Fort Meade, Maryland where I signed on the thin line. I stayed at home doing odd jobs for about four years trying to re-adjust and re-habilitate. I never got over that trauma of being a POW and the things [I] saw and went through at a very young age.

ONE POW'S PERSEVERANCE AND TRIUMPH

By Loraine Massey

Four starving POWs on a working commando near Stalag IV-B were desperate enough to try to escape. It was May 5, 1945. They were not aware that the war with Germany was virtually over.

One of the men somehow obtained a cutting tool. Each of the four prisoners took turns crawling over to the barbed wire to cut a hole large enough to crawl through. When the hole was large enough, one by one the men squeezed through, each traveling on their haunches and going their separate ways.

One of the four was discovered and was shot through the head by a guard.

One prisoner walked and crept along as far as his strength would hold out. When he was too weak to go on, he saw a horse in a pasture. He stole the horse and rode horseback until he could no longer stay up on the horse's back. He stopped a man riding a bicycle and traded the horse for the bicycle.

He stopped at homes along the way to beg for food. Some families gave him a little food. Those families wrote their names in his prayer book. They wanted the American Army to know that they had cooperated.

A church minister and his daughter lived in one of the homes he visited. While he was there Russian soldiers came into the home also. The pastor begged the POW to tell the Russians that the pastor's daughter was the POW's fiancee. Since the POW could not speak German nor Russian, he tried to gesture to communicate. The Russians weren't fooled.

While one Russian soldier made the POW a meal of a huge pancake, the other soldiers took the German girl upstairs, raped her, slashed her end to end, and threw her body out of the upstairs window. Sadly the POW was in no condition to object.

Some families refused to share any food. At one of the homes where food was refused, in desperation the POW grabbed a chicken and gestured that he would wring the chicken's neck and eat the chicken. The people relented and fed him. They summoned a doctor to examine the prisoner. When the doctor saw the malnutrition and dysentery from which the man was suffering, the doctor gave him a massive dose of charcoal and shook his head and said, "Kaput, kaput."

Later the prisoner left on the bicycle and rode until he couldn't sit up any longer. He fell off the bicycle and lay in a ditch. He knew he was dying.

As fate would have it, that didn't happen. Some Yugoslavian gypsies were traveling through the area and noticed the POW lying in the ditch. They stopped their horse and picked him up. They put him into their little gypsy covered wagon, fed him some soup, and took him to the American lines. The gypsies saved his life!

During the last days in May, the American Army had him flown to the 23rd Army Field Hospital. After June 1, 1945, he was transferred to four other hospitals and finally sent back to the USA.

He arrived home on July 4, 1945, Independence Day. That soldier was Richard A. Massey, my husband-to-be; and July 4, 1945 is the most memorable day of my life.

** From American Ex-Prisoners of War, Volume III, (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1995).*

EPILOGUE

What should we make of Dr. Pudor's assessment of Jews? It sounds as though the Nazis would have made few if any concessions in light of condemnations like Pudor's. However, and maybe this comes as a surprise to some readers, Hitler and the NSDAP made numerous concessions. The following serves as both an analysis of those concessions and as a conclusion to Pudor's text. Why has this analysis of Hitler's Jewish soldiers and Nazi-Jewish collaboration been included? That, for once, is an easy question to answer: No history is black and white, and every nation, people and government deserves to have its side of the story told. We have seen from Mr. Scherbaum's autobiography that the Allies were not "good guys" of World War II. Being honest about history is, in fact, the only way that we can and will understand one another, as nations and as individuals. The motive for this re-publication and subsequent analysis is understanding perceptions. Every nation is entitled to its perspective, its perceptions, and the goal of this publication is to provide modern readers throughout the world answers as to how and why the National Socialist Germans, i.e. the NSDAP and its collaborators, came to the perspectives they did. This is not "anti-Judaism" or "hate"; it is understanding. We only understand one another after we walk in each other's shoes.

According to group theorist Susan Wheelan,

> Members of a particular group are not reacting and relating to that group alone. Their attitudes, feelings, and behaviors are also influenced by the

> other groups in which they hold membership...[i]nternal conflicts may arise in individuals because of the behavioral expectations of the different groups to which an individual belongs. (See *Group Processes: A Developmental Perspective* (Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon, 2005).)

Groups, like the NSDAP, are microcosms of the larger contexts in which they exist. Wheelan:

> Slater (1996) described the small group as a microcosm of the society at large. That is, the culture and structures of an individual group are influenced by and reflective of the larger society...This is not surprising, since society and culture are products of small group interaction. (24)

We observed in Walter's analysis of Pudor vs. the NSDAP (i.e. *Völkischer Beobachter*) the initial stages of Tuckman's group development theory: forming, storming and norming. Pudor "stormed" against those he considered "panderers to Jews" as well as the idea of non-violent conflict resolution (i.e. Hitler's approach). The National Socialist leadership, in turn, used the ideas of sociologists like Pudor to develop its group norms (norming=achieving consensus), integrating some of his less extreme ideas with its own in order to devise an acceptable approach to the Jews and a popular solution to the "Jewish problem." As to the effect of diversity on groups, which is what we are concerned with here, Wheelan said that

> ...members of a modern group are rarely members of that group alone. They come to the group holding multiple memberships. Consequently, members may represent considerable diversity in background, status, roles, attitudes, and behavior. Group integration and development of consensual views and plans are, as a result, *more complicated and difficult* (emphasis added)... (25)

Finally she said, "To the extent that member backgrounds and cultural subgroups are similar, developing shared perceptions about how they will interact and organize this particular group is a relatively simple matter. *The greater the diversity of cultural subgroups represented in the new group*, however, *the greater the difficulty of developing shared perceptions regarding the culture of this particular group* (emphasis added; Oetzel, 1998)." This expert of group process and development admitted that even today, "(...) the melding of [diverse] individuals into an interdependent unit can be quite a task." (26) Consider how difficult it must have been for the NSDAP to reconcile all sides on the "Jewish question."

When we apply Wheelan's arguments to Jews in German society and the diverse groups in the German Armed Forces, we must conclude that the Nazis were tolerant. They increasingly tolerated racial 'others' as a result of the war: their conduct remained generally excellent towards other races, particularly on the Eastern front (consider the murderous context). The rewards given to non-Germans who fought for the Nazis were more beneficent than those offered by the Allies to their own colonial subjects. The Americans were not handing out gold-plated Korans to Muslim war heroes in an effort to be culturally sensitive, nor were the British offering East Indians independence for fighting for Britain. Numerous groups who volunteered to fight with the Nazis were guaranteed postwar independence, such as the Kalmycks, Palestinian Arabs, Indians and Cossacks; even Ukrainians and Russians (under Vlasov) were offered independence in the end. Britain, America and the USSR offered nothing comparable.

Hitler's 'racism' against Jews was more complicated than most historians admit. It was not black and white. For example, Hitler argued that emulation of the idea of Jewish "racial purity" (i.e. Jewish racism) was not appropriate for the German people. In 1944 at Platterhof he described the Jewish raciocultural infusion as generally destructive: "....the difference being that the Jews [unlike other races] would not have become another racial core within the German *Volk*, but instead would have completely destroyed the German people." This particular portion of his 1944 speech (MA 316, IfZ, published in English as *Hitler's Most Significant Speech* and translated by Wilfried Heink and me) reflected how he had felt in the early 1930s.

He explained to his confidant Otto Wagener at that time:

> Without a doubt, there are great advantages for Jewry in maintaining such purity...We see how enormous the differences are between the ethics, the philosophy of life, the attitude toward others between the Jews

> and the settled peoples...They really are two completely different 'races'. In the same way, the concept of keeping the race pure can never be transferred from the Jewish example to, for example, the Aryan. And what was right and possible there [with Jews] may and can be completely incorrect as well as impossible here [with Germans]. (Henry Ashby Turner, Jr., *Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant*, 208)

Hitler saw Jewish influence as the 'death knell' of the Germanic *Volk*. This anti-Jewish attitude leads one to view his leniency toward *Mischling* Jews at any point while in power as all the more surprising, especially since he personally intervened on numerous Jews' and part-Jews' behalf. For example, on 18 October 1935, Hitler handwrote two identical letters addressed to Melanie and Esther Chrambach, which stated that Esther could remain in the NSDAP in spite of her Jewish ethnicity. He told Winifred Wagner that he "intended to deal with the Jewish Problem generously, and give half and quarter-Jews [*Mischlinge*] the same status as Aryans." (Brigitte Hamann, *Winifred Wagner: A Life at the Heart of Hitler's Bayreuth*, 207-208, 249; Heinrich Hoffmann, *Hitler Was My Friend*, 213-214) Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's photographer, related how Hitler personally intervened on two Jewish men's behalf. These are just two among numerous actions Hitler took that contradicted the statements he made about mixed-race people to Otto Wagener and in *Mein Kampf*. He had once said of mixed-race individuals:

> ....Old Germanic history shows that even our distant forebears thought the same way...they could elect even a serf if he was a half-breed [*Mischling*] and had proven himself in the face of the enemy. The bravest among the free men were called 'heroes,' the bravest among the [*Mischlinge*] were called 'retainers.' Just read the *Nibelungenlied* and other sagas, and you will realize that one can find just about as many retainers as their are heroes. (Wagener, 280)

This statement indicates that Hitler advocated acceptance of mixed-race people who could prove themselves worthy via merit in spite of their mixed biological heritage. He did, after all, tell Wagener that

> We must accept the mixing of the blood as it is. We must not call one blood worse than another. Rather, we must employ other means to breed a higher form from this gray mass. We must try to bring to the surface the valuable traits of the people living in Germany, to cultivate and to develop them, and we must find ways and means to prevent the propagation of all the bad, inferior, criminal, and decadent tendencies and all the congenital diseases so damaging to the *Volk*. (Wagener, 214)

In light of this, his sympathy for the *Mischling* Jews is less puzzling. His "Germanization" of thousands of Jews and part-Jews makes sense. They had proven themselves "worthy" in some way. Perhaps he had a difficult time implementing his anti-Jewish measures when he could actually put a face and identity to the person in question. Bryan Mark Rigg argued that the worse the war got, the fewer Jewish *Mischlinge* Hitler exempted. The decline in the number of Jews who were granted clemency reflected the decline in his leniency towards them as the war worsened. Even so, "no fewer than twenty-one generals, seven admirals, and one field marshal of Jewish descent served with Hitler's consent. And thousands in the lower ranks of the *Wehrmacht* remained there because Hitler personally exempted them from the laws." (Rigg, *Lives of Hitler's Jewish Soldiers: Untold Tales of Men of Jewish Descent Who Fought for the Third Reich*, 171) Rigg believes that the reasons for these exemptions included good looks, good military records, commendable service to Germany or distinguished family lineage. I would add patriotism to this list. Many of these Jewish men identified as Germans, not as Jews, and proudly so. Some even admired Hitler.

A Sample of Hitler's Private Thoughts on Jews

Hitler told his secretary Martin Bormann,

> I'm convinced that there are Jews in Germany who have behaved correctly—in the sense that they've invariably refrained from doing injury to the German idea. It's difficult to estimate how many of them there are, but what I also know is that none of them has entered into conflict with his co-racialists in order to defend the German idea against them." (Hugh Trevor-Roper, *Hitler's Table Talk, 1941 – 1944*, 140)

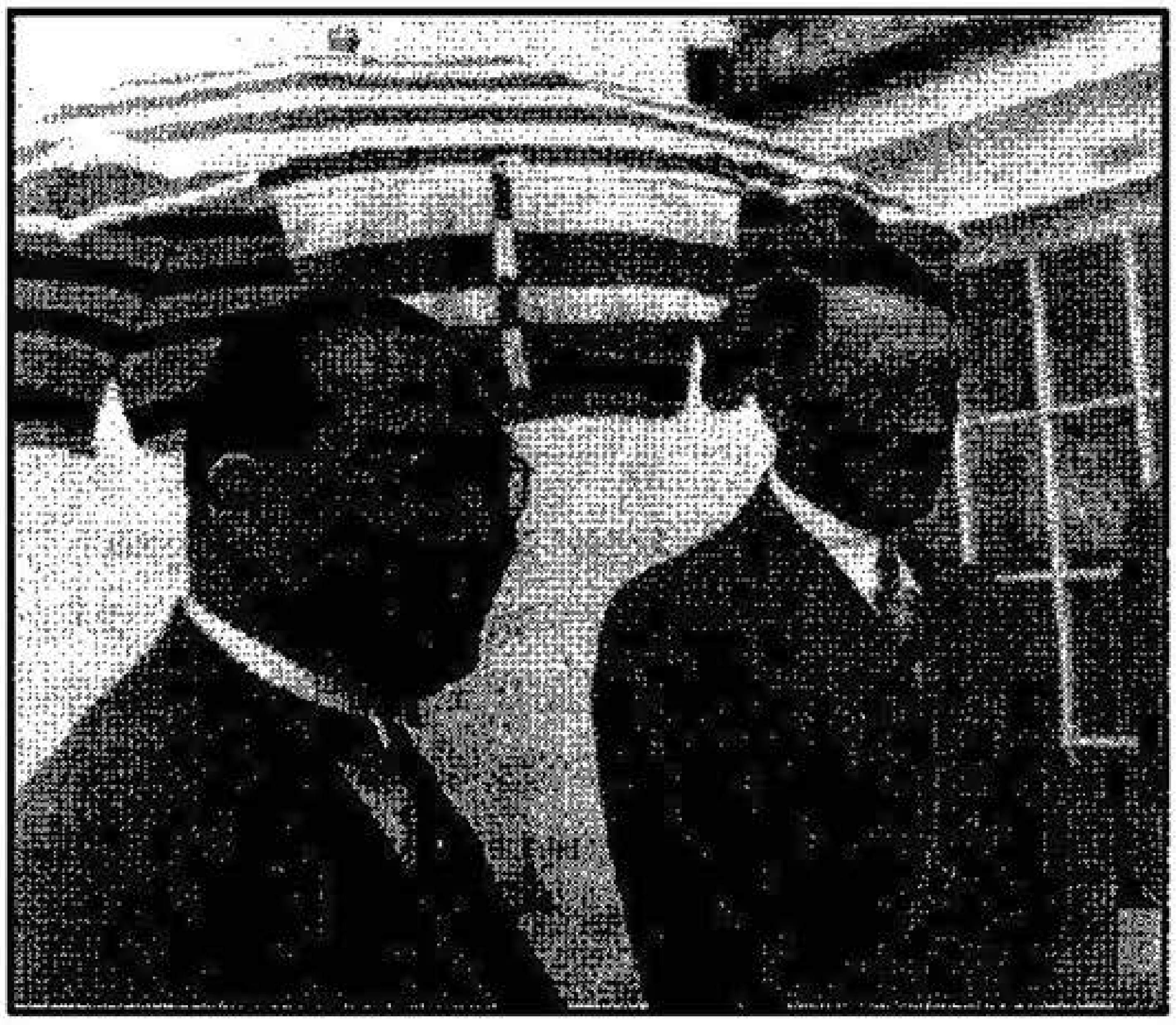
He told Wagener, "I know Jewish soldiers and reserve officers who were proper daredevils." And he had lamented about some Germans, "...you cannot help but wonder about some Germans who, from an ethical standpoint, seem to...be closer to our enemies than they are to their own *Volk*." (280) Hitler did not despair of all Jews, nor did he endorse or support all Germans. Instead, he weighed an individual's and group's sociopolitical ideology as very (if not most) important, especially after the failed bomb plot in 1944. The radical, liberal and Communist tendencies of Jews undoubtedly earned them his opposition, which might otherwise have never been evoked—that is, had the Jews collectively been more supportive of National Socialism or Germanism.

Hitler told Wagener that he "would not even be opposed to Jews" as teachers in Germany, as he felt that this would help make NS education as "varied as possible." (276) Hitler also stated,

> [Julius] Streicher is a fanatic. And in his fanaticism he sometimes goes too far. Since the sexual problem plays a large role in the life of the Jew, Streicher tried to give expression to the significance of this question in his *Stürmer*, although such discussions were hardly suitable fare for a newspaper available to the youth of the land....It is important not to go too far...it would be a mistake to generalize from individual incidents of an ugly nature, carried out by criminal types. There is a further risk that the intent to enlighten [regarding the "Jewish Problem"] will create an atmosphere that you may not at all have intended but which at the critical moment may lead to excesses, the political consequences of which will have to be borne by the entire German *Volk*. (93)

Hitler did not oppose the Jewish people more than did Frederick the Great. Per Rigg, Prussia never even recognized Jewish service in the military, so Hitler proved to be more accepting of Jews than Frederick the Great. As

Rigg stated, "…it seems [Frederick's] hatred did not cloud his reason." This same argument can be applied to Hitler. In 1821, "some 35,000 Jews had fought in Austria's wars against Napoleon…By 1855, the Austro-Hungarian armed forces had 157 Jewish officers…In 1893, there were 40,344 Jewish soldiers, and as many as 2,179 officers in the Austro-Hungarian army. By 1898, the number of Jews who served…increased to over 52,000." (69) The number of Jewish soldiers in Hitler's *Wehrmacht* surpassed all of these figures, with at least 150,000 Jewish-descended soldiers having served…at least 2,269 of whom were officers. Hitler personally granted clemency to these Jewish officers, as they had received "special permission to enter the *Wehrmacht*" circa 1940. (192)



Hitler often acted against his own racial ideology. According to Rigg, "Hitler made no pretense of basing [his] laws on any 'scientific truths' discovered by his racial scientists." (95) He told both Bormann and Wagener, more than once, that most racial inquiry was faulty to begin with, which explains why he placed greater emphasis on Jewish performance and ideology (prior to and during the war) than he did on ethnic Jewishness. This also explains his leniency towards these tens-of-thousands of Jews. However, had the Nazis won the war, the majority of Jews would have been deported from Europe at some point.

Rigg argued that Hitler passed his discriminatory Nuremberg laws against Jews because he needed "an enemy." This simplistic argument fails to take into account Hitler's earliest conversations about Jews—and how seriously he felt about what they were doing to German society—with countless confidants who shared his views, such as Kurt Lüdecke, Otto Wagener, Dietrich Eckart, Alfred Rosenberg, etc. Consider the observations even Dr. Pudor made, a man who felt

that the Nazis were not doing enough to 'curtail Jewish influence' in Germany—and this *three years* into Hitler's presidency. Hitler discussed the "Jewish Problem" with Dietrich Eckart as early as 1919, and seriously so. Hitler really did believe that Jews were a dangerous threat, whether we agree or not, and passed as many laws as possible to make their lives uncomfortable enough to persuade them to leave Germany. He even told Wagener that was what he intended to do.

Individual persons in the Third Reich oftentimes determined how Hitler treated Jews, a fact that confounds simplistic versions of Hitler's anti-Judaism. Individual Nazis like Lösener, Göring, Engel and Rommel, just to name a handful, spoke on behalf of Jews and helped Jews on numerous occasions. Others, such as Bormann, Blomberg, Frick and Lammers leaned toward persecuting Jews, and usually refused to help them or speak on their behalf. This is important because Hitler listened to the recommendations of his comrades, and when they presented him with a good word on a particular Jew or Jewish family, he more often than not offered to help them out.

Hitler provided an open route for consideration of exceptional Jewish individuals, even though his public comments about Jews suggested otherwise. General Werner von Blomberg wished to see that Jews not be considered for positions of authority in the *Wehrmacht*, but Hitler's loopholes in the laws allowed Jews to hold positions of authority with his permission. (101) If Hitler did not care at all about Jewish-blooded people, then why did he bother to write loopholes into his laws, which benefited Jews? He could have shrugged them off and ordered them "extirpated."

The erratic treatment of Jewish soldiers was likely the result of back-and-forth struggles between Nazi officials who had differing views on the matter. Hitler generally tried to avoid getting involved in power struggles any more than he needed to. Here follow some examples of how this played out. In 1936 Hitler ordered that all half- and quarter-Jews were required to serve in the military, but could not hold positions of authority without his permission. This quickly prompted Jewish parents and potential Jewish soldiers to petition the government and military, which then began responding by discussing these issues during *Abwehr* conferences and within the *Wehrmacht* itself. (102) Jewish First Lieutenant Karl Henle refused to leave his post and was summarily discharged, but

Hitler wanted trained soldiers and he reactivated him as an army officer in 1941. (105) In late 1938 Hitler issued a decree protecting families in which the father was Jewish from being forced to relocate to Jewish districts. The children were required to serve. This measure protected these families for quite some time. Then in January 1939, Hitler ordered that officers married to Jewish wives be discharged. But, during this time, the *Kriegsmarine* largely ignored this measure. (107-108) This brief upswing in discrimination coincided with the accelerated emigration and deportation of full Jews after 1938. (For the machinations behind "Crystal Night," please see Ingrid Weckert's *Flashpoint! Kristallnacht 1938: Instigators, Victims and Beneficiaries.*) After a certain Frau Mettenheim wrote a letter of protest to Hitler about her personal discrimination while her Jewish son was serving in the *Wehrmacht*, he ordered that the *Wehrmacht* ascertain just how many Jewish soldiers were serving in order to "get a clear picture of the situation." (114) Whether Hitler ever received that census he ordered on 16 January is unknown.

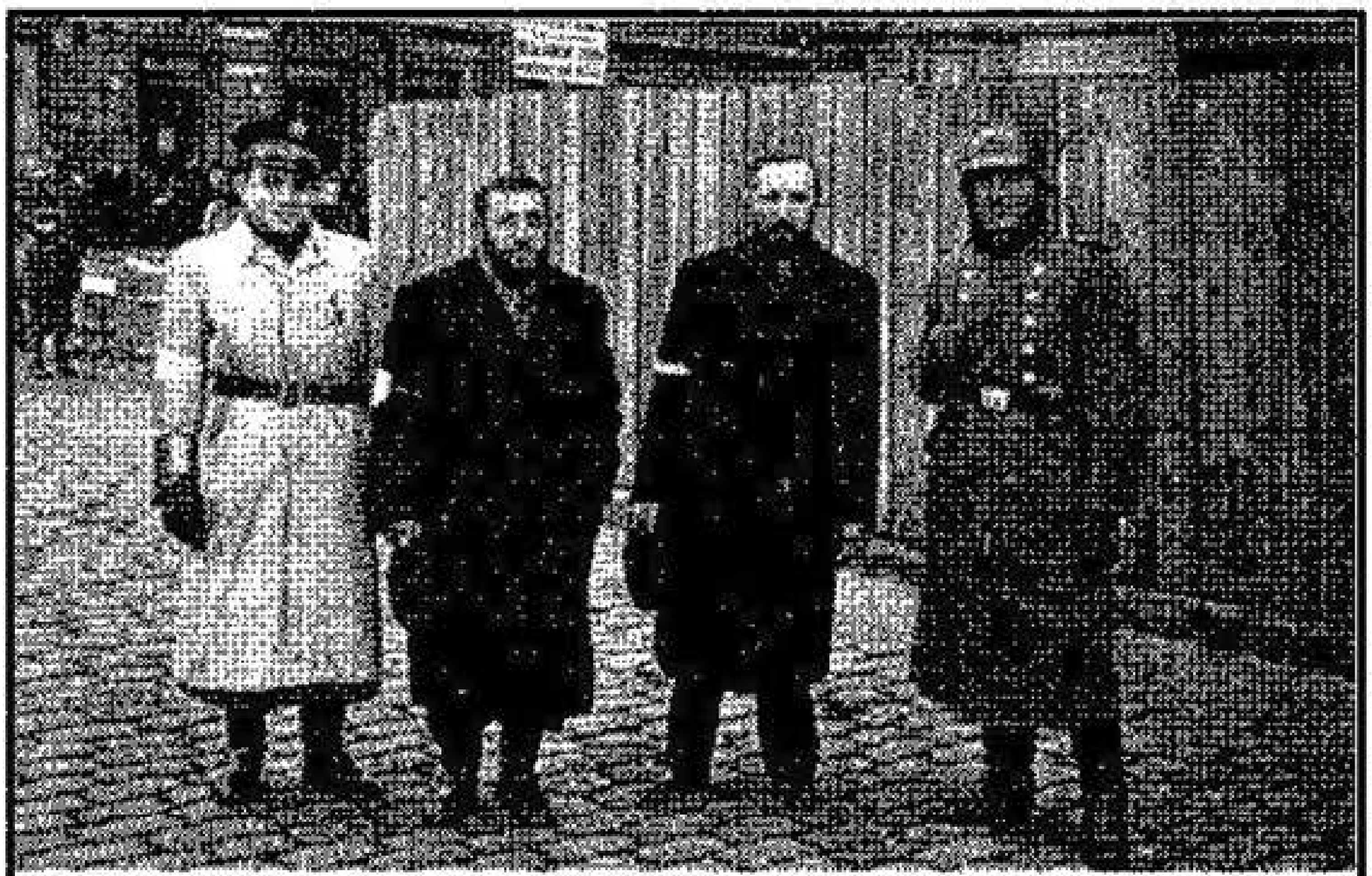
Hitler ordered that anyone married to a quarter-Jew be allowed to join the service, but prevented from becoming an active officer. In that same year, 1940, he declared that men married to Jews or *Mischlinge* could also remain in the *Wehrmacht*; though, they were not to attain a position higher up than sergeant. (117) Ferdinand Rohr, the half-Jewish brother of a famous World War I storm battalion commander, addressed his grievances to Hitler, and after a conference in which the issue of Jewish relatives of war heroes was raised, Hitler decided to consider protecting Jewish parents of those Jews who proved themselves in battle, or who were declared *deutschblütig*. Willy Rohr's two nephews were granted Hitler's personal clemency in 1939. (117)

Several *Wehrmacht* adjutants, including Blankenburg, wanted all half-Jews discharged. (117) Hitler changed his mind about Jewish treatment upon the prodding of Blankenburg, with the endorsement of Keitel. Blankenburg claimed that Jews caused all sorts of problems for the military. Hitler subsequently ordered all half-Jews discharged. However, his order offered exemptions for exceptional Jews. He also allowed half-Jews already serving to remain with their units until "the authorities and he" decided their cases. Quarter-Jews and men married to quarter-Jews could remain in the *Wehrmacht*, but they could not become NCOs or officers without Hitler's approval. Moreover, "quarter-Jews and men married to quarter-Jews who were retired NCOs, officers, or civil servants could be reinstated" if their talents sufficed. Hitler had to decide each case. Those individuals who were less than 25% Jewish were treated as Germans. Usually the *Wehrmacht* was unable to locate the half-Jews to be discharged because many Jewish soldiers lied about their ethnicity to avoid potential discrimination or discharge, or to protect their Jewish relatives. (117-118)

As Rigg's findings suggest, Hitler, especially after 1940, issued numerous conflicting decrees that resulted in a confusing debacle for those trying to keep up with the latest ones. Oftentimes the authorities below would lag months behind Hitler's newest orders. This made many Jewish soldiers feel apprehensive and anxious about their status. As Ian Kershaw put it: "The character of Hitler's decisions was guaranteed to lead to continuing uncertainty...[t]he open-ended nature of some decrees, bestowing extensive power which conflicted with those of other authorities, could create serious problems of implementation." (117) But the open-ended nature of most of Hitler's orders was intended to give his subordinates and officers some degree of authority. He apparently did not want a bunch of "yes men" around him. Unfortunately, Hitler's method permitted abuses to occur and often prevented accurate and prompt implementation of his laws.

Oftentimes the service of a *Mischling* could save the parents or grandparents from harassment and deportation. Not always, but often. According to Rigg, this happened up until the end of the war. Many commanders simply ignored any new decrees, allowing their Jewish soldiers to remain with their units unhampered. For instance, when *Obergefreiter* Horst Geitner discussed his concerns with his company commander, First Lieutenant Ladach, Ladach winked and told him he had nothing to worry about. Geitner later won the EKII for bravery while fighting on the Russian front. Several Jews have described how their commanders and superiors as well as their comrades treated them exceptionally well. (119-120)

Most of the half-Jews destined for discharge were not located until 1941 or 1942, a time when full-Jewish "deportations started in earnest." (123) Rigg believes that many of the half-Jews wanted to remain in the *Wehrmacht*, either to avoid deportation or because they loved Germany. Perhaps others had different reasons for wishing to remain in Hitler's service. In the case of Jewish *Unteroffizier* Egon Bahr, described by Rigg, he was able to protect his mother and obtain the best ration cards for her through his service. And when the *Gestapo* allegedly questioned Walter Hamburger's mother how it was possible that her Jewish son was serving in the *Wehrmacht*, Rigg asserts she replied, you "must ask the Führer" about that. They apparently left shortly thereafter!



Варшавское гетто, 1942г.
(слева направо) еврейский полицейский, два еврея и немецкий охранник.

Numerous first-hand accounts of Jewish soldiers exhibit their love for the Fatherland and their eagerness to destroy the Bolsheviks. Jewish historian Marion Kaplan dismissed this pro-German fervor as "confused." Kaplan wrote, "Many who disliked or opposed the Nazis were confused or infected by the atmosphere." (124) But this ignores the fact that many of these Jews disliked Jews themselves. They even admitted it in their own words, and there is nothing necessarily confusing about that. They felt just as Germanic as ethnic Germans. Some even expressed admiration and respect for Hitler. (41) As a matter of fact, Jewish chief gunnery officer of the scuttled *Graf Spee*, Paul Ascher, returned to Hitler's *Wehrmacht* in order to serve as the fleet operations manager aboard the *Bismarck*, after being interned in Argentina. (125) Hitler himself stated that the Nuremberg laws would help in establishing "a level ground on which the German people may find a tolerable relation with the Jewish people." (95)

Many NS policymakers wanted half-Jews and quarter-Jews deported or sterilized, but Hitler exhibited a consistent and marked ambivalence toward this approach with these people. Rigg stated, "Half-Jews were lucky that the bureaucrats and, most important, Hitler, remained indecisive on this topic." But Stuckart also refrained from this approach to half-Jews because he did not feel they were a threat to Germany. (150) According to Stuckart, Hitler promised half-Jews that they would retain their status upon war's end. There is no reason for Hitler to have lied about this. Perhaps Stuckart felt that he should be lenient to half-Jews since Hitler was. Stuckart even declared that rebranding half-Jews as full Jews was "incompatible with [Hitler's] authority." (149)

Hitler understood the difficulties associated with locating and discharging half-Jews during the battle with France. When Schmundt informed him that most of the half-Jews were still serving, he did not get angry. He expressed that very little could be done about it. These men were to be found and dismissed in due time. (126) Many half-Jews who served in the war against France believed that they should be honored. Hitler shared their views, for the most part, and he not only expressed his thoughts that the persecution of these men would be "unworthy of the Nazi state," but more importantly, he declared them all *deutschblütig*. (126) Sometimes their military service even helped protect and benefit their "Jewish relatives." (129) Many Jews who were discharged were able to study, work as civil servants, date, socialize and even play at recreation, like any other German citizen. (133)

The matter of the half-Jews being treated like full Jews, according to Adolf Eichmann, "went right up to Hitler himself," and he "rejected the proposal for widening the scope of the law." (129) In March 1941, Hitler ordered a decree that protected the parents of a fallen Jewish soldier. He issued this decree nearly a year after he had discharged half-Jews, which may point to Hitler's indecisiveness on this issue. Perhaps he empathized with these parents and wished to thank them this way. According to Rigg, "as late as 1945, the Nazi bureaucrats seemed to honor this decree." (129) Rigg mentioned that oftentimes the divorced or widowed parents of a fallen Jewish soldier received Hitler's protective clemency. He explained, "Hitler must have bewildered several Nazi hard-liners when he allowed Jewish mothers and fathers to send their sons to war, and afterward, protected these parents because of their son's service." (130)

Hitler declared, on 10 July 1941, that quarter-Jews would become "German-blooded" after the war. (135) He told Winifred Wagner that he "intended to deal with the Jewish Problem generously, and give half and quarter-Jews the same status as Aryans." (Hamann, 249) He informed some of his associates that he was not going to be ungrateful to his brave Jewish soldiers. He also allowed some discharged half-Jews to return to active duty, as Rigg noted, with an opportunity to become officers: "This is a good example of the inconsistency in *Mischling* policy." (135) According to Eichmann, Hitler also expressed his concern about the reactions Jewish soldiers might have to the deportations of their Jewish parents or relatives, so this certainly played a role as well. Lösener had expressed dismay at the Jewish *Mischling* situation. He wrote to the government, citing the case of Jewish soldier Ernst Prager's father, who was deported even after Prager was declared "German-blooded." Prager was able to keep tabs on his father as a result. (139) Engel brought

Helene Krüger's case before Hitler, since her three Jewish grandsons served in the *Wehrmacht*, and he promptly released her from internment. (140) Even though Keitel insisted that half-Jews be treated like full Jews in 1941, Hitler did not oblige. (143) In fact, Hitler decided to recall to active duty those brave Jews who had proven themselves in battle, and who were discharged earlier in the war. (148) Numerous Jews were called up, as late as 1944, in order to fight on the Russian front. (145-146) Hitler announced that those Jews who offered to serve in these decisive battles would be declared *deutschblütig,* and he also decreed that those Jewish soldiers who fell would receive the clemency posthumously, thus protecting their families from any anti-Jewish measures. Some historians believe that Hitler simply used these men, but he continued to order *discharges* into 1944 and even 1945. (233, 234) He also continued to review applications for clemency up until the end of the war. Rigg discovered evidence for one case of clemency in 1945. (271, 235)

BUREAUCRATS PUSHED FOR INCREASED PERSECUTION?

According to Rigg, General Schmundt presented a decree on 31 October 1942 that "required every soldier to acknowledge that the Jewish influence had forced Germany to fight a war in which its best sons died." Rigg believes this decree proved Schmundt's and others' belief that half-Jews were as harmful to German society as full Jews. The bureaucrats subsequently resumed their push for the mass-sterilization of the *Mischlinge*, also per Rigg. Before this decree was issued, however, a conference took place (27 October 1942), which called for the sterilization of half-Jews wishing to remain in Germany as well as deportation if they refused to submit to this. Many German bureaucrats deemed this "a gracious favor," to use Rigg's wording. But according to

Rigg, "Hitler did not feel ready to order the sterilization of half-Jews, he continued [only] to make decisions that restricted both their freedom and the freedom of those affiliated with Jews." Should this surprise us? One of his many decrees, issued after this meeting, declared that soldiers were not to marry women who had previously been married to a Jew: Hitler apparently believed that German women who married Jews demonstrated "weak character." But Hitler also wrote loopholes into *this* decree, and allowed exemptions in some cases. (154-155)

Historians generally argue that 1943 marked a "decisive turning point" in Hitler's Jewish policy, but he and others still exhibited interest in treating Jewish veterans with respect. They let about 8,330 of them re-enlist. (156) The OKW reported that these men were valiant soldiers and reactivating them would allow them time to prove that they were loyal to Germany and Hitler. The party did not agree: a position that likely originated with Martin Bormann. On 3 March 1943, Kaltenbrunner [Heydrich's successor] wrote that "traitors, homosexuals, half-Jews, men married to Jews, and Gypsies could not serve in special military units." He called for the formation of Jewish work battalions, which he believed would help relieve the unemployment of Germans in civilian society—Jews were still employed—and it would remove the harmful Jewish element from the *Wehrmacht*. (156) The memoirs of numerous soldiers and officers, such as Franz Wimmer-Lamquet, prove that this advice was not followed. Wimmer recruited homosexuals, Jews, prostitutes and non-Germans by the dozens. (See *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: Swastika and Scimitar*, Hans Krampe's English translation of Wimmer's memoirs.) Heinrich Dietz (OKW) supported Jewish labor battalions. Dietz wanted the Jews out of the *Wehrmacht*, (156, 157) perhaps to prevent Hitler from declaring them *deutschblütig*. Göring immediately contacted Bormann on this matter; *he* wished to discuss exemptions from this proposal with Hitler. According to Rigg, "Göring got the concessions he wanted." (157) Evidently Hitler was influenced by what forceful adjutants had to say on this issue, and he almost always listened to what Engel and Göring suggested.

Deutsche Soldaten teilen ihr Brot mit der russ.Bevölkerung

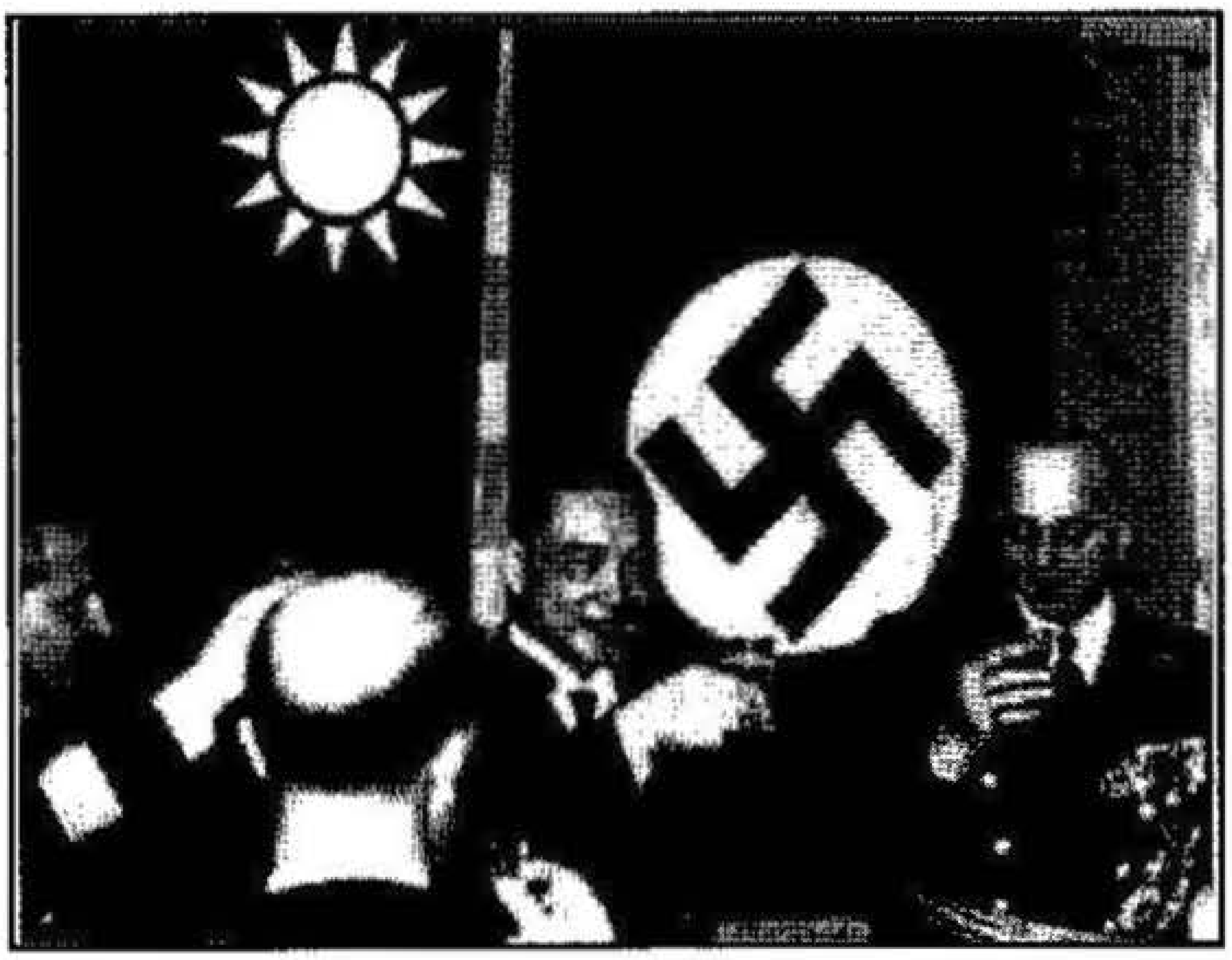
Немецкие солдаты делятся солдатским пайком с русским населением.

P 26

In fact, it was only later in the war, particularly in 1944 and on into 1945, the time by which Bormann had usurped much of Hitler's power, that Jews fell under the heaviest persecution. We may therefore assume that increased Jewish persecution was instigated by Bormann as opposed to Hitler. This thesis was argued by Jochen von Lang in *The Secretary: Martin Bormann—The Man Who Manipulated Hitler*. On 13 October 1943, Fritz Sauckel decreed "on Hitler's orders" that "civilian half-Jews" and German men "married to Jews be drafted into OT [*Organisation Todt*]," as documented by Rigg. Hitler decided to exempt Jews working for installations directly related to the war effort from this OT decree. Interestingly, Gerhard Wundermacher recalled that his boss protected him from OT in the name of Siemens! (157)

Many Jewish college students and Jews who were discharged from the *Wehrmacht* before this OT decree, and who were not OT exempt, could not escape it. However, most of them claimed that it was not too bad. According to Rigg, "Many OT camps provided...decent shelter, good food, and normal working hours." Sometimes the OT units had weapons at their disposal in case they had to defend their camp. According to Kurt Einstein, his camp allowed prisoners to leave their barracks on Sundays for church or the cinema or to take a stroll in town. Other camps allowed girlfriends or sisters of OT men to bring them food. Some in certain camps received OT uniforms. Ernst Ludwig, a Jew, stated that at the *Zerbst* camp the *SS* guards treated them decently. Another Jew, Dieter Bergmann, stated that "he felt 'good' in his OT camp." Although some of the OT camps provided insufficient food and dilapidated shelters for their Jewish workers, the majority of these camps were, as Ludwig described, "survivable," to cite Rigg. Some of these labor camps didn't even have any *SS* guards. Instead, they employed either a foreman or the Jews served as their own guards. This is not to say that these OT camps were wonderful. Rigg argued that in some camps there were suicides and discriminatory policies in place. Though, none of the Jews interviewed by Rigg witnessed any acts of genocide, just typical warfare like that in British-occupied India where "[i]t was...routine to see 'dead people being picked up in government trucks, tossed in like logs,'...'*Thok thok* they would land, as if made of wood. [Mahasweta Devi] heard they were burned in furnaces of factories,' serving the war as fuel." (Madhusree Mukerjee, *Churchill's Secret War*, 181)

Harald Etheimer, a Jewish camp inmate, claimed to have found "Himmler's order" to execute Jewish people in his OT camp before the German surrender. How he did this and where he found it are not discussed by Rigg. This alleged order was never implemented by either Himmler or the *SS*'s OT commanders, probably because it is fraudulent. No one has ever seen this order. Himmler had no reason *not* to implement such an order if it existed, and what's more, Jews in OT camps were usually *freed* after the *SS* abandoned their posts. (165) Many thousands of Jews, including Elie Wiesel, chose to flee the Red Army with the *SS* during the German retreat, as documented in his per-



sonal memoirs entitled *Night*. And in spite of Bormann's restrictions on Jews serving in the *Volkssturm*, Jews nevertheless served in these units as well, as Rigg has proven. Later, in 1944, Himmler's OT units consisted of Jews, men married to Jews, Gypsies, criminals and even homosexuals. Ex-*Gefreiter* Herbert Beyer, Jewish, recalled that many Jews in these labor camps wore a yellow Star of David badge,(160) which was actually Wilhelm Canaris' suggestion, not Hitler's.

By 1944, thousands of concentration camps and labor camps dotted the German landscape. Incidentally, these camps proved safer than either the cities or the production facilities not located in or near concentration camps. Consider Dresden: an estimated 200,000 Germans, POWs and refugees of many nationalities perished in that air raid. No such air raid was ever conducted against a concentration camp or OT camp. According to Bernard Lewis, "Jewish organizations in London and Washington" *repeatedly* urged the Allied governments to "bomb Auschwitz." Evidently, Jewish leaders in the Allied nations did not care that there were Jews at Auschwitz. The Grand Mufti, on the other hand, urged Berlin to "bomb Tel Aviv." (*The Middle East: A Brief History of the Last 2,000 Years*, 351) No Allied government obliged. Lewis wrote that neither request served any military purpose, so both were declined. However, Hitler's refusal to bomb Tel Aviv contradicts what historians usually say about him. According to a United Nations Special Committee report on Palestine in 1947 (see http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/udc.htm), an estimated 174,606 Jews lived in Palestine in 1931 and some 474,102 (31.21% of the population) lived in Palestine in 1941. Why didn't Hitler accept the Mufti's plea, as one of his closest allies, if he was as committed to the racial destruction of Jews as most argue? Bonn-based journalist Rolf Vogel found that 270,000 Jewish people had *emigrated* from Germany between 1933 and 1942, with Hitler's direct approval. He further argued that the Wannsee Conference was called to figure out how to get *more* Jews to emigrate; apparently only 270,000 of 500,000 Jews emigrated from NS-Germany. Another fact of note is that Herschel Grynszpan allegedly assassinated Ernst vom Rath on 7 November 1938 because his family was *deported* from Nazi Germany. One would think the family would have counted their blessings to have escaped alive. All of this suggests that Hitler cared more about European Jews' welfare than did most Jewish leaders abroad.

Back to Rigg: "only active officers were discharged. Most reserve officers served until the war's end." (166) About half of the Jews studied by Mr. Rigg during the course of his research ended up serving in OT battalions. The remaining Jews and part-Jews or those with Hitler's exemption continued to study, work or serve in the military. General Gotthard Heinrici, who was married to a Jewish woman, remained unhampered and Hitler called upon him to conduct the final battle of the Oder as well as the defense of the city of Berlin. Also, General Helmut Wilberg and Field Marshal Milch were Jews. Hitler obviously curtailed his anti-Jewish sentiment when he encountered what he considered "worthy Jews." Furthermore, Hitler did not blame Jews for the war. He specifically indicted *International* Jewry in his final "Political Testament."

Finally, based on Rigg's research, Hitler never approved of the sterilization of the *Mischlinge*. If any of these people were sterilized, then it was in violation of Hitler's position on the matter. In fact, while on trial in Jerusalem, Adolf Eichmann stated that "[p]art-Jews were protected [from zealous bureaucrats] by a forest of difficulties because of their non-Jewish relatives and because there was no effective means of sterilization." (171) Hitler repeatedly told his men that he would address the *Mischling* issue *after* the war. As Rigg argued: "...[Hitler] practiced what he ultimately condemned and often made exceptions to his own ideology." (171)

HIGH-RANKING NATIONAL SOCIALISTS HELPED JEWS?

Rigg indicated that "High-ranking officials and officers such as Sauckel, Lammers, Bormann, Canaris, Oster, Heydrich, Engel, Schmundt, Dönitz, Kesselring, Manstein, Baldur von Schirach, Curt von Gottberg, and Kaltenbrunner helped [Jews] by taking their cases to Hitler or to the proper authorities who submitted them to Hitler." (182) There were so many of these "A-1 Jews" that both Hitler and Himmler joked about it. Heinrich Himmler

assisted Jewish professor, Fritz Pringsheim, in his "escape" from Germany. Hitler granted General Karl Litzmann's entire family his clemency after Litzmann's situation was brought to his attention. Litzmann was even a *Staatsrat* and NSDAP member. (182) Some Jews were able to buy their way to clemency, by bribing certain officials. (183) Per Rigg, in the summer of 1941, Hitler continued to spend time reviewing Jewish clemency applications. Hitler had even lent his attention to policies affecting Jews during the Battle of Stalingrad. In fact, on 15 January 1943, Hitler busied himself with the exemption cases of Renate Schiller and her daughter. He also granted her a widow's pension because her *fiancée*, Captain Ludwig Eitel, had died in battle. (197-198)

Hitler also made exemptions within the party apparatus, as in the case of *SA* member Hans Sanders, who was Jewish. (200) *SS* General Curt von Gottberg had numerous Jewish relatives who were exempted, including Wilhelm von Gottberg. (213) According to Rigg, Hitler usually did not allow for the exemptions of full Jews after 1935. Full Jews who *were* exempt from the Nuremberg laws were usually educated in either warfare or science. Lieutenant Klaus von Schmeling-Diringshofen, Jewish, served under Seeckt in China. He helped train the Chinese National Army. (205) While Hitler took his exemption policies seriously,(199) he repeatedly ordered Jews discharged and allowed exemptions after 1940.

In 1942, writes Rigg, the NSDAP began to play a more active role in drawing up and implementing Jewish clemency policy. The restrictions on Jewish exemptions did increase, but only after Hitler was absorbed by the war and could no longer attend to party matters. Again, Rigg: even in 1943, with bombs falling and Russia on Germany's doorstep, Hitler reviewed Jewish clemency applications in his Berlin bunker. Three Jews are known to have received Hitler's clemency in 1944. (233) One does not grant any Jews clemency when one has planned their "absolute genocide."

Gerhard Engel also saw to it that his own Jewish friends and acquaintances were granted clemency. Hitler exempted Jochen Vanselow and his daughter from internment. (187) Hitler also declared the entire Heinrici family exempt from deportation and internment, declaring them all "honorary Aryans." (186) Hitler gave injured Jewish veterans pensions for their service and many even received medals and other compensation for their efforts. Hans

Lammers recalled that Jewish exemptions ran into the thousands, as documented by Rigg, who argued that at least 306 officers in the German military were Jews. Rigg's findings suggest that Bouhler may have rounded-down the figures to make it appear to Martin Bormann that he had not helped any Jews. He was trying to "save face" in other words. His research points to Bormann as one individual who withheld clemency applications from Hitler. But, as Rigg suggests, Bormann usually complied, and even helped Jews obtain clemency.

Hitler told Gerhard Engel on 13 August 1938, "Regardless of what people nowadays say, there were brave Jewish soldiers, even Jewish officers during World War I. With such individuals, one can make an exception, because the children cannot help it who their parents were." (189) Hitler exempted many Gypsies and part-Gypsies from internment too. This is a development of which most historians remain completely unaware. (165) Even though Hitler disliked granting clemency and exemptions generally, he nevertheless granted clemency to nearly 20,000 Jews. He even granted "special permission to enter the German *Wehrmacht*" to nearly 2,300 officers of Jewish descent. (192) There probably would have been more had Bouhler and Bormann not withheld applications from Hitler later on.

Rigg also noted that the Nazis did not discriminate against Germans or Russians who practiced Judaism. For example, Ernst Köstring and Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist refused to subject the Tats to deportation and internment, even though they practiced Judaism. The Tats remained untouched. The *SS* also left the Jewish Crimean Karaimes alone.

Otto Heinrich Warburg, who was Jewish, was allowed to live in NS-Germany and continue his biochemistry research. According to a short biography posted on *smokershistory.com* (and excerpted from Ron Chernow, *The Warburgs*, 539-541):

> In 1941, Otto lost his post briefly because of his Jewish ancestry, but a few weeks later received a personal order from Hitler's Chancellery to resume work on his cancer research. Otto's *Reichswehr* friends got Göring to take a second look at his genealogy, which produced a convenient finding that Otto was just one-quarter Jewish. Otto was content to profit from this...As Otto's biographer, Hans Krebs, later wrote, 'Warburg's willingness to let his Jewish blood be diluted in this way, and thus to make a pact with the Nazis, incensed colleagues outside Germany.' (See http://www.smokershistory.com/OWarburg.htm)

In light of this sentiment from abroad, one can understand why so many Jewish NS collaborators and pro-National Socialists chose not to speak about their collaboration efforts or service. Jewish military service or NSDAP membership was tantamount to treason in the postwar period.

The Effects of Hitler's Ambivalence

While Hitler adopted a sterner line when it came to ideology in the military by 1943,^ he reaffirmed his relatively open-minded racial view by 1944 (at Platterhof). He had even expressed admiration for Josip Tito (an ethnic Slav) at Adlerhorst that same year. It seems Hitler experienced a change of heart when it came to his personal racial views. Though his Platterhof speech contained acidic language toward Jews, Hitler nevertheless wanted Jews for labor^^ and military service, and he ordered that Hungarian Jews be used as laborers. He also continued to grant clemency to Jewish *Mischlinge* even after 1944. In NS-Germany, military service was a means to improved chances of survival and social mobility, even for Jews and Gypsies. Given the fluid nature of the Third Reich throughout its existence, its characteristic "state of permanent improvisation," it comes as little surprise that ambiguity about Jews existed until the end. This occurred in spite of the negative views of "International Finance Jews" shared by so many National Socialist intellectuals and policymakers, including Dr. Heinrich Pudor.

^ Helmut Heiber and David M. Glantz, eds., Hitler and His Generals: Military Conferences 1942-1945, trans. Roland Winter, Krista Smith and Mary Beth

Friedrich, First English-language ed. (New York: Enigma Books, 2004), 386-399; 457, 459. Hitler ordered the formation of a National Socialist Operations Staff in the Armed Forces High Command (NSFO) on 22 December 1943. Hermann Reinecke, chief of the new staff, reported his plans to Hitler in a meeting on 7 January 1944. In this meeting Hitler emphasized two things: 1) unity and 2) common (political and military) goals. He insisted that all officers be ideologically committed to National Socialism. He likewise ordered that all officers, regardless of upbringing or social status, receive promotion based on their performance and politicoideological commitment. He cited Marshal Tito as justification for this. He said, "It is absolutely correct when they call Tito a Marshal. A man who, ***with nothing*** *(emphasis added), keeps an entire enemy war force constantly on the jump and recovers again, deserves the title of Marshal more than anyone here deserves the title of Colonel, General or Field Marshal." (459)*

^^ Mark Spoerer and Jochen Fleischhacker, "Forced Laborers in Nazi Germany: Categories, Numbers, and Survivors," Journal of Interdisciplinary History 33, no. 2 (Autumn, 2002): 181, http://www.jstor.org/stable/3656586 (accessed June 16, 2011).

^^^ David Schoenbaum, Hitler's Social Revolution: Class and Status in Nazi Germany 1933-1939, Anchor Books ed. (Garden City, NY: Double Day and Company, 1967), 221, 199. Schoenbaum characterized the Third Reich not as centralist, but as polycentrist. Such a description helps explain why some NS officials were able to circumvent or ignore Hitler's orders (particularly with regard to treatment of non-German minorities and foreigners), without fear of retaliation or disciplinary action. The polycentrist aspect of Schoenbaum's thesis is confirmed by Dan Silverman's Hitler's Economy.

APPENDIX I*

Documents - Germany at War, 1914-1918: Seeking an End to War^

^ *Names and places relevant to Dr. Pudor's discussion are bold.*

Germany's Industrial Leaders on War Aims (1915)

Annexations were part of the Right's underlying assumptions about German victory. In the occupied territories to the West, the opportunities for exploitation were lavish, ranging from rich reserves in raw materials to modern plant capacity. Here, important representatives of German industry discuss the legal framework for protecting their gains after the war.

The following gentlemen took part in the conference on war aims of May 17 in the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin:

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg
Under Secretary of State Wahnschaffe
Privy Financial Councilor [Geheimer Finanzrat] Hugenberg
District President [Landrat] Roetger
Corporation Lawyer [Syndikus] Hirsch
Baron [Freiherr] von Wangenheim
Dr. Roesicke
Commercial Councilor [Kommerzienrat] Friedrichs
Dr. Stresemann
Mayor Dr. Eberle
Mr. Wachhorst de Wente
Baron [Freiherr] von Twickel
Mr. Wallenborn

As the deputation's first speaker, Baron von Wangenheim noted that the associations that were represented at this conference demonstrate the unity of economic sectors that are usually antagonistic to one another. This unity has been achieved because the plight of the Fatherland has brought even former economic and political opponents together. After the Christian Farmers'

Associations recently joined the corporations represented here, industry and agriculture stand united behind the demands that have been made by these corporations and are contained in the memorandum that has been presented to the Chancellor. Two factors have brought these groups together and are basic to their wishes. On the one hand, all sectors of industry have recognized the importance of agriculture to the economic and political existence of Germany. Without our agriculture to feed our people, this war simply could not be fought. The ideal of autarky is shared by all sectors. On the other hand, agriculture has recognized that German industry is likewise of paramount importance, that we would have collapsed militarily had German industry itself not been able to secure the extraordinarily large, direct and indirect requirements of the army with indigenous products. Strengthening and maintaining *these two basic pillars* of the *German economy must therefore be the starting point for the Germany that we wish to construct after the war* (emphasis added). From this premise, industry demands that Germany acquire the large deposits of iron ore in France, that the ore basins of **Longwy and Briey**, as well as the coal fields in the Pas de Calais and in the Department du Nord, must in the future belong to Germany in order to damage the enemy economically and to make us independent. In the interest of striking a balance between industry and agriculture, it is also necessary to *demand that we obtain new territory in the east—land for settlement—in which new farms could be created for German settlers* (emphasis added) and land could be provided as well to German workers who might arrive from Russia. These demands will initially bring about economic balance in the new Fatherland. Additional demands have been set down in the memorandum that has been presented. If at the moment heavy clouds are again appearing on the political horizon, and if one can expect that new enemies will join the old, let the Chancellor be convinced that the economic sectors that stand behind the associations represented here are ready and willing to persevere economically, and that they are fully convinced that perseverance will be possible, just as they entertain no doubts about our military success.

The demands posed here naturally depend on the military situation. If they cannot be achieved militarily, one will have to do without them. It appears more important to the associations represented here that a goal be set forth for the eventuality of victory—a goal that signals to statesmen what can be achieved if we are victorious. That would certainly have an effect on the army's morale.

After Privy Councilor Hugenburg spoke out along the same lines, emphasizing the standpoint of industry, **Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg** offered some extended remarks, which included the following: "He fully appreciates the significance of unity among the sectors of the German economy, which is expressed in the declaration presented to him. At the moment Germany faces a difficult political situation, which is in fact perhaps more difficult than at any time since the beginning of the war. We have to reckon with Italy's joining Germany's enemies; even the Balkan states of Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece may join them, too. He sees little hope that Italy in particular will remain neutral. Italy is presently ruled by the streets, although four-fifths of the senate is for Giolitti and peace. He [**Bethmann Hollweg**] has seen this development coming and for this reason believes that this is not an opportune moment to discuss war aims. He has no doubt that the German Empire will be able to protect its borders in the east and the west, even against this combined assault. The gentlemen can judge from the battles around Arras how difficult these defenses are to break. What will become of Austria-Hungary in this assault must remain an open question.

As far as war aims are concerned, the war has developed in a way that will make the idea of a peace of conciliation impossible. This is especially true of France's relationship to Germany. France has to be cured of its megalomania. It goes without saying that he is for capitalizing thoroughly on a German war to this end. It is deplorable and wretched to entertain the idea that we will not want to make the most of victory. He is painfully and deeply disturbed that anyone could attribute such a view to him, to which he has never given public expression. He is also of the opinion that restoring Belgium is impossible, for Belgium would only be a vassal to France and England. The situation in the east is different. A separate peace in the east is certain, if Italy does not enter the war. But even if Italy does become involved, the moment may arise in certain circumstances when Russia is no longer willing to continue the war, *and we can as a result conclude a separate agreement with Russia. It is doubtful in any case whether such a separate agreement will make possible the fulfillment of the wishes that have been expressed* (emphasis added). All in all, the present situation recalls Prussia's situation during the Seven-Years' War. The [present] war has taken on the character of a coalition war. He is no pessimist with respect to the war's outcome; he is filled with solemn optimism, but one cannot get around the fact that the situation has become difficult. Thus he does not know whether all the wishes expressed here are realizable. He asks the participants to remain convinced that, when the proper time comes, he will call on the sectors represented here to stand by his side with advice and aid in resolving the question of Germany's future political and economic circumstances."

During further discussion, Dr. Roesicke, Baron von Twickel, and Corporation **Lawyer Hirsch** spoke out. Dr. Roesicke noted in particular that it would be desirable to adapt or subordinate military operations to the goals in question, because the military could operate in a different way if it knew which areas were being targeted for occupation.

Corporation Lawyer **Hirsch** drew attention to a meeting between the National Liberal Party's board of directors and its executive committee. Despite the difficult diplomatic situation, complete unanimity emerged in the National Liberal Party on the question [of] war aims, specifically on the same aims that were expressed in the petition from the economic associations. He thus welcomed the Chancellor's statement that it was deplorable and wretched for someone to think that a German victory should not be thoroughly exploited. He asked for permission to share the Chancellor's statement with the organizations that are represented here. There is unfortunately a great deal of mistrust in this respect, and not just among an insignificant sector of the people, but instead among the broadest and most able circles. He wishes especially to emphasize that the overwhelming majority of the German people stands behind the goals put forward here—with the exception of groups that are completely isolated.

During the remaining discussion, it was again pointed out that if Italy enters the war, a declaration is planned that would express the unity of the economic sectors that are represented here. The associations represented here are planning in particular to discuss all future questions of German politics with one another.

** Jeffrey Verhey and Roger Chickering, "Germany's Industrial Leaders on War Aims (1915)," GHDI, http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=981 (accessed June 8, 2011)*

APPENDIX II*

MORGAN AND THE "PREFERRED LIST"

A well-publicized series of Senate Banking Committee hearings helped to bring to public attention the type of unrestrained speculative activity and criminal activity, including the foolhardy mixing together of commercial and investment banking activities, which Glass-Steagall would later redress.

The hearings started in 1932, reaching their high point during the spring and summer of 1933. They are alternatively called the Fletcher hearings, after Sen. Duncan Fletcher (D-Fla.), who chaired it in 1933, or the Pecora hearings, after the colorful and persistent chief counsel, **Ferdinand Pecora**, who conducted the investigation and did much of the questioning of witnesses. The hearings were held by a special investigative subcommittee^ of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. They issued their findings in a series of reports, entitled Stock Exchange Practices, dated 1932 and 1933.

^ *This was the subcommittee headed by Senator Nye that Dr. Pudor wrote about.*

The hearings had commenced under the prodding of President Herbert Hoover, who stated, at least in his memoirs, that he distrusted some of the activities of Wall Street. But things picked up steam after Franklin Roosevelt was sworn in as President on March 4, 1933. On May 23, 1933, chief counsel Pecora called as his first witness **J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.**, or "Jack," as he was known. Jack Morgan was the son of J. Pierpont Morgan, and the head of the **Morgan banking firm** (although **Thomas Lamont** was running the firm on a day-by-day basis). Morgan's testimony gave a sense of the utter contempt in which the Morgan bankers held America, the raw power that they exercised over its institutions and political figures, and their points of control.^

^ *A point that Pudor himself made.*

On Jack Morgan's first day of testimony, Pecora asked if he had paid U.S. income taxes. Morgan contemptuously answered, "I cannot remember." After repeated questioning, and consultation with his attorney, Morgan...[admitted] he had not paid taxes in 1930, 1931, or 1932. It was then disclosed that the dozens of Morgan partners, each of them multi-millionaires, had collectively paid less than $50,000 in taxes in 1930, and paid no taxes in 1931. This did not sit well with a nation in which one out of four workers was officially unemployed...^

^ *Pudor addressed this tax evasion.*

On May 26, Pecora revealed that he had discovered a Morgan-maintained "**preferred list**,"^ after going through records that he had subpoenaed from the House of Morgan banking empire. The "preferred list" was a group of men—"good, sound, straight fellows," as Jack Morgan called them—upon whom the House of Morgan had showered largesse, in order to have these men do their bidding. A Morgan partner explained that the House of Morgan offered the men on the "preferred list" deals—in one case, Morgan Bank offered the stock of the Alleghany Corp., which was trading in the market at $35 - 37 per share, to people on the "preferred list" at $20 per share. One such "sound, straight" fellow, by selling his allotment of shares shortly after he got them, realized a profit of $229,000. Of course, Morgan expected something in return.

^ *This then is the 'definition' of the "preferred list" of which Pudor wrote. Unfortunately, this synopsis does not mention the Lindbergh involved.*

Among those who were on the Morgan "preferred list" were: Former U.S. President Calvin Coolidge; Mega-speculator John J. Raskob **[pictured]**, who had been head of the Democratic Party. Raskob told a Morgan partner that he hoped there would, in the future, be "opportunities for me to reciprocate." Raskob was a leader of the Wall Street-steered American Liberty League, which tried to overthrow President Roosevelt between 1933 and 1937; Owen J. Roberts, whom President Herbert Hoover appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court; Financier **Bernard Baruch**; **Norman Davis**, an Anglophile diplomat, who served in Roosevelt's administration.^

^ *Pudor named most of these people.*

Any investigation into the speculative bubble of the 1920s would have to look at the roles of President **Calvin Coolidge** and Treasury Secretary **Andrew Mellon.** Coolidge was President from 1923 to 1929, the years that the bubble grew to its enormous size. President Herbert Hoover, who took office in March 1929, had only been in office for six months, when the stock market crashed: It was a "gift" he inherited from Coolidge...Andrew Mellon played an even more pivotal role, as a member of the powerful London-controlled Mellon banking family. He served as Treasury Secretary from 1921 to 1932, under three administrations—those of **Warren Harding**, Coolidge, and Hoover—and often dictated to the U.S. President what financial and economic policy would be.^

^ *These then were the events that were unfolding as Dr. Pudor wrote his 20-pamphlet series "The International Relationships of Jewish High Finance."*

* *Volubrjotr, "Power Of Glass-Steagall Act: A Blow Against British Monarchy's London Banks—Monarchy Threatens With War If Passed!," http://politicalvelcraft.org/2010/12/06/power-of-glass-steagall-act-a-blow-against-british-monarchys-london-banks-monarchy-threatens-with-war-if-passed/ (accessed June 8, 2011)*

APPENDIX III*

HITLER ON THE GOALS OF ZIONISM— HE IS INSTRUCTED ON WAR AS A LOSING BUSINESS PROPOSITION

...."Here I must point out," Hitler interrupted "that through its domination of the monetary system, Jewish power was always situated outside, among other peoples, never within the borders of its own Volk.

"This is a remarkable phenomenon. The power a person or a Volk has abroad or in relation to the outside world is usually in inverse proportion to its own internal consolidation or its domestic power, unless we are speaking of a despotism based purely on military strength. The latter is, in my opinion, more powerful than financial might, but more dangerous, more easily attacked, and therefore vulnerable.

"The Jewish people, however, possessed practically no proper state organization after its deportation into Babylonian captivity. Domestically, there no longer existed any kind of power concentration, and on the military level, Jewry had never had any significance. On the other hand, outside, among other peoples, we see the Jews everywhere as traders, merchants, and bankers—and in the main as moneylenders. And when they control the money, they control the financial power.

"If Jewish power had been centered in a strong mother country, the enemies of Judah could have destroyed the state and its power. They actually did destroy the state when it existed, they even razed the temple. But the financial power every single Jew possessed and wielded abroad was not touched by this act. And so this power went on nomadizing. There was no place where it could be touched, attacked, removed. For it had no vital center and did not lie in the area that was dominated by a military ruling power.

"Therefore, it is also clear that Jewish financial power in the individual countries would, at one time or another, inevitably come in conflict with the relevant authorities and that the states would seize the means either of locking up the Jews or expelling them. But the nations never act in concert. On the contrary, most often a majority of the other states—usually under the very influence of Jewry, which was never miserly with its financial resources and their effectiveness to accomplish this purpose—took a stand in opposition to the nation that had decided in favor of expulsion. And therefore such limited expulsions never broke the international power of Jewry; more often, they only served to strengthen it.

"The financial power of Jewry can be broken only by the creation of a large Jewish state to which all the Jews are deported. But since such a project cannot be undertaken unless the people of the world, without exception, form into a solid, closed union, there is no need to hurry."

"What I find particularly interesting in your presentation," I added, "is that you say that in fact, only military power can threaten Jewry, but only when Jewry lives together in a finite state. But at the present time, efforts are under way precisely on the part of Jewry to create a new Jewish state, and the Jews' great hopes are focused on Palestine."

"That very fact shows you that the Jews do not genuinely care about an actual Jewish state. For the cunning Jew would not situate his national home in a place that just happens to be a desert and where there is a lack of all the raw materials necessary to a modern Volk.

"Therefore, the reestablishment of the Jewish state of Palestine has quite other motives.

"The Great War allowed Jewish power to increase quite incredibly. It takes money to conduct a war. And so, through the Great War, which in fact in some way united all the people of the world in shared suffering, the Jews got the greatest chance they ever had. All the financing of the war, whatever nation was involved, went almost exclusively through the hands of the Jews. Read the signatures on issuances of war loans. Not only German loans, but also English, French, American, and whatever other countries. You will see the names of Jewish banking houses almost exclusively. They raised the money, and the good citizens scraped together their last pennies, signing them over to the consortium of Jew banks in the form of war loans. To those people who happened to have no cash at the moment, the banks even extended credit on tangible property, so they could subscribe to war loans above their own real assets. Then this consortium of banks put the collected amounts at the disposal of the particular state, in exchange for a high agent's commission. Hundreds of billions of the people's assets flowed through the coffers and ledgers of the Jew banks in this way, and each time hundreds of millions got stuck there in the form of commissions. The whole deal held no risk whatever for the banks. The banks added nothing from their own assets. Rather, as I said, they only loaned them to others against securities, so that the others might be the fools and take the risk; or they used their liquid assets to carry out the financing of the wartime economy, to which most of the loan fund flowed for war orders. This financial participation was at least as profitable and free of risk as the loan transaction.

"By the end of the war, in any case, the nations and the economy had without exception become the major debtors of the Jew banks or were in their possession. Private citizens in large part held their war loans, which were either devalued or frozen. But the banks satisfied themselves with their securities. The financial power of the Jews was thus consolidated as never before. The promise of the Old Testament seemed to have reached fulfillment: 'All nations shall be subject to you, their kings shall serve you,' and so on. Jewish power in the world appeared to have become unassailable, absolute, perfect.

"Now all that remained to be done was to prop up this power spiritually, politically, and, as much as possible, even religiously. But this required a visible concentration of the Jewish people. Where this center was situated was in itself of no consequence whatever. For it was not meant to be a proper political or economic power center. This power would have to continue to reside abroad, among other nations. But we can see from the propaganda—for example, for the idea of the chosen people of Israel—the goal that is being pursued. If one has seen the greasy, threadbare, scheming Polish and Galician Jews, as they come into Vienna and Berlin, wearing their vermin-ridden caftans and carrying bundles of soiled clothes, one can acquire a proper taste for God's chosen people! But the chosen people must connect with its old tradition. It had to go to Jerusalem. No other place in the world was as well suited and as significant. At the same time, Christianity—which also has its roots in Jerusalem, the site where its great Creator performed his works—was drawn into the power circle of the newly discovered people of God.

"The establishment of the Jewish state of Palestine is thus not the reunification of the Jewish people in one state, but the attempt to create a worldwide Jewish headquarters, intended—in time, using international financial power—to seize absolute control of the destinies of all the peoples in the world. In order, furthermore, to eliminate any possibility of a military display of power by any state, all that is required is the expansion of the League of Nations into a kind of world state. Then, if this world state might even be allowed to wield military might more or less as a world police—then Judah will finally have stabilized its financial power in the world, guaranteed and secured by the universal international military force, into which the oppressed are conscripted to serve their oppressors. That is the meaning of Palestine!"

"This financial power would be broken once and for all by our idea of currency and ownership transfers. There is no doubt that world Jewry will make every effort to prevent its being put into practice—even its publication," I said.

"It follows, then, as I have always stressed, that this idea may in no way be made the subject of propaganda or even of a discussion outside your most intimate working group. Anyway, it cannot be put into practice until we have seized political power. And even then, not only the Jews, but all of private industry, especially heavy industry, will oppose us, as well as the medium-sized and large landowners, and of course the banks. And how the army will react, the devil only knows.

"There is no one we can depend on except the middle class, the workers, and the farmers. Granted, they constitute the mass of the Volk. But we can carry out our plan only with the support of the intelligentsia. And they are the others. That is the dilemma we face. If we proceed with the masses against the intelligentsia, then, whether we wish it or not, our program will degenerate into Bolshevik forms. But if we try our luck with the intelligentsia, the idea will be boycotted and sabotaged. So, our only chance is to train a new generation in the socialist idea of responsibility for the community of the Volk and in faith in the rightness of our directions and aims.

"It is to be hoped that international Jewry, which is intent on leading all the peoples of the world in battle against us, grants us the time of *one* generation. Otherwise, we and the German Volk will be cheated of our hopes and preparations, and Bolshevism will have its way, turning Europe into a field of rubble and setting the culture of the world back by centuries. For its control, too, lies in Jewish hands. Even if the Jews do not succeed in building their world dominion on financial power, and securing it by international military might, they can still use the method of bolshevizing the world, removing the peoples' natural leadership class, and enslaving their masses. To secure *this* domination, no military power at all is needed. Sufficient for that is the Inquisition—currently called the GPU."

Hitler fell silent. We were somewhat confused. But once again his presentation had been so compelling and clear that it had drawn all of us completely under its spell. I therefore proposed a short recess of five minutes, so that we might get back to the topic of the currency.

Such discussions in Hitler's presence were always deep experiences, even for someone who was often in his company. But it was very difficult to make certain that the topic was adhered to. Time and again his genius rushed ahead of any logical sequence of thought, or he digressed on subjects more concerned with the political consequences of a perception or description than with the intended purely material consequences!....

"Here I share your opinion completely," Hitler interrupted. "The state must try to figure out, not everything it can organize and regulate through laws, but rather what it absolutely must organize and regulate. The state should be as invisible as possible. The economy is sure to find the right way by itself. And the education of the people to morality and respect for the law, as well as to a higher ethical relationship among one another and to the community—these are the paths a state must take among a highly developed people, which deserves freedom and trust, such as the German Volk."....

"All that sounds so simple and correct," Hitler commented, "that it is hard to believe the world is actually caught in a utopian delusion, is in the grip of what amounts to a hypnotic obsession."

"Occasionally, Herr Hitler," I replied, "we may even become irresolute, because it truly does seem quite unimaginable that humanity voluntarily surrenders itself to a deception under which it suffers as under the lash."

"Marx, even Lenin and Stalin, cannot be understood until one has recognized these things," Hitler offered. "But is there really no other way out of the labyrinth of this delusion that originated in a Jewish exploit? I know you think you've found a way, and at the time it made sense to me, too. But the subject is too foreign for me to be able to arrive at my own judgment."

"But that is precisely what makes the situation so bad—that the subject is too foreign to almost everyone. Only this makes it possible to keep up the worldwide deception."

"But how did it happen that Marx and the Bolsheviks did not find a method other than total destruction, when there must surely be a more reasonable course?"

"Because men are so caught up in this hypnosis [Wagener replied] that they will not permit the necessary change unless it is forced on them by the most radical means—that is, by those of destruction."

"But you think that we can take another way?"

"Once we have acquired one hundred percent of the power in the state."

"And the world?"

"It will unite all the armies and navies of Europe and America to vanquish us and to remove this deadly peril to the world dominion of financial capital—that is, of Jewry. And they will kill anyone, they will burn all the books and documents that might serve as witnesses of the truth of the perception."

Hitler fell silent. After awhile he said, "And you believe that we would find no support even in England?"

"England and America are the ones most strongly interested in preserving the hypnosis. The only nation that might possibly be prepared to follow our thoughts is Russia."

"We cannot go with Russia. The Russian isn't ready yet. He is clearly a compromise creature—between child and beast of prey. The Russian Volk wouldn't even begin to know what to do with our perceptions. If we find it hard going even with the German Volk—how impossible it would be in Russia!"

"I'll admit that much. It will take generations before Russia is in a position to give its Volk self-administration, not to mention entrusting it with organically establishing an economy."

"I'm delighted to hear you finally agreeing with me on that point. But now, Renteln, continue."

"Then it is your opinion," Hitler asked, "that no war can ever be won economically?"

"A war on the dimensions of the Great War—never [Renteln replied]. And since new wars are always waged with new weapons—that is, with more expensive means of destruction—in future the disproportion will only grow greater."

"But if the victor seizes and expropriates for his own uses all the land and all the factories and all the mineral resources of the vanquished—or at least a large part of them—it should be possible to obtain collateral for the war obligations?"

"To some extent—yes. For if the state resells the confiscated assets—that is, those taken from the vanquished—to private parties, it brings in money with which it can cover its obligations. It can even let itself be paid in war loans. But if, instead of selling them, it nationalizes them, as it were, that imposes an additional financial commitment on the state. Of course, it can put the population of the conquered state to work, as was done in antiquity, in slavery or at half-wages; it can even sell them into slavery. Such procedures could absolutely be wrapped in the cloak of Christian charity—for example, by allowing the workers among the vanquished, so long as they are prisoners of war, to work in private industry, while the employers pay the wages, not to the workers themselves, but to the state treasury, giving the workers an amount sufficient only to keep them fit to work.

"That can be done. It isn't German, but after the Great War some of the civilized nations behaved no differently. All the same, these are just drops of water in the sea of existing obligations and debts.

"Furthermore, in general, war causes such heavy devastation in the land of the vanquished, or at least in the areas where the war was fought, that the resumption of economic profitability in the country in question is delayed for years. If one keeps the land, it becomes merely one more burden, therefore, and in the last analysis, it drains the purses or the income of one's own citizenry. If one doesn't keep it, one is saved the additional burden—true. But since international economic relations rest heavily on reciprocity, even the victor suffers from the indisposition of the vanquished.

"From the economic point of view, therefore, a war of the extent of the Great War is always and in every case sheer folly, an absolutely catastrophic losing business, a setback for every participating nation for decades. And if, to boot, a state starts a war for economic reasons—that is, with the purpose of improving its own economic situation—it is absolutely certain that such a state achieves precisely the opposite. It might just as well impose a special tax on its citizens for one-third to one-half of their assets and destroy the proceeds in one glorious fireworks display—in the process making sure that some hundreds of thousands of people lose their lives."

At this, Hitler turned to me with the words: "Is that true?"

To which I simply replied, "Yes."

"Then let us discuss this point further at our first opportunity.

"I thank you, Renteln, for your presentation. I've understood the English currency slump. That was what I was looking for. But I have another question: What will be the effect of the English currency decline?"

"None at all, in England. For there the adjustment between reciprocal indebtedness—that is, the money supply—and the national wealth has already taken place. It was precisely this that forced England to devalue the pound. The purchasing power of the pound in England itself had already fallen by about one-third, everything had become more expensive by one-third. Because of this, England naturally choked off more and more of its exports. By and by, everything had become too expensive, especially compared to the price of German goods, where the mark was pegged to gold, as were prices. So England had to lower the pound by one-third, to get back to normal prices abroad.

"That is why I say: internally, in England itself, the devaluation of the pound will not have an effect on either prices or wages. And since the entire sterling bloc participates in the lowering, and England gets most of its imports from the sterling-bloc countries, the essential imports will not become more expensive, either.

"But as concerns the rest of the world, in future, England will more easily be able to export goods again. It will once again be able to take a competitive place in the world market, a change that will be of particular significance for the German export economy. Our exports will dwindle even more, unemployment will become even more severe!"

"Would you also devalue the mark now?" Hitler asked me.

"No. I would carry out the new economic measures we planned. That assures—it's child's play, in fact—that we can export enough to allow us to import whatever we need. And to export more than that is nothing but provocation to war, and cheating the people and stealing them blind besides."

"What will others do?"

"America will follow England's line. Reluctantly. But it has no choice! Since it depends on exports."

Hitler was pondering something. Then he said to me:

"That, too, is something I'd like to discuss with you at another time."

And to the group he added:

"I see that your work is proceeding smoothly. To bring about clarity is our first task. Everything in the world is stale, brittle, worn out. Only new, revolutionary ideas can save us! But only the ideas should be revolutionary, not the form in which they are realized."

With this Hitler took his leave. We ourselves, after a short pause, continued our deliberations on currency.

"Export Mania" as the Cause of the World War—Plans for Creating Jobs—Prerequisites: Faith, Love, and Hope—A Financing Scheme—Hitler Insists on Secrecy

...."You're quite right. The others are the militarists. The fact that Germany made the military defeat so difficult for them makes them, first, revile Germany as the typical military state and, second, demand the demilitarization of Germany in perpetuity. Simply so that next time it will be easier for them to destroy the German economy, should it become a thorn in their side again.

"The Kaiser was quite right to think it necessary to secure the German economy by a strong army and a strong navy."

"The only question is," I replied, "whether economic imperialism is ever right and whether it is necessary to the welfare of a nation."

"And that's precisely the gist of the topic I wish to discuss in general terms today," Köhler said.

"The fact that after the Great War Germany fell back into its old ways at once: export, export!—that, it must be said, was in the main the fault of our opponents and the dictate of Versailles. For the war indemnities and reparations that were called for were simply a way to stimulate German industry's production and export in a way that would never have been possible with free competition. In their complete blindness, the opponents—who had started the war and waged it in order to eliminate German economic competition from the world market once and for all—forced Germany back into the world market and at the same time established dumping prices for it, made even softer by the great devaluation process of the German currency, so that their own economies became simply incapable of competing. They had waged the entire war for nothing. German industry was working at full speed, the world market was more open to the expansion of German exports than ever before.

"Only now did they decide to take the actions necessary to rectify their errors. Since, as a result of their military victory, they had all the power, they simply closed their countries to German exports and rescinded the stipulation concerning reparation payments in kind.

"These measures brought about the setback in Germany. Exports shrank, production had to be restricted, the blast furnaces were shut down in ever greater numbers, and transatlantic shipping almost came to a standstill. Unemployment set in; economic collapse, want, hunger, and hopelessness replaced the prosperity of the German economy, which had originally been set in motion by our opponents' foolishness.

"This is the situation we find ourselves in today. Now we see how completely unnatural industrialization is. If one reads the business press, listens to industrialists, examines governmental measures, even if one talks to the worker, the citizen, the man of the people—all of them gaze beyond our borders as if they were bewitched: How can we start up our exports again? That is the alpha and omega of every consideration. Brüning capped this delusion with his fourth emergency decree. He issued this insane decree only because he believed that lowering prices by ten percent would start exports up again."

"So *that* was what it was all about," Hitler cried. "You mean Brüning actually had something in mind when he committed his criminal mindlessness?"

"This export mania is a sickness, pure and simple," Strasser observed. "And it will not be easy for us," I added, "to cure big business and heavy industry especially, but also the Hamburg exporters, of this disease."

Köhler continued: "But only one way is left open to us, which also happens to be the right way: to adjust everything to the domestic market, to bring order into it, to stimulate domestic demand, and to export only as much as is absolutely necessary to cover the essential imports. If we carry out this principle and respect it in perpetuity, the other nations of the world, especially America, will also lose this crucial reason to draw their weapons against us. We might even be able to have America as an ally rather than an enemy.

"But if we return to the lunacy of wanting to export in every possible way, in time the nations that opposed us during the Great War will have no choice but to draw again the sword they have only just sheathed. But next time, they'll do right what they did wrong in 1918-19. They will destroy our export industry completely, demolish and eliminate it; they will take away our raw-materials industry and administer it themselves; and they will destroy our fleets except for medieval coastal vessels. We can count on that happening with a hundred percent certainty. For that is the instigation to a world war. In their foolishness, they deprived themselves of the fruits of their victory through their own dictated peace. But if we give them cause to strike once more, they will make up with ruthless brutality for what they neglected to do the first time."

Here Hitler turned to me, saying:

"I never realized before in the same way that this export mania is an 'addiction' that forms one of the principal causes of war." [...]

"But can Germany survive without exports?" Hitler asked.

"No [Wagener replied]. It has to export. But, as Köhler quite correctly pointed out, it need export only enough to pay for the necessary imports."

"But surely more than that was never exported?"....

"The Great War put an end to these fifty billions of German foreign assets. The betrayers of the Volk are already shouting, 'Export, export!' again.

"I warn you, Herr Hitler, against the Ruhr industrialists, against industry in general, and against those who are addicted to export! They are the real enemies of Germany and of the German Volk! And I must also warn you against those they have bought and paid for!"

For a moment Hitler looked at me in silence and astonishment. Then he said: "I thought you yourself had been an industrialist who had exported a great deal?"

"That's right! And that is how I know," I countered.

There was another short pause. Then Hitler asked:

"Yes, but can the domestic market employ the German Volk?"

Here, Dr. Köhler asked to be allowed to continue, since he was about to touch on this point.

"During the war no repairs were undertaken, there were no replacements, nothing was updated. So, a great deal was made inoperable. And afterward, there was the devaluation period, during which the Volk lost its savings, its property to the extent that it consisted of money. After that, it was even more impossible to make repairs and replacements. Now there is absolute and widespread want, even among those who still have some property. No one any longer has the courage to start on anything. Everyone just draws on his substance or his nest egg and calculates when it will be used up.

"The opportunity for work, the demand, the orders would thus exist aplenty. To these could be added the larger projects that can be undertaken at any time: the building of large electric plants at the rivers, the control structures and power networks that go with them, the conversion of the railroads to electricity, as well as the electrification of industry, small-scale shops, and homes. Further, motorization of transport—automobile production, highways, renovation of the old road network, truck traffic, bus traffic. Finally, residential construction, which is so crucially needed, not only in the cities, but also in the countryside and in the proposed suburban settlements.

"All those are projects that could be begun at once, at any time—that is, even before the economic system has been adapted to our National Socialist principles. Once *that* is underway and carried out, there will never again be a crisis of unemployment.

"If we consider the question of why current governments do not tackle these projects, we can come up with three answers:

"One: They are deficient in the ideas, the understanding, the love of the Volk, and the will to do anything that runs counter to their previous interests.

"Two: The Volk lacks the faith, hope, trust, and courage needed for any undertaking, since it must fear that no good will come of anything.

"Three: People who are in a position to place job orders lack the cash or the credit to carry out the work.

"So the problems are in an area quite different from industry, or foreign exports, or demand. Faith, love, hope—these three form the ethical prerequisites, and the question of financing is the only practical consideration that must be solved beforehand. To solve the first three is the responsibility of the movement, the political leadership; we must solve the question of financing, and subsequently it must be implemented by the state."

At this, Hitler rose abruptly from his chair and, his eyes shining, said:

"Quite right! I share your view completely! People keep talking about how economic situations can be changed and improved only by economic measures. No! There are two ways to alleviate hardship—perhaps even to abolish it: either by actually abolishing the hardship—but that is not always possible, at least not right away—or by *abolishing the feeling of hardship*! *And that is possible* if one goes about it the right way! To inspire faith, love, and hope—you're right, that is our first responsibility. It can be accomplished, or at least attacked, even before we can be active within the government. The greater the faith, the more trusting the love; and the more conviction resides in the hope that unites us and our movement with the whole German Volk, the more powerful grows the readiness and the will and the whole dynamic with which we will seize the government! Then we need only give the right kind of support. The sense of having overcome will itself bring about the miracle of abolishing hardship!" [...]

Köhler continued along these lines:

"I'm not worried about the psychological and ethical stipulations. The second point—the process of creating trust, creating new courage and new confidence—is already underway.

"Nor need there be any further concern about the first point—the ideas, the understanding, the love for the Volk, and the will of the leaders—once we are in a position to act. I shall return briefly to details of the projects later on.

"The big question mark applies to the third point—financing. This is what will be crucial.

"According to the prevailing economic theories, no avenue has been left unexplored. None of them has led to the objective. There simply is not enough money! Because of the lack of liquid assets, orders cannot be placed! And according to the current scholarly conceptions and according to the principles—thus far incontestable—of monetary and fiscal policy, there is no way to create more money, except, at most, through foreign credits.

"Only since I have belonged to this staff have I realized that the current theories of scientific economics are simply nonsense and that the unassailable principles of internationally accepted monetary policies are just plain wrong!

"I have come to recognize that money is not a thing in itself but a function of the industrial sector, and that a state has, not only the right, but also the duty, to see to it that the economic sector is sufficiently supplied with money—and with good money."....

"That's the kind of news I like to hear! But where does the money come from?"

"It is created," Köhler answered. "Newly brought into being out of thin air; if you like, fabricated!"

Smiling, Hitler shook his head and said to me, "If it were just him and me, I'd have to think: the poor crazy fool."

To which I could only reply, "And yet he's right. The only thing that's new about his idea is that the state is the originator. The Jewish banks have always done the same thing when they saw an advantage to themselves in it and found enough security."

"I do not understand that," he said again, still shaking his head. Which is why I continued:

"Pretend for a moment, Herr Hitler, that a plane flies over Germany and at intervals lets a thousand-mark note flutter to the ground, where it is picked up by someone or other. Let's pretend that a message is attached to each thousand-mark note saying that it is a gift from you—or from the government—and that the finder may use it immediately—that he must use it immediately—that is, that he must buy something with it that he needs for himself and his family.

"What happens? Wherever such a thousand-mark note is found and used as purchasing power, a thousand marks are spent. Some people pocket these thousand marks as the profits of labor or goods. In the final outcome, somewhere and somehow work is created for about a thousand marks. That means: taken all in all, one unemployed worker is put back to work for six to eight months. But since he, in his turn, will be spending the thousand marks rather than hiding them under his mattress, a second unemployed worker is put back to work for about six months, or someone who has been working short hours can go on full-time, or however you want to look at it. And the demand for goods created by the buying power of new fully employed workers stimulates the production of these goods. One could perhaps say that every thousand-mark note thrown from the plane puts two to three workers into full employment for half a year each."

Hitler interrupted with a question:

"But that's exactly what the present regime has been doing. After all, it pays unemployment benefits with no strings attached!"

"Yes and no! That is, it pays each worker only as much as he needs to eke out his meager existence. What can an unemployed worker buy with his dole? Just barely what he and his family need in the way of food. Nothing more. So he employs only agriculture and the food industry and keeps up the import requirements for food. If the unemployed were paid their full wages, they would also buy clothes, dishes, shoes, and so on. So they would activate business and industry—that is, draw the unemployed out of the market. This is where the arithmetic has been wrong!" [...]

Hitler, who had listened with great interest, now said, his eyes shining:

"It seems to me as if these superbrains are standing before a stopped clock, and it never occurs to them that all that's wrong with it is that it hasn't been wound!"

"I have one more question about the problem of financing," Hitler said. "If it is as simple as your description makes it sound, then it seems to me more and more incomprehensible that our political opponents themselves haven't discovered these ways. Why don't they take that route?"

"First, I do not believe," I replied, "that these people—at least not those who hold responsible positions in the state—have yet recognized these ways. Second, taking this route would mean abandonment of the money and capital economy practiced until now, and with it the dethronement of those who hold in their hands the worldwide power of money and therefore dominate the world's economies. And, third, those who are responsible in the government as well as the leaders of the Reichstag parties, not to mention most Reichstag delegates, are directly or indirectly paid out of the coffers of the money magnates—let's be blunt about it, they are bribed." [...]

"Do you consider it appropriate [Hitler asked] for us to publicize the ideas presented here?"

"No. We would rally the united opposition of the leaders who control capital throughout the world and their governments. Even now, there are some who suspect that we are obsessed with jettisoning the gold standard and the idea of gold backing, a matter we already consider completely settled, so that we no longer bother to discuss it. But that alone is enough to give the mighty in the Ruhr, heavy industry, **the banking world**, and **especially the Masonic lodges** cause to sound the alarm against us and our economic principles.

"We will see that once we, as the strongest party in the Reichstag, can claim the right to form a government, these people will manage to assign us to those ministries that have nothing to do with the economy and especially to eliminate the influence of precisely those persons who gave birth to our socioeconomic ideas and who could realize them."

"I am of the same opinion [Hitler remarked]. So what I have always said about our economic projects and ideas applies to these matters too: they must not be leaked to the public."

Strasser then asked: "What shall we say in the Reichstag when we have to speak about job-creation programs? I'll have to say something."

"If public statements are to be made [said Hitler], then it's appropriate that you talk over the matter beforehand with Wagener and agree with him about what can and should be said. In no case should the revolutionary monetary system we have discussed here today be mentioned."

"Now I can anticipate taking over the government with calm and confidence. If the hopes the German Volk places in us are fulfilled by the facts in the way it seems to me was outlined here, the desperate hardship of this sorely tried Volk will be replaced by a well-being and a firm faith that also form the basis for internal and cultural renewal. Then we will succeed in preventing the decline of the West."

HITLER'S FOREIGN-POLICY CREDO—SMASHING BOLSHEVISM AT ITS CENTER OF POWER—ONE EUROPE FROM GIBRALTAR TO THE CAUCASUS—THE AMERICAN PERIL

...."I did not take the road of politics to smooth the way for international socialism, much less to preach a new, socialist religion. I am not made to be the founder of a religion; I am not one and have no desire to be one. Rather, I am a politician. I bring to the German Volk National Socialism, the political doctrine of the Volk community, the solidarity of all who are part of the German Volk and who are ready and willing to feel themselves an inextricable but co-responsible particle of the totality of the Volk, having responsibility for it.

"A Volk in the current political sense has ceased to be a racial unit, a racially pure community. The great migrations of world history, the military expeditions, the times of enemy occupation, and also, of course, the admixture that became ever more frequent as the result of international trade relations, have seen to it that all sorts of races and racial mixtures live side by side within the borders of any state.

"Nevertheless, most nations—the United States of America forming the most notable exception—are the structures within certain areas where either the old tribal system has survived or a community has come into being over time that was consolidated into a Volk, possessing its own style, its own language, its own attitudes on ethics and morality, and its own culture. Such groups of people who feel that they belong together continue to unite under economic, political, and even purely geographic influences, and these groups rightly designate themselves a Volk. In this same way, America will in time turn into one Volk.

"Such a Volk now possesses a quite natural instinct for whatever is of benefit and advantage to it and for what is potentially harmful. In the same way, it also feels quite instinctively which individuals belong to it and which do not. In nature, we see the same thing in a flock of sheep, for example, or among a herd of deer. If foreign animals stray into the community, they are attacked and expelled. Nature knows nothing of what we call humanitarianism and socialism. With brutal ruthlessness, the one who does not belong to the community is chased away from the herd, even out of the herd's territory, or it is simply massacred.

"Such peoples have their own leadership class, which was created through an anonymous will of the Volk, and they have their leader, also chosen by the Volk. The growing numbers of those who comprise each Volk, the impossibility of every members' knowing all the others, and geographic distances compel a special kind of organization to develop and express the will of the Volk as well as national opinion in general. We have grown beyond absolute monarchies. These vestiges of earlier times neglected, or perhaps deliberately omitted, developing the will of the Volk. The peoples were knowledgeable and conscientious enough to create for themselves fixed structures to elect the leadership group and the leader. We call such structures 'constitutions.' Every Volk has the constitution it deserves. Otherwise, it would have found ways and means to change it.

"Our Weimar constitution, for example, is a legalistic, mechanical system, lacking in organic qualities. It deals only with individuals, not with a Volk. It was not born from the conscious will of the German Volk, but under the pressure of enemy occupation and threats. I do not question the good intentions of the lawyers and foreigners who worked it out and who wrote it down; their product could, however, be nothing other than mechanical. Our movement has adopted the mission of enabling the German Volk to change the Weimar constitution, so that it will correspond to the essence and will of the Volk. And this essence of the German Volk is socialist in the most profound sense. Any Volk community is, in the last analysis, always socialist.

"Earlier, you mentioned the situation of the Jews in Soviet Russia. You call the Jews' participation in the Bolshevik Revolution 'midwifery.' Let us make no mistake! Thanks to the Jews, socialist movements all over the world have turned into mechanisms of battle *against* the organic development of the peoples! Their influence on nations is not constructive but destructive. They love the socialist idea, not for the sake of the idea, but for the possibility of using the concept to win over the discontented masses to the struggle against the indigenous Volk leadership. Since, on the basis of the Biblical promise made to him, the Jew strives for power within all peoples, the indigenous leadership in every nation is his enemy! But when it has successfully been removed by a revolution, then the Jews do not actually introduce genuine socialism as they have promised—because it would wrest power from their hands again. Rather, they establish the rule of the proletariat—or, as happened in Weimar, the rule of the revolutionaries—and they themselves take over the safeguarding of the attainments of the revolution and the representation of the proletariat.

"The Jew is not a socialist! *Once before* he nailed to the cross the great Creator of the concept of socialist redemption! He will do so again whenever he can! For he is an individualist, an economic liberalist, an egotist—yes, he is a parasitic creature. In Russia, the Jews succeeded in directing the will to freedom of oppressed Slavic peoples against allegedly alien rulers. But then, themselves alien, they set themselves in the former rulers' place. They still occupy it, and I have no reason to believe that the Slavs are making any attempts to oust them again. But as long as that is not the case, a National Socialist Germany cannot enter into alliances with Russia. Rather, I see Jewry's determination to use Russia as a springboard from which to direct the removal of the existing order in other nations as well! For the organization of the Comintern is purely Jewish!

"That is why it becomes necessary to strengthen the peoples of Europe and all the world against this germ of destruction. But that effort can succeed only if we have the help of England, which at the present time is still the strongest and most firmly established world power. Only in concert with England is it possible to structure a Europe that consists of independent states, stable and ready to defend themselves, free of the poison of international destruction. Furthermore, it seems to me—and history tells me the same thing—that especially the Germanic, the northern peoples—that is, England, Scandinavia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, and, presumably, a part of the United States of America—are called upon to repel the Jewish-Bolshevik attack and then to create a new world order.

"I *am* no follower of Oswald Spengler! I do not *believe* in the decline of the West. No, I consider it my task, with which Providence has charged me, to contribute to its prevention. I do not *believe* in the emergence of a new Slavic culture. No cultures have ever been born under Jewish leadership, though some have been destroyed! On the contrary, I believe that the old Aryan culture, which has begun to falter as a result of industrialization, will experience a rebirth under the direction of the Nordic peoples. It will evolve on a socialist basis and then conquer the world.

"But even aside from their Jewish leadership, the Slavs are not suited to be the bearers of a new culture. The Slavs are long-suffering, but they are not creative people—herd animals, not individuals! Furthermore, in the long run the entire Soviet band is much too heterogeneous to be able to make common cause and align themselves as a unified people.

"And one more thing. The new culture will bear the stamp of industrialization, although industrialization is in the deepest sense anticultural. The resolution of this dilemma holds the greatest secret of our National Socialist plans! Now it just so happens, however, that all the great industrial states—with the exception of Japan, which has a special skill at emulation—are Germanic or Nordic, whatever you want to call it. Whenever other nations were intent on establishing industry, they had to fall back on their Nordic elements, or they imported them from abroad—Englishmen, Germans, Americans. So you see, the capability of industrial organization is also race-specific. The Jew, too, is quite unsuited to industrial activity. He merely holds the stock, or he trades in it, and he deals in industrial products. But he cannot produce, and wherever he makes the attempt, he fails.

"And that is why it is especially in the Nordic countries that we are more likely to find the will to free economic development, feeling for work, and striving for achievement and success. The soil of these countries was ripe for economic liberalism, and its consequences, in turn, brought the enslavement of labor under capital. Just the other day, I was reading that someone wrote: How wonderful life must be in such countries as France and Italy, and in the Orient. What prevails there is not hustle and bustle, excessive industrialization, no chasing after work and gain! What prevails there is leisure and calm, settled labor relations, a feeling for pleasure, song, art, self-contemplation, family, and love.

"The liberalism of the industrial states—their claim to freedom and independent control of property and jobs on the part of the employers—has been converted into its opposite! Nowadays, the only beneficiaries of liberalism are the elite; the masses have sunk to a level where they are the servants and slaves of the few. The quest for profit is supreme even in the organizations and chambers of government in the democracies. The owners of private capital, the great industrial magnates and the trusts control the state.

"Furthermore, the industrialization of states unfortunately brought in its wake the standardization of humans and the trivialization of all of life and its cultural content: flattening out of the popular arts, conformity of style, conformity in music, conformity in collars, eyeglasses, and so on. If we want to achieve a cultural rebirth, we must end the enslavement of the broad mass of people under the yoke of industrialization.

"Thus we are faced with one of our most fundamental tasks. Not an international one! What do we care about the others? This task is ours alone in Germany, a task for our German Volk! What the others do need not concern us. But all of them will have to follow suit. Where democracy prevails, the will of the popular majority will prevail. How else could we National Socialists arrive at the belief that we can accomplish our aims, if the Weimar constitution did not furnish us with such an option? For any revolution, any putsch, would be suppressed by the army and the police. What is wrong is not Weimar's democratic idea, but the form of Weimar's parliamentarianism! Therefore I have no doubt that gradually, but with absolute certainty, a socialist reorganization will take place in all democratic countries. Except in Russia! There the herd will be increasingly governed with the whip.

"I fully respect your thoughts about the fructification of Russia. And it *will happen* sooner or later. But not with the aim and the result that a new culture, replacing the West, will be engendered, but because Russia cannot forever work with the wooden plow and shoot with bows and arrows in the midst of the industrial world.

"The international element of the communist movement that emanates from Russia is not really Russian, or Slavic; it is Jewish. And we must not make the mistake of believing that it is supported by a Russian-Slavic idea, which might even have some creative content. The current activities of the Comintern members are purely destructive.

"There also exists a constructive international socialist idea. But it is altogether different. For, look here, once nations have begun to carry out a socialist and socio-economic reorganization within their own borders, the time is ripe for the totality of nations—that is, all the peoples and states—to give up fighting each other for power and supremacy, enslavement and exploitation, according to liberal principles—that is, acting according to imperialist principles. Then, even among them the time has come for giving pride of place to consideration, communal spirit, even 'socialism.' What first occurred on a small scale within the individual nations will then take place among the worldwide community of nations. Even the smallest of them will enjoy equal rights, even the have-nots will be able to share in the goods and the surplus of the elite's international property. That is *socialism of the nations*! But it is quite different from the international socialism of a Marx or a Lenin!

"If, for example, acting out of a higher discernment, industrial plants decide not to compete with each other, establishing instead a community of interests, each enterprise remains independent in itself. The only change is that each will be integrated into the totality according to a higher plan, taking into account considerations of production and market conditions and according to principles of reason and profitability. So each must give up something of its sovereignty, in the interest of the whole—but consequently also in its own best interest. It is equally true within a nation that each individual citizen must surrender something of his own sovereignty—what is colloquially spoken of as 'personal liberty'—to the organization of self-administration, the state. All rights originate primarily with the people. The Weimar constitution understands this quite clearly. The Volk, each separate person, however, yields as much as necessary—but not more than necessary—to the state it has created or the government it has established according to its constitution.

"The same thing will happen with the socialism of nations. Each nation remains independent. It yields to the community, to the organization of self-administration, to the world state only as much of its sovereignty as is necessary to enable the execution of the tasks that are in the interest of all and each separately.

"But first, there will have to be National Socialism. Otherwise the peoples and their governments are not ready for the socialism of nations. It is not possible to be liberal in one's own country and demand socialism among nations. Education about and firm belief in National Socialism must precede that change. But if we do not succeed in taking this road, we will either be given a world empire headed by a single state—the strongest, the most powerful, which will, in the end, have to resort to military methods to secure and maintain its power—or end up with international Bolshevism, which can equally be nothing but despotism. The first goal is obviously being striven for at present by North America, while Russia aims at the latter. Perhaps neither of them yet realizes what is happening. But, as I said: If we do not succeed in paving the way for the socialism of nations, then one or another of these two *must* set in!

"But here, too, I carry within me the conviction—and I see myself as a trailblazer—that humanity will find the right way. For the peoples and their states are natural creations, divinely ordained, they are associations of men, all of whom are created by God and therefore stand side by side, with equal rights, judged only for the totality, each according to his abilities and achievements for the totality. The international powers that are at work to penetrate the unanimity of the national bodies, the states, the nations, to dissolve and undermine them, are therefore contrary to nature and hostile to the divine order. Among them are primarily Jewry, but next in line are the Catholic Church, the internationally oriented trade unions, international communism, the major international trusts, and many more. Such organizations can, at times, be stronger than the states! And herein lies their danger! Not only for the individual state, but especially for the possibility of creating the great socialist community of nations.

"So, if we pursue the goal of such a community of nations—and it must, as I said, be pursued, and it *will* be the final goal of human politics on this earth—then we must first reconstruct the independence and autonomy of the nations, even the smallest, and drive the large international organizations back to their purely technical sphere of operations, eliminating every last possibility of their influence on governments and governmental organizations. This is a further basic perception.

"Furthermore, the principle in power politics of always oppressing smaller nations, annexing them, occupying them, dissolving their statehood, divesting them of their autonomy, their divinely ordained sovereignty—this is a useless and foolish undertaking, a sin against nature. Even after Poland had for centuries ceased to exist as a state, it continued to harbor the will to form into a nation. Yes, one can say that the suppression of a people, the forced incorporation in artificial borders, or military occupation of a particular country only heighten the will to freedom and the urge to liberation of the people in question! Gaul, Britain, Germania, all became firmly defined states only as the result of centuries of Roman despotism. Russia was unified by Mongolian and Tatar domination, in France national consciousness emerged from the English occupation of northern France. Prussia became Prussia only in response to the Napoleonic occupation! Before that, it consisted of separate provinces, held together only by the crown. A people can be removed only by killing the people, as the Americans did with the Indians or the Spanish with the indigenous people of South and Central America.

"Even if one expels the members of a Volk from a country or scatters them all over the world, the Volk does not cease to exist. Even after generations, it continues to harbor the longing for the native soil from which it was driven or the yearning for reunification. Although Wilson recognized this fact and made it the subject of his Fourteen Points, he subsequently bowed to the others' blind psychology of hate and the naive idiocy of those hidebound statesmen.

"On this point, too, the Jewish people furnish us with graphic examples. The Jews who were driven from the Rhineland and settled in Poland centuries ago still have the urge to return to Germany. To this day, the Eastern Jews have preserved their German language—Yiddish—and all the Eastern Jews who migrate to the West always begin by going to countries where German is spoken. Another example is the longing for reunion in Palestine. Even though higher, political considerations have come to play a crucial part in this after almost two thousand years of dispossession, Jewish policy could not have forged this plan with any hope of success if it were not for that dormant longing.

"How often we see German emigrants eager to spend their last days in their old homeland. Or trying to take their homeland with them by cultivating the language, the songs, the customs and age-old habits. They name their settlements after their places of origin, they hold their church festivals as they did at home, the emigrants from Munich have their Oktoberfest, those from Dresden their Togelwiese, the Berliners their excursions to see the trees in bloom, and all have their German Christmas tree.

"The application of this realization is a further great task of the future. Here lie the roots of true religion, the link to divinity! There are those poor creatures, bending their knees and wringing their praying hands before carved wooden figures, and those great hypocrites hoodwink them into believing that, thanks to this behavior, their souls will sizzle a few days less in the fires of hell. But the true link to God, the elevated consciousness of being a divine creature—that is driven out of them and forbidden them! *Here* is where I see the Logos of St John, which Luther unfortunately translated as 'word.' Goethe tried to rectify the error with the critical lines: 'I cannot possibly place such a high value on the word, I must translate it differently,' and he said: 'In the beginning was the deed.' But I say: 'In the beginning was the urge! And the urge existed from eternity! And the urge was a creation of God, and God himself was this urge.' And the urge was the spark of life, which resides in us as well. And though it rose to consciousness in man, we pass it by, as Christ already bemoaned. The peace on earth Christ wanted to bring is the very same socialism of nations! It is the new great religion, and it will come because it is divine! It awaits the Messiah!"

Hitler stopped for a moment before continuing calmly:

"But *I am* not the Messiah. He will come after me. *I* only have the will to create for the German Volk the foundations of a true Volk community. And that is a political mission, though it encompasses the ideological as well as the economic.

"It *cannot* be otherwise, and everything in me points to the conviction that the German Volk has a divine mission. How many great prophets have foretold this! Once, in deep sorrow, Goethe wrote: 'The German Volk will fulfill its universal mission only when it is compelled to do so by God's sword!' I hope that the World War was God's sword! Should Providence have another reminder by God's sword in store for us, that would be a terrible ordeal."

Once again, Hitler paused briefly. Then he straightened his shoulders and declared, louder than before:

"I cannot believe that the civilized nations of the world are so blind that they will lacerate each other to smooth the way for Bolshevism. The contrary is essential: coalition, by groups, into confederacies of states, into families of nations, perhaps even here and there into federal states.

"And that, too, is why my view of Mussolini's Italy differs from yours. It has conquered international Bolshevism and communism within its borders. It is in the process of creating a Volk community. It works with every possible means to realize the internal strengthening of its own national characteristics. I am not personally familiar with Italy. But what I hear from there and what I see in pictures is great and significant for the national development of Italy! How much Italy has already changed under Mussolini! Its imperialist goals are wrong if they do not remain within the limits of existing treaties. But the Italian mentality has a need for foreign-policy successes as well. And Italy still has to pay back a wrong or two committed by the Entente of the World War. The foolishness of those statesmen, the amateurish shortsightedness of their goals, the implacable smallness of their vision are to blame for the fact that there is no peace in the world.

"It is all the more important that we work at coalition. And on that point I will tell you over and over again: without England it is not possible! *England* has the necessary *power*. *We* bring along only the *idea* and the will. I cannot imagine that England will not decide to climb down from its pedestal of arrogance and imperialism, which has been made outmoded by history, and to extend its hand to a community of nations. England cannot ignore present-day events *to such an extent*! It cannot discard the world mission of the Aryan race in the world *to such an extent*! It *must* surely recognize the danger of international Communism, even if its island realm might be the last to fall into its hands. And it *must* notice that for the world, and therefore also for it, a new great adversary has arisen across the Atlantic—America. As a result of excessive industrialization, which received its latest impetus precisely during the Great War, America has no choice but to wage an imperial policy all over the world. For the moment, Roosevelt hopes only to achieve 'prosperity.' But if he cannot make it come into being by peaceful means—and in this he will fail—then it can be coerced only by a war—a war intended to permanently eliminate economic competition from Europe and possibly also from Japan, securing for America the international markets of the future: South America and China, perhaps Russia as well.

"Now England is simply part of Europe, even if it was unwilling to admit it before this. Its front is against Russia and against America. The struggle has already begun in the oilfields of Persia, it will continue in India and the Far East. And in the end it will encompass the whole Empire!

"What you told me earlier about Russian armaments serves only to make us realize that the sooner we can make up our minds to shatter the universal danger of Russian Bolshevism at its center of power, the easier it will be got rid of. Furthermore, if Europe is to prevail in the decisive battle with America, it must have the grain, the meat, the wood, the coal, the iron, and the oil of Russia. That is in England's interest as well as in ours, it is in the interest of a United States of Europe! England and Germany are equally threatened. But they are also the backbone of the West, the old world, the cultural source of mankind. And a Europe that stretches from Gibraltar to the Caucasus includes all the spheres of interest of the countries that belong to it in other parts of the world—especially all of Africa, India, the Malayan archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand. Canada will also remain loyal to such a concentration of power, which would otherwise fall to America; and the Arabic family of nations will complete the circle of these United States of the old world.

"This is the prize we offer England! World peace would be assured for all eternity. No earthly power could sow discord into such a community, and no army or navy in the world could shake such power.

"It cannot be that England does not recognize and understand this. In any case, I am prepared, even at the risk of failing to persuade England, to take this road, and I will never betray Europe to Bolshevism and Jewry."

Hitler raised his voice for the final words. It was a last, and without a doubt a final, rejection of the policies I had proposed. But this rejection was at once so impressive and so convincing that, after long internal struggle, I decided to bow to it. Only two goals remained absolute for me: to smooth the way to the East, using economic negotiations and treaties that would avoid and make unnecessary armed confrontation; and the realization at the earliest possible moment of a socioeconomic reorganization that might prompt even Russia to imitation and abandonment of its Bolshevik ideology.

Hitler's presentation, which represented the clearest foreign-policy program I had ever heard from his lips, therefore now determined the future policy guidelines for the work of my section, and it became the basis for all the political conferences I conducted later on.

It is not possible to work with two policy programs controlling one movement. Either I had to resign from the party's national executive, and therefore also from the party, or I had to cooperate in my special field within the framework of Adolf Hitler's program. There was no middle ground. At the time I made the latter choice, and I must confess that gradually, under the influence of the inflexible will of his personality and the persistence of his efforts to persuade me, I actually did come to share his view that it must be possible to win England over to this total concept.

** From Otto Wagener, Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant, ed. Henry Ashby Turner Jr., trans. Ruth Hein, (London: Yale University Press, 1985.)*

APPENDIX IV

HITLER'S DECREE OF 1 MARCH 1942
(TRANSLATED BY VERONICA CLARK)

The ideological opponents of National Socialism—Jews, Freemasons and their allies—are the instigators of the current war directed against the Reich. Thus, a necessary war mission is systematic, spiritual struggle against these forces.

Therefore, I instructed Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg to carry out this mission in conjunction with the *Wehrmacht*'s Chief of the High Command. His operational staff per the occupied territories is authorized to search for relevant materials in libraries, archives, lodges and other ideological or cultural institutions of all types, and to confiscate this material for the ideological work of the NSDAP, as well as later research efforts at the National Socialist Academy.

Cultural goods in Jewish possession or ownership that are derelict, or whose origin is not incontestably recognized are subject to the same regulations. Implementation of these regulations is in conjunction with the *Wehrmacht* as decreed by the Chief of the High Command of the *Wehrmacht*, and as in agreement with Reichsleiter Rosenberg. In his capacity as the Reich Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories, Reichsleiter Rosenberg will enact the necessary measures in the eastern territories under German control.

Signed,
Adolf Hitler

APPENDIX V

The following is the English translation of a news article from an unknown German paper on Rolf Vogel. The article clipping is in the publisher's possession along with Vogel's book (in German). While this book review is negative, it nevertheless reveals numerous inconvenient facts that the reviewer, Mr. Schoeps, is either unwilling or unable to effectively explain. (Translated by Veronica Clark)

HITLER'S GERMANY AND THE JEWS

About half a million Jews lived in Germany until 1933. Only 270,000 had left the country by 1942

In the beginning, the Nazi regime's policy was not in fact the so-called "Final Solution of the Jewish question," which was geared toward the physical extermination of German and European Jewry. Instead, after the Nazis seized power they went to great lengths to encourage and enable Jews to emigrate from Germany. So says the journalist from Bonn, Rolf Vogel, an expert on the German-Jewish problem in his book, "A Missing Stamp. Documents on the Emigration of German Jews."

Little was made of this release, yet most of the published documents therein are informative, if not for any other reason than that they paint a coherent picture of the Nazis' official policy to get Jews to emigrate and trace its progression: from the Ha'avara Transfer Agreement of 1933 to the Madagascar Plan, and on to the secret negotiations of the Evian Refugee Committee with German authorities in 1938/39.

About 500,000 Jews lived in Germany before Hitler took power in 1933. But only about 270,000 had left the country between 1933 and 1942. The open and concealed confiscation of assets; the binding of formal emigration policy already in existence to the foreign exchange commission of the German Reich; and the general worsening of emigration restrictions: all of these factors played a role in limiting emigration. But it was mainly the refusal of most states in the world to accept larger contingents of Jewish immigrants that made things difficult, and that prevented perhaps a much greater amount of emigration of Jews from NS-Germany.

The fact that 270,000 German Jews were able to emigrate, before the infamous Wannsee Conference on 26 January 1942, wherein the machinations of murder were set in motion, was mainly the result of 'hidden' interaction between Jewish organizations and the NS-government bureaucracy. But even this would not have been possible if the Nazis had been rigid on the question of Jewish policy in the early years or had insisted on more say in the decision-making of the ministries.

It is undisputed that a number of courageous authorities in the Foreign Office were the hidden enemies of NS Jewish policy, but so too were many officials in what was then the Economics Ministry. But to speak of an "inner resistance" to the Nazi system is an exaggeration. Rolf's plea on behalf of the NS-bureaucracy remains a mystery as to the purpose it serves.

Rolf is equally committed to an appreciation of the Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht for his "opposition from within." But considering his role in building the "Third Reich," the verdict is still negative. Rolf's stylization of Hans Globke, Councilor in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and coauthor of the commentary on the infamous Nuremberg Race Laws of 1935, as a quasi-resister is embarrassing. These men and Globke are morally disqualified because they were accomplices and agents of Hitler. Even if one is more lenient today in judging these men, the fact that they were Nazis changes little with regard to their historical responsibility for the crimes of the Nazi regime.

– Julius H. Schoeps

Hitlerdeutschland und die Juden

Rund eine halbe Million Juden lebten bis 1938 in Deutschland. Nur 270000 konnten bis 1942 das Land verla

APPENDIX VI

THE ASSAULT ON THE GLEIWITZ TRANSMITTER (EXCERPTS)
(TRANSLATIONS BY VERONICA CLARK)

The assault on the Gliwice transmitter, a fabrication created to support the idea that the NS leadership planned to use the assault as a pretext (*casus belli*) for Hitler's subsequent invasion of Poland, apparently didn't even take place. The report of the attack is rooted in either: 1) the Germans' misunderstanding of what actually did take place there, or 2) the message of a Polish radio station (possibly even a British broadcast from the station in the Polish part of Upper Silesia). A false report by a Polish radio station accorded with typical Polish behavior before the war began.

Such behavior was aimed at continuously enhancing anti-German provocations to coerce Germany into war with Poland. In the days, weeks and months before the war broke out, there were many such serious provocations on the Polish side, including hundreds of border violations by the Polish army and "Polish" terror gangs: violations ranging from murder, robbery, arson, dynamiting of buildings and bridge damage to ever-increasing harassment of German minorities in Poland. This included numerous murders, beatings, arrests, expropriations, house demolitions, persecution of the Protestant Church, expulsions, etc.; so much so that it was not at all necessary for Germany to fabricate such a pretext for war.

~Roland Bohlinger

In fact, Hitler's oft-cited anti-Polish "casus belli" quote [point 3 specifically] was not only altered, but taken out of context. We read in *The Halder War Dairy 1939 – 1942*:

II. The Führer's demands on his military chiefs:

1. *Hard determination*: Countermoves by Britain and France must be expected. We must stand fast. Buildup plan for western frontier will be set in operation. "Iron steadfastness of all responsible authorities."

> 2. *Goal*: Annihilation of Poland, that is, destruction of active power. We are not setting out just to reach a specific line or establish a new frontier, but rather we seek the annihilation of the enemy, which we must pursue in ever new ways.
>
> 3. *Means to this end: It does not matter what they are. The victor is never called upon to vindicate his actions. The question is not one of the justice of our cause, but exclusively of achieving victory.*
>
> 4. *Execution*: Harsh and remorseless. We must all steel ourselves against humanitarian reasoning! —Speed: Have confidence in the German soldier, even if reverses should occur. —Of paramount importance are the wedges that must be driven from the southeast toward the Vistula, and from the north to the Narew and Vistula. —Promptness in meeting new situations; new means must be quickly devised to deal with them.

Nearly every historian (e.g. Bradley Lightbody) cites the following quote as "evidence" of Germany's role in the "Gleiwitz false flag" attack: "I shall give a propaganda reason for starting the war; whether it is plausible or not. The victor will not be asked whether he told the truth." This quote is fraudulent and obviously based on point 3 from Halder's war diary. Hitler never said the quote above because he did not need such a baseless reason for war against Poland. Once the NS-Soviet Pact was signed, Hitler decided it was time to militarily strike against Poland, since she failed to negotiate on reasonable and generous terms. And that is *exactly* what happened. According to Carlos Porter, "...the quote I am thinking of is followed by the words "the victor in war will not be asked whether he told the truth." This is from Ra-27, by Raeder. I don't know anything else about it. Anyway this German [man] confirms that Gleiwitz was never mentioned [at that time]. It's like making a new reason for the Irak war after 10 years." (E-mail communication with editor, May 23, 2011) This German man wrote the following:

> No, the Gleiwitz incident was just a red herring, not worth the bother, it was the unbending British government's attitude and the promised military help to the Polish government unreservedly...of Germany [even] defending herself against any provocation of attack.
>
> More to it; the Free City of Danzig, our Homeland [*meine Heimat*] was treated illegally, contrary to all legal stipulations.

> It was threatened with annihilation both economically and through Customs policy. Finally it was encircled and her communications were strangled.
>
> In short, there you have your real '*casus belli*.'
>
> I do remember more; there was violation of our airspace by Poland, after Poland's partial mobilization in March of 1939.
>
> So bad it was that the Danzig authorities made sure that we all, even us children, were fitted out with a Gasmask [*sic*].
>
> Anyway, if you do not know about Germany's reply, and can't find it, I'll see what can be done about it. (Forwarded e-mail communication with editor, May 26, 2011)

According to Roland Bohlinger (translated from German):

> The German-Polish war had already started; it was just finally 'officially' declared. Obviously the German side had not started the war. The Polish side did. Moreover, on 31 August the Polish army was officially mobilized. This was in itself a declaration of war. On the day of the alleged German assault on Gliwice, there wasn't even a significant death toll among the Germans; however, there were some fatalities in other border incidents on that day (at Palatine village and Röhrsdorf) and in the days before (at Sonnewalde, Alt-Eiche and Neukrug). On 31 August the German consul in Krakow was murdered. The railway bridge at Dirschau was blown up. Even parts of Danzig (Gdansk) were occupied by Polish troops—areas in which, previously, food supplies (sent from Poland to Danzig) were prevented from arriving. On top of that there were raids into German Reich territory from dozens of military posts while the killing of German minorities in Poland increased by leaps and bounds, culminating in the following days in lists of 40,000 – 60,000 Germans targeted for mass murder.
>
> Why make a case for war out of Gleiwitz when there were plenty of real cases for war, cases that really took place and consisted of clear excesses, all of which finally necessitated a German military response?! The German government tried for a long time and with great passion to overcome the conflict via diplomacy. But these efforts did not result in a lessening, but rather an increase, in anti-German activities. Obviously no one on the

> Polish side wanted to be diplomatic: they desired a military solution. After all, Poland had the full backing of France and England. The ruling circles in Poland, England, France and their associated supranational power groups wanted to finish what they had started with the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles: the complete destruction of Germany and the German people—i.e. the destruction of the new Carthage. Here was a chance, at long last, to achieve what influential circles in Poland had hoped for: the expansion of Poland from the Oder and Neisse. This goal is what they expressed over and over again in countless statements from 1918 to 1939. The chauvinist incitement of the Polish nation by Catholic, fascist and Masonic leaders; British agents and German resistance circles; the empty English guarantee to defend the Polish Corridor; the violent de-Germanization proposed for West Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia via harassment, expropriation and violence: all were nothing more than a purposefully prepared powder keg. Material on this consists of volumes. Some material has been published by my publishing house. This includes documentation and examination of Wagner Vosberg, Fuchs, Heike, Rauschning and von Oertzen, along with their own work. These studies, which I have edited, also raise awareness as to this entire subject's problems, and include reprints of the white papers of the Foreign Office and the books of d'Argile, Bainville, Bardeche, Ebray, Ehlers, Grenfell, Hasselbach, Heise, and Wichtl Müller Schneider. Further releases are planned.
>
> The former development is of course seen by court history quite differently. The Germans lost the war, and the winners wrote the history. And since the winner did not believe in truth or justice, and certainly not that of a Germany in Germans' interests, this history (and its German accomplices) is an appropriate correction to the official record. I would like a court historian to explain to me how the Gliwice case plays into Hitler's war justification given that his 1 September 1939 [delivered at 5:40 AM] Reichstag speech before the German people and the world public failed to mention it. Isn't this a little odd? Well, there is much to learn from the falsification of history.

In Poland's defense, the Gleiwitz broadcast could have originated from the British station in the Polish part of Upper Silesia. Since Winston Churchill regularly engaged in deception, this is probable. The Germans fell for it exactly as planned. Basically, if true, the *British* manipulated Germany and Poland into war with another. Is there more evidence for this? Yes, but only circumstantial at this point. Aside from Alfred Naujocks' absurd affidavit, we offer the following.

Many are unaware of the fact that Poland beat the USSR in the 1920s. Poland had a first-class military force and the Poles strongly believed they could withstand a German attack with no problem at all. They in fact occupied parts of Prussia on 1 September 1939, notably Treuburg (see Robert Smyth, *The Gleiwitz Incident: Nazi Plot or Allied Cover Up?*, 2010). After the Poles rejected no less than six separate and generous peace proposals offered by Hitler, he invaded. Shortly after the invasion, the Poles (likely Communists in Poland) massacred thousands of ethnic Germans in what is now referred to as the Bromberg Massacre. As for the so-called radio station takeover hoax by Heydrich: (a) the Germans had no reason to do such a thing, as their invasion was legitimized by Polish rebuffs, militancy and a number of incidents along the border (see below), and (b) there is no proof that this event was staged by the Germans. How do we know that a hostile fifth-column in Poland didn't stage it to turn world opinion staunchly against Germany, especially given that an invasion, or at the least an armed clash, was imminent?

According to a *New York Times* report on the alleged incident,

> Berlin, Friday, Sept. 1 – An increasing number of border incidents involving shooting and mutual Polish-German casualties are reported by the German press and radio. The most serious is reported from Gleiwitz, a German city on the line where the southwestern portion of Poland meets the Reich.
>
> At 8 P.M., according to the *semi-official* news agency (emphasis added), a group of Polish insurrectionists forced an entrance into the Gleiwitz radio station, overpowering the watchmen and beating and generally mishandling the attendants. The Gleiwitz station was relaying a Breslau station's program, which was broken off by the Poles.
>
> They proceeded to broadcast a prepared proclamation, partly in Polish and partly in German, announcing themselves as "the Polish Volunteer Corps of Upper Silesia speaking from the Polish station in Gleiwitz." The city, they alleged, was in Polish hands.
>
> Gleiwitz's surprised radio listeners notified the police, who halted the broadcast and exchanged fire with the insurrectionists, killing one and capturing the rest. The police are said to have discovered that the attackers were assisted by regular Polish troops. The Gleiwitz incident is alleged here to have been the signal "for a general attack by Polish franc-tireurs on German territory."

> Two other points – Pitsachen [*sic*], near Kreuzburg, and Hochlinden, northeast of Ratibor, both in the same vicinity as Gleiwitz, were the scenes of violations of the German boundary, it is claimed [by who?], with fighting at both places *still underway* (emphasis added). [Ed. This makes one wonder when, exactly, this unofficial report came out, since the "false flag" was still allegedly ongoing.]

This broadcast naming Gleiwitz, Pitschen and Hochlinden originated in Britain. It was only reported by Britain, and later, America picked up the story. Hitler didn't even mention Gleiwitz in his Reichstag speech the following morning at 5:40 AM. A fifth-column in Poland likely committed the murder of Franz Honiok (the man left at the scene). Eyewitnesses including the station police chief asserted that nothing happened at the Gleiwitz station. The only corroborating witnesses to Alfred H. Naujocks' accusations of German guilt for this incident (which has no genuine German paperwork to back it) were Heinrich Müller (disappeared), Reinhard Heydrich (murdered by Communist assassins in 1942), Wilhelm Canaris (traitor; died in April 1945), Arthur Nebe (Oster Ring traitor; died in 1945 or vanished), Hans Trummler (hanged in 1948 for killing two Allied airmen), Karl Hoffmann (sentenced to death in 1950, changed to 20 years), Herbert Mehlhorn (died in 1968), Otto Hellwig (died in 1962), Emanuel Schaefer (died in 1974), and Otto Rasch (released from prison in spite of so-called role in "mobile killing unit"; died in 1948 from Parkinson's disease). This means no one could or can ever verify Naujocks' story, no matter what—the only ones who were allegedly "in-the-know" were gone. Müller allegedly told Hans Bauer, Hitler's personal pilot, "We know the Russian methods exactly. I haven't the faintest intention of being taken prisoner by the Russians." He disappeared.

Second, Naujocks survived the IMT, so what does this tell us about his "confession" (plea bargain)? He conveniently died in 1966, just before the postwar German government was about to bring him to trial for his suspected role in Honiok's murder. As well, the "historians" claim that *Abwehr* and *SS* "parties" conducted this operation, but not a single name, unit name, or specific division of the *Abwehr* or *SS* was noted by these historians or by Naujocks himself. And the *Gestapo*, *Abwehr*, *SS* and *SD*, all rivals with different jurisdictional powers and completely different responsibilities, all worked together to concoct a cause for war, which they allegedly bumbled, just *hours* before Hitler actually invaded? Not likely. The simple fact that the *Gestapo* and *SD* were rivals throws everything Naujocks claimed into question. So, who actually participated in this alleged German false flag? According to *Wikipedia*, Naujocks testified that "the attack against [the] German radio tower in Gleiwitz was under orders from Heinrich Müller, the head of [the] *Gestapo* and his superior, Reinhard Heydrich." There's no evidence to support this. One can look for oneself on the Internet at the sources everyone uses: not a single footnote or credible citation is provided by the "historians."

Third, *Operation Himmler* does not exist except in historians' imaginations. It was supposed to be *Operation Tannenberg*. There isn't a single official or top secret document in the German archives anywhere, such as Bad Arolsen, detailing this all-important operation.

Fourth, Hitler supposedly told his generals on 22 August 1939, "I will provide a propagandistic *casus belli*. Its credibility doesn't matter. The victor will not be asked whether he told the truth." No one provides a footnote or source for this quote. It was likely lifted from Halder and altered by Americans for the IMT. Besides, this quote is out of character.

Fifth, the Germans would not have named an operation "*Unternehmen Himmler*," i.e. after an individual of the party or *SS*, especially a high-ranking member. What better way to self-incriminate if one is caught than to name an operation after oneself? It's absurd. That is something an American likely invented for the IMT, because Americans had no grasp of NS German nuances or political culture.

Sixth, according to *Wikipedia*, "American correspondents were summoned to the scene the next day, but no neutral parties were allowed to investigate the incident in detail [says Naujocks after the fact, the Poles at that time, or the Allies after the fact?] and the international public was skeptical of the German version of the incident." This is odd given that David Hoggan found that "something happened at Gleiwitz, but *nobody* knows just what" and that one affidavit on the 'incident' asserts that "nothing happened." (Carlos Porter, e-mail communication with publisher, May 18, 2011) But let's imagine that the *Wikipedia* version is legitimate. Why would the Poles, assuming they were *not* involved, have let such an opportunity slip by if they were innocent and the Germans guilty? Gleiwitz was a border town, so both sides were entitled to call for neutral investigators. (The German investigation that did take place revealed nothing.) World opinion was overwhelmingly against Germany by then, so one may reasonably assume that no Allied nation was motivated to try and exonerate the Nazis. The Poles did not demand a neutral investigation because they knew the Germans did not do it. Either that or nothing meaningful happened at Gleiwitz and there was no need to investigate anything. In that case, a detailed investigation of the 'non-incident' might have revealed the *real* killers of Honiok, so they did not push for one. They let it go. Indeed no one has explained why "all of the staff suddenly disappeared immediately after the so-called 'incident'" at the posh Polish bank branch "near the station that did very little business." (Porter, e-mail communication, May 18, 2011).

Also, the only press that picked it up was the British press. Was it carried out by a British or Polish (Communist) fifth-column? The Germans likely did not push for a neutral investigation because no matter what they said or did no one believed them (especially after the fifth-column orchestrated "Crystal Night"). They were ever and always "lying fascists." For all we know they did invite a neutral investigation, but the investigators failed to show up just in case they accidentally exposed the real perpetrators. The Germans allegedly had proof sufficient for Nuremberg that they faked this event, but no one demanded an investigation? Why, then, did the Germans allow a neutral investigation of the Katyn Massacre, that is if they had so much to hide all the time? Are we seeing the nonsense here?

Hitler offered reparations payments and peace even after the physical invasion of Poland. He never even annexed Poland, he merely established a protectorate there called the *Generalgouvernement* (or GG), because the Polish government had fled to England. They left their own people to fend for themselves. Hitler just wanted a corridor and Danzig. That was it. He was obligated to establish a protectorate there to maintain order and prepare for a Soviet onslaught. Germany effectively became the government of Poland because the Polish government left the continent. Further, he acquired an idea of actual Soviet troop levels and intentions *after* his intelligence informed him that an imminent Soviet invasion of Europe was on the horizon. The situation placed Poland in the position of buffer state. Poland became a strategic and logistical necessity for Germany. It was a state that (a) could not be abandoned by the Germans, and (b) could not be allowed to bring any harm to the Germans' rear area; hence the occupational government.

Stalin had already attempted to invade (or had invaded) a number of countries prior to Hitler's invasion of Poland. Not only that, the Poles felt entitled to snag land from Germany, Lithuania and Ukraine before World War II, so the notion of Polish innocence and weakness was a Polish-Allied propaganda tool that was not based in reality.

APPENDIX VII

GERMAN ECONOMIC POLICY

Dr. Wilhelm Bauer, Terramare Office, Berlin W8, 1939
German Institute for Business Research, Berlin

The following is based on a lecture I gave at the Amerika-Institut, on 11 August 1938, before a group of American professors headed by Professor Dr. Bruner of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. It provides a short systematic sketch of the various measures of economic policy undertaken by the German government in the course of the past few years in order to regulate production and consumption in accordance with the aims of German economic policy.

For more detailed information, I refer readers of this article to the Weekly Reports of the German Institute for Business Research (Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Fasanen Str. 6).

~*W. B.*

STATE AND BUSINESS

The basis for all government intervention in business in Germany is to be found in the National Socialist conception of the relation between business and State. According to the German theory business is subordinated to the State. Formerly, it was believed that the fate of the State and of the nation lay in business, for it was said that business was of such great importance and so powerful that it controlled the State and determined State policies.

In the National Socialist State the relation between business and State is just the contrary. Today the State or State policy controls or rules business.

I must emphasize that in National Socialist eyes the State incorporates in itself no absolute value as is the case, for instance, in an absolute monarchy. The supreme value is the nation which we call, in German, *Volksgemeinschaft*: the community of the nation. The State is only the form of organization and the manifestation of the will of the people.

This means that the State is not concerned with economic conditions as long as they do not conflict with the welfare of the nation. The principle of private initiative has been maintained. However, where it seems necessary to bring business in line with the welfare of the nation, the State will not hesitate to intervene and direct business into the desired channels. In Germany, contrary to the usual belief, we have no "planned economy," but rather a "directed" economy, if I may use such an expression.

THE AIMS

The aims of the present regulation of production can be summarized in a few words. First is securing of supplies of raw materials for industry. All measures serving this aim are included in the Four Year Plan, the aim of which is to make Germany as independent as possible of imports by increasing domestic production.

Second, an increase in domestic agricultural production with the aim of making Germany, as far as possible, self-sufficient in the field of foodstuffs.

Germany has only a few raw materials and has always been faced with the necessity of importing the greater part of her raw material requirements. But as you realize, imports can only be paid for out of export proceeds or other credit items in the balance of payments such as shipping, insurance, or proceeds from capital investments abroad. As a result of the Great War, Germany is no longer a creditor but a debtor country. In other words, she was burdened with a tremendous indebtedness and had at her disposal no great income from investments abroad, while her other income from abroad is today less than it was before the War. Germany must therefore limit her imports to the extent of her exports; the consequence otherwise is that Germany's raw material and foodstuffs imports are dependent on the amount of goods that other countries are able and willing to take from her in payment.

INDIRECT AND DIRECT REGULATION OF PRODUCTION

The German government follows no definite theory in establishing the methods by which intervention in the field of production is to be accomplished. This is one of the most characteristic traits of National Socialist economic policy. In combating unemployment, the government did not follow one theory such as the theory of direct public works or the theory of the stimulation of private initiative, but followed both theories impartially according to which seemed best at the time. The same is true of the regulation of production. The various measures may be classified as: 1. indirect and 2. direct.

The State undertakes indirect measures when it intervenes not in production and capital investment themselves, but in conditions which govern them.

There are four special groups of indirect measures:

1. Regulation of taxes, especially reduction of taxes.

For example, in order to revive automobile production, which was at an extremely low level, and thus to stimulate motorization in Germany, which had lagged far behind the level of motorization in other countries, as early as 1933 the government abolished the tax on all new passenger cars, later extending this to all automobiles. This made automobiles much cheaper and increased the sales of the industry. In the last five years, these measures together with the economic upswing have brought about a great advance in automobile sales and a great improvement in German motorization. In 1932, only 19 out of every 1,000 people in Germany owned cars as compared with 41 in France and 37 in Great Britain; today, however, the figure for Germany is 35 in every 1,000, as compared with about 51 per thousand in France and Great Britain.

A further example of regulation of production by means of tax reductions was the exemption of short term capital goods from income tax. After 1933 the value of these goods could be deducted from taxable income of the individual and from the taxable profits of an enterprise. This stimulated the purchase of such goods and was a means of increasing the low activity of the capital goods industry. The elasticity of the National Socialist economic policy can be seen in the fact that this measure was repealed as soon as the capital goods industry was fully employed.

2. The second means of indirect regulation of production is price policy.

This can take place in two ways: by a reduction in costs and by an increase in, or guarantee of, sales prices. These methods have been chiefly used in the field of agriculture, where production reacts quickly to price changes. An example of this reduction may be seen in the prices for artificial fertilizer, farm machinery and agricultural implements. On the other hand, by a scaling of farm prices it has been possible to increase considerably the acreage given over to winter barley, the production of fiber plants and oil fruits, and the number of sheep.

3. Closely related to this price policy is tariff policy, the utilization of which is necessary where domestic goods compete with foreign products.

This is particularly important in the case of agricultural products, the prices of which are considerably lower on the world market than in Germany.

Special boards have been set up in order to compensate for these differences in prices, and are empowered to regulate imports.

4. The last method of indirect regulation of production is the prohibition of new private issues on the capital market.

Since new issues are permitted only for special purposes, all those branches of trade and industry which are shut off from the capital market are thus limited in their capital investment possibilities. They can only extend their plants, etc., to the degree that their own funds allow. Thus, in 1933, a special board was set up under the control of the Reichsbank, to which application must be made before new issues are floated. Permission is only granted for private issues in the case of companies which serve the ends of the Four Year Plan, where, moreover, no other possibility of financing their work exists.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT POLICY

Among the large number of methods of directly influencing production, I have to first mention the government orders that predominate in some economic branches.

Apart from this a good deal of direct regulation of production by the government consists of the regulation of capital investment activity.

Thus the regulation of capital investment activity really means a planned direction of capital investment. This was proved especially necessary when work was started on the Four Year Plan. In a certain sense, capital investments were scaled according to urgency: Four Year Plan, rearmament and exports are the three most important.

A number of measures have been introduced in this connection. They may be classified as follows: – There are capital investment prohibitions, the purpose of which is to prevent industries whose capacity is sufficient to cover demand, from extending their plants. This prevents needless usage of the limited capital and material available, and avoids overproduction and consequent disturbances of the market. We have such capital investment prohibitions, for instance, in the paper industry, in the glass industry, in part of the textile industry and in part of the chemical industry.

In the second place we have regulation of capital investments and production by profits and sales guarantees given by the government. I have already emphasized that National Socialism adheres to the principle of private initiative. However, this does not prevent the State, if it seems necessary, from relieving private business of some of the risk it runs in undertaking certain projects. These profits and sales guarantees given by the State are especially important in the production of staple fiber, motor fuel and synthetic rubber. The companies engaged in such production in Germany are private firms; their profits however, have, been guaranteed by the State to a certain extent, since their products are of great importance for the economic policy of the State.

In some fields the State itself has gone into production, and has for this purpose made capital investments. The principle that business is to be left as far as possible to private initiative does not mean that the State cannot engage in economic activity in certain fields of production and under certain specific conditions. This is the case, for example, in the field of iron ore production.

After the loss of territory in the War, only a small part of Germany's iron ore requirements could be covered by domestic production. In view of the fixed costs and prices prevailing, and under the usual methods of exploitation, only part of Germany's iron ore deposits could be mined with profit. The dependence on imports in the case of such an important field as iron ore had to be eliminated. But the conditions and problems in this type of production were so peculiar and so extensive that the State correctly assumed the initiative itself. The government founded a company, the Hermann Göring Reichswerke, the business of which is the mining of the low-content iron ores that abound in Germany.

SUBSIDIES

One of the oldest and best-known methods of State intervention both here and abroad is the granting of subsidies by the State. Outside Germany, especially in the United States, subsidies are well known, above all in the shipping industry. Here too private business is not in a position itself to operate an economic branch in the way the State considers desirable. The same thing holds in Germany for some spheres of production. For example, certain building projects, such as the building of dwellings for agricultural workers or the erection of settlements for industrial workers, are carried out either directly with the help of contributions from the State, or indirectly with the aid of loans granted by the State on extremely favorable terms. Furthermore, the production of nonferrous metals has been supported by State subsidies for many years.

REGULATION OF RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

The third group of measures of government production regulation concern raw material consumption. Almost the whole of German industry is subjected to the system of raw material quotas. The essence of quota-fixing lies in the control of imports, which was introduced in 1934 as part of the "New Plan" for German foreign trade. The control is carried out by 27 control boards, one of which has been set up for each branch of industry. Factories that use imported raw materials are only allowed to purchase a certain volume of raw materials abroad. Normally the basis of the quota-fixing is the consumption of a certain month. But the *importance* of the orders that the company has to fill is also taken into account, export orders being given special consideration.

Apart from this system of import regulation are a number of decrees dealing with the use of raw materials. For instance, as a result of the scarcity of wool and cotton, we decreed that all wool and cotton cloth manufactured in Germany for the domestic market must contain a certain percentage of staple fiber. Certain products, for example doorknobs, may no longer be made of brass. In private residential buildings only a certain amount of construction iron may be used. This system of regulation has been carefully worked out and is not too strictly bureaucratic in its application. In many cases the usual raw materials must be replaced by new synthetic raw materials, which can be produced without any import. The use of these new synthetic raw materials does not mean a lowering of the quality of the finished product. On the contrary, the shortage of raw materials leads to new inventions and improvements and even brings about, as in the case of *buna* (synthetic rubber), a technical progress that otherwise would not have occurred.

REGULATION OF LABOR SUPPLY

When in the course of the last few years unemployment disappeared in Germany and turned into an ever greater shortage of labor, it was impossible for the government to view this passively, since otherwise there was danger that some industrial branches would be compelled to restrict their production. Thus the government had to regulate labor supply and distribution of labor among the various branches. Labor reserves today in Germany can be secured by the employment of additional female labor, later retirement, and employment of superfluous independent workers as wage earners in industry. But these reserves are relatively small, so that the question arises how to increase efficiency of labor.

But the problem is not that of merely employing more people, it is the employment of people in industries where they are *most needed*. Thus it was necessary to take care that in certain industries there was no diminishment of the labor supply. A law was passed recently, which makes any change in employment dependent on the approval of the labor office. This law applies to the following branches and industries: agriculture, forestry, mining (excepting coal mining), chemical industry, building industry, building material industry, iron and metal industry. By this the German government hopes that in these important branches the especially urgent needs of the state will be covered.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION

If you were to ask me what success has been achieved in the sphere of production regulation, I can do no better than give you a few figures, which will show the extent of the increase of production in Germany. Total industrial production in Germany is today 144% greater than in 1932. Even the peak year of 1929 was exceeded as early as 1936, while today about 30% more industrial goods are produced than in 1929. The production of capital goods has risen much more strongly than has the production of consumption goods, being now four times as great as in 1932 and more than one and a half times as great as in 1929.

Progress in the field of domestic raw material production has been even greater. Iron ore production has risen from an average of 843,000 metric tons for the first 3 months of 1938 to 1,226,000 metric tons in the first three months of 1939. This means an increase of 45%. Furthermore, there has been great progress in domestic oil production. In 1938, staple fiber production has reached 155,000 metric tons as compared with 5,400 metric tons in 1933 and 102,000 metric tons in 1937.

CONSUMPTION POLICY

A number of measures of production regulations, namely all those that affect production of consumption goods, also influence consumption. When, for example, in the interest of a sufficient bread supply it is decreed that all bread should contain a certain amount of maize flour, this is felt by each individual consumer. (Incidentally, given the good harvest this particular measure was abolished on 1 October 1938.) The same is true of the changes in the textile field and in other fields where the new synthetic materials are gaining a foothold.

The idea of "consumption regulation" is undoubtedly something completely new to you. In the economic textbooks and handbooks nothing will be found on this subject. Of course, the fact that—contrary to general belief—man cannot consume what he desires is as old as the hills. And even today in the modern economic systems, the individual is subjected to many restrictions in his consumption.

In the middle age, there were strict provisions as to the clothing worn by the various classes. The mercantile countries, that is, the countries of the 17th and 18th centuries, restricted consumption for economic reasons, mainly in order to stimulate home industry and to cut down imports. And if you consider your own position you will find none or only a few restrictions in your consumption as the result of State action (you will remember of course the days of prohibition!), but you will probably find great restrictions in consumption as the result of custom, fashion, habit, social viewpoint and, last but not least, industrial production.

It would probably be very hard for you to secure outside the six to eight different forms of straw hats to be found in almost every shop, one which was especially light and comfortable and in a form designed by yourself. This is nowhere manufactured and it would be hard for you to find someone to make you a straw hat according to your own design and measure. Industrial hat production, which is rationally based on machine production of hats, will certainly not do it. While on the subject of hats, it would be impossible for you to walk around in America, in a round plate-like felt hat, instead of the usual form of felt hat, without being laughed off the street, for that would be contrary to American custom and habit. And finally, the fact that each family must spend a certain part of its income on food, the amount being in inverse proportion to the income, is most certainly a restriction of freedom of consumption which weighs quite heavily on the individual.

As you can see, complete freedom of consumption is a rather doubtful matter. Once you have realized this, it will no longer seem absurd to you when I speak of government consumption regulation. In the authoritarian states, a direction of consumption forms part of the totalitarian claim of the State, which subordinates the individual to the higher needs of the nation.

The aim of consumption policy in Germany is to increase consumption and thus raise the standard of living of the entire nation,—especially that of the working class—to adjust consumption to production and to regulate consumption along National Socialist lines. The aims of consumption regulation are partly of a political nature and partly determined by the economic situation.

It is far harder to regulate consumption than it is to regulate anything else in economy. For every measure of consumption policy affects the largest unit, the entire population. A decree concerning the iron ore producing industry affects only a few hundred firms. However, an appeal to the consumer affects 19 or 20 million households with 75 million people. This fact alone makes special methods necessary for regulation of consumption.

I have hinted at these methods in telling you about the bread supply and textile production. Of a similar nature are certain trade limitations, whereby only a fixed amount is allowed to each customer, as for example in the case of fats in months when there is a shortage.

The most important means of regulating consumption is publicity. Of course, this method does not guarantee as sure a success as do legal measures. But it has the great advantage that it gives the consumer the feeling that he is doing something of his own free will and that the only pressure exerted upon him is that which is exerted by his conscience.

NUTRITION

Germany is in the unfortunate position that there is a limit to which those foodstuffs, the consumption of which increases with a rise in income, such as fats, butter, eggs, etc., can be produced or imported. Thus, the aim has been to influence the consumer to use as much as possible those foodstuffs that are abundant in Germany and to use to a lesser extent those that are not so plentiful, or which have to be imported. At the same time, there was a possibility of directing nutrition in the best ways from the point-of-view of health. For instance, everything possible was done to convince people that for a great part of the population, for example those who do not do hard physical labor, a diet too rich in fats is not especially healthy. Along the same ideas, great success has been achieved in increasing the consumption of fish. Today, Germany consumes 26.9 lbs. per head per annum, as compared with 18.7 lbs. five years ago.

A summary of everything desired in the field of consumption regulation may be found in the food list, which the German Institute for Business Research has worked out. The Institute classified the foodstuffs into three groups, those whose consumption should be increased, those whose level of consumption should be maintained, and those whose consumption should be restricted.

The foodstuffs concerned are as follows:

CONSUMPTION TO BE INCREASED

potatoes
sugar
jam
skimmed milk
whey
cheese
barley
oatmeal
sago
artificial honey
buttermilk
Harz and Limburg cheese
vegetables grown in Germany
fish
mutton
rabbits

CONSUMPTION TO BE MAINTAINED

bread and pastry
flour
fruit
lentils
pork
eggs
milk
venison
rice
peas
dried fruit
poultry
cocoa
beans
honey

CONSUMPTION TO BE RESTRICTED

beef
veal
butter
lard
bacon
margarine
cooking oils and fats
buckwheat
millet
imported vegetables
cheese with high fat content

In Germany, we do not have a regular supply of all foodstuffs throughou the year as you do in America. The Institute therefore drew up a list of thos foodstuffs that are to be especially pushed in certain months. As an example shall quote two months: January: pork, geese, fish, cabbage, root vegetables fruit and vegetable conserves. September: mutton, poultry, mushrooms pickles, tomatoes, beans, salad, spinach, plums, pears and apples. However, would like to emphasize that these are not the only goods that may be consumed, but the public is to be educated to adjust its diet to conform more o less to the fluctuations in the supply of certain foodstuffs. Publicity to this en is not carried out by the Institute for Business Research or directly by the government, but by organizations like the Reich Food Estate (*Reichsnährstand*) and private companies.

Another measure serving the same purpose is the Anti-Waste Campaign [Ed: Today this is known as "sustainable living," "recycling" and "reusing."] The purpose of this is clearly to be seen in its name.

OTHER FIELDS OF CONSUMPTION

The problems of consumption regulation in other fields are just as great as those in the field of foodstuffs. It is well known that Germany must import the greater part of the raw materials required for the manufacture of textiles, shoes, etc. As a result of the considerable rise in income in the course of the last five years, the demand for these goods has increased greatly. Thus there arose the danger that consumption would exceed production possibilities. Since it is impossible to forcibly restrict the consumer in this field, the aim was, mainly by means of publicity, to direct consumption in those paths where there was practically no limit to consumption possibilities. Therefore, consumption was directed to all such services as travel, theater, sport, etc. The introduction of the low-priced popular car also means a direction of consumption to a ware that can be produced in quantities sufficient to meet demands.

Of course publicity is not in itself sufficient. For it is precisely in those fields of consumption where the consumer feels himself free that it is hardest to get him to use his money for the things that *we* desire he buy. Therefore, publicity has been effectively supported by price reductions of all kinds. Here, too, the low-priced popular car is the best example. This will cost about 1,000 RM and will be much cheaper than any other car. Moreover, the low-priced popular radio set has promoted purchases in this field. This is being continually improved and reduced in price. The Reichsbahn, the German State Railroad, has established reduced fares for trips to all large exhibitions, such as the automobile exhibition, the radio exhibition, sports meetings, etc., so that more people can take advantage of these occasions.

ORGANIZED CONSUMPTION

A special field in consumption regulation is the organization of consumption, which is carried out by the large political units, especially the German Labor Front. Here, political and social aims correspond to economic aims. Everything is being done to influence the worker to spend his income as much as possible on things that lead to a substantial rise in his standard of living and as little as possible on things that burden the German foreign exchange balance. Through organization it is possible to effect price reductions, and these price reductions make it possible for the worker to do those things that formerly only the better-situated classes were able to afford.

The main factor in the field of organized consumption is the organization *Kraft durch Freude*, "Strength through Joy." The following figures and examples show what has been done. Up to 1937, 9 million German citizens had taken journeys and walking trips. The following were taken at random from a list of 350 vacation trips from Berlin, which have been arranged for the period from May to September 1938:

> A two-week trip to Upper Bavaria costs 60.50 RM., while an eight-day stay on the Baltic costs only 31 RM., and a 16-day trip to East Prussia but 41 RM. These costs include everything: railroad fare, room and board, trips, etc. In the last theater season, 1937/1938, the "Strength through Joy" arranged 7,000 theater performances. For the workers on the auto highways alone, some 7,000 concerts and entertainments were arranged. In the last four years, 34 million people have participated in the evenings of culture and entertainment arranged by the organization "*Feierabend*," which I might translate into English as "an evening off." Seven million have taken part in sport exhibitions, gymnastics, games, etc. On the island of Rügen, a large seaside resort is being constructed, which will offer 20,000 an opportunity for recreation and rest.

Cruises take German workers to Portugal, Madeira, Norway and Italy. By the end of 1937, over 180,000 had made such trips. Recently, the German Labor Front launched its own ships, the Wilhelm Gustloff and the Robert Ley, which were especially built and fitted for such cruises. We plan to build about 20 steamers for this purpose. The comfort and living conditions in these ships are hardly different from those in the great liners. Just as on the great luxurious liners, so on the Wilhelm Gustloff and Robert Ley one can have a daily bath in fresh water, enjoy running hot and cold water in one's cabin, drink ice water, swim in a large pool, play in the sports room, enjoy all the deck games and dance in the evening or attend some entertainment. The land vacations that are taken are not different from those arranged by the North German Lloyd or by the Hamburg-America Line. Yet the whole three weeks only costs 158.37 RM, including the railroad trip from Berlin to Genoa and the railroad trip from Hamburg to Berlin. The usual rule is that only those workers are allowed to take these trips whose income is not over 300 RM per month; most of the participants, indeed, earn less than 200 RM monthly.

All these possibilities of organized consumption, which each year include more people, lead to the fact that the standard of living in Germany cannot be ascertained by the usual methods, and also leads, I would like to say in closing, to the fact that the standard of living in Germany cannot be compared statistically with that in other countries. Therefore, when you read any statistics about the standard of living in Germany, you yourselves will have the impression, after hearing about these trips, etc., that these figures do not give an accurate picture, since the standard of living in Germany is affected by a number of things which cannot be shown by statistics.

APPENDIX VIII

FINLAND IN THE EYE OF THE STORM (EXCERPT)

Translated by Wilfried Heink
Edited by Veronica Clark

In 2005, as near as I can tell, a Finnish author, Erkki Hautamäki, published a book entitled *Finland i stormens öga* (*Finland in the Eye of the Storm*). The book was published first in Swedish, a second volume is pending, and a German edition is being prepared. Here is a little write-up about the book: http://www.prokarelia.net/en/?x=artikkeli&article_id=667&author=10

Chapter 10 deals with a pact between Churchill and Stalin. The French are also part of the plan. I was able to obtain a German translation of this chapter and translated it into English. I would like to thank Veronica Clark for her assistance.

Some of what Hautamäki wrote I do not agree with, but my opinion is not the issue here. Hopefully the German edition will be available soon, allowing for a more contextual approach. The second volume should also help, but until that happens, here is Chapter 10.

~Wilfried Heink

Churchill's and Stalin's War Operation Agreements of 15 October 1939 in Moscow

STALIN'S DOUBLE COVER

The Great Powers, which had for years conducted political deals in secret, were about to make their last move on the chessboard of political negotiations. Now soldiers and armies were to be decisively arranged on the international stage. The "iron roller" of war could no longer be stopped by any reason.

In the minds of the leaders of the Western Powers, Hitler was unbending on Poland. He tried to avoid a war on two fronts by signing an agreement with Stalin, but the pact was violated when Poland was attacked. Thus, Hitler became a sort of "Siamese twin" of Stalin's. In the ensuing situation, Hitler had

to act in a way that respected Stalin's interests as to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. However, Stalin's *real* intentions were discussed more and more in German circles. But the promise of Russian supplies of raw materials to Germany forced Hitler to patience. To avoid the catastrophe of a two-front war, Hitler planned to attack the West first, since his peace proposals of 1939 were rejected. According to his own account, he delayed action because of the bad fall weather. It was a matter of survival for Stalin, the "Siamese twin," to keep Hitler content and to fulfill his obligations arising out of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact without interruption. The Red Army was not yet strong enough to withstand a *Wehrmacht* onslaught. This was Stalin's nightmare.

Similarly; England, France and the USA, which entered the war later on, were not yet ready for war; they had all three only begun to allocate the necessary resources needed for full-fledged war. Actions against Germany were out of the question. Stalin, the dictator, was aware of the shortcomings of democracies. If Hitler concentrated his military might early on against the Soviet Union—i.e. before the Western Powers were organized and could force Hitler to station troops in the West instead: this was a deadly danger to Stalin. Stalin was above all a realist!

Assessments undertaken by the Kremlin concerning material resources indicated that fortunes would favor the Western Allies—England, France and the USA—if the war was expanded enough to last a long time. Stalin decided to untie this Gordian knot that had turned into a matter of life or death for the Soviet Union (see Stalin's speech of 19 August 1939), and to enter into the most secret agreement of World War II with the Western Powers. His military had already, in the late summer of 1939, worked on joint operations in case of a German attack.

According to the plans worked out after 23 August, the aim was to create new fronts to disperse and tie down German troops. Later, a concentrated attack from different directions against Germany was planned: after all the resources that were needed had been assembled. In light of Churchill's extremely close contact earlier (after 3 September, it was channeled into Chamberlain's cabinet), Stalin was now willing to sign an agreement with the Western Powers. Disinformation was needed to keep this secret. But Mannerheim was informed.

The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact is seen as the most important agreement of World War II. For Hitler, this pact was vital and he was gullible enough to take the signatures of Molotov and Stalin at face value [Ed. Incorrect], forgetting what Lenin had said about the importance of "papers." But according to the information in Document S-32, the most important agreement of World War II was actually signed in Moscow on 15 October 1939—between the Soviet Union, England and France.

REFLECTION

Mannerheim kept the content of that agreement secret in his S-32 document, copies of which are now revealed. Fifty-plus years later we find it prudent to make this agreement public, so as to gain an understanding of the truth of the most difficult time in the history of Finland.

Given the unique situation Finland was in following the war, the Marshall was not able to write about the political background of issues in his memoirs. He concentrated instead on military operations. We have depositions by the Marshall made to his agent VT on 20 January 1950 in which he stated:

> My military dos and don'ts are not the issue in this record (Doc. S-32), nor are my memories of them. I will leave this up to others. I cannot make these political background actions known to my generals, because that information would not be treated correctly and honestly by them.

The operational plans for this war were apparently signed by the Minister of the Admiralty, Churchill, on 8 February 1940 in London. He handed them, in any case, to Stalin's courier on 9 February, to be forwarded by air mail to Moscow. German intelligence knew about this and intercepted the plane carrying the documents over the Baltic Sea. The plane was searched, the documents found and copied, and the plane was allowed to continue on as if nothing had happened after a 4-hour delay (Groesmann). A detailed account of this is provided in chapter 12.

On 9 March 1940, Mannerheim received, from Ribbentrop per courier, copies of portions of those plans, as they concerned Finland and Scandinavia. Maps and statements about the Allied operations planned for Europe were included. Translated copies of those documents are added below. The courier also handed a personal letter from Ribbentrop to Mannerheim in which he outlined the expected actions to be taken by Germany (more about this in chapter 12).

DECLARATION OF INTENT OF CHURCHILL AND STALIN

(8 February 1940; translated from Finnish to Swedish)

The Admiralty is hereby making a declaration of readiness regarding the reached agreements on 15 October 1939 for waging war, signed and delivered by Mr. Stalin on 28 January 1940, the agreement to read as follows:

1. As soon as the Soviet Union publicizes its occupation of Finland in its entirety, including its bays, coastline and islands, the Maritime Ministry is prepared to send marines and other forces no later than the night of 14 - 15 May 1940 to occupy important objects in Norway. In addition, England will occupy Denmark. In cooperation with French troops, England will occupy Swedish Göteborg as well as southern Sweden. At the same time, British naval forces will control the North Sea and block access to German ships and submarines from the Baltic Sea.

2. Agreement was reached during negotiations between France and England concerning Finland's 'often asked for' assistance in its fight against the Soviet Union, which our governments had promised. This promised assistance, which Finland had asked for, will be redirected to Sweden and Norway where it will be placed on hold, even if those countries prove willing to allow the transit of troops. France promised 50,000 to 100,000 troops, to be stationed in Sweden to tie up the Swedish forces, in order to furthermore allow the Soviet Union to occupy Finland and intern its forces. English forces will be stationed in Norway: about 5,000 to 8,000 troops will land in Göteborg, Sweden.

3. Following the occupation of Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, agreement can be reached between English and Soviet forces as to the distribution of troops and their targets, as well as the timing of the attack against Germany; that according to already established plans, so that: troops of the English and French expedition force will jointly initiate an attack along the Cherbourg-Rotterdam line with the Siegfried-Line as their target, while at the same time Poland and Czechoslovakia are attacked by Soviet forces. The defense forces of Holland and Belgium have agreed to join British/French troops. French and English naval forces will close the North Sea as well as the English Channel to any naval traffic of German ships until Germany's forces are defeated and Germany is forced into a peace agreement.

4. For the main attack from the Baltics and the Scandinavian Peninsula, the plan for the supply of the troops will be worked out in a joint effort in Paris, at the time of your choosing, according to your suggestions.

5. The joint committee of the French-English air force agreed to immediately invite a representative of the Soviet Air Force for the purpose of cooperation in an effort to once and for all eliminate the German Air Force, even before an attack by sea and land begins.

6. The assurance of assistance of military support to Finland, mentioned in Art. 2, is based on the Crimea negotiations between the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and England's Winston Churchill, to obtain a troop transit agreement from Sweden, Norway and Denmark to help Finland militarily. If those Nordic countries agree to this transit of troops, English and French troops can be moved onto the Scandinavian Peninsula without encountering any resistance. The occupation of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and the internment of its forces, could thus be achieved by making it appear a bloodless coup. The Soviet Union would thus be relieved of concern about the English/French troops posing a danger to it. The occupation of the Scandinavian Peninsula will take place even if said transit agreement for the support troops is not granted. The Soviet Union will be invited to send a military expert to observe operations for occupying Scandinavia, as well as the preparations of those operations. It would be beneficial if this expert could arrive as soon as possible.

7. As to the request to set up mine fields along the coast of Norway by the Soviet Union, a map five (5) is attached showing the mine field as agreed to. English naval forces will expand this mine field and extend it starting 5 – 6 April, according to attachment six (6). The unmined areas will be shown in attachment 6.

Attachments 5 and 6 were not found when this document was copied on 19 and 21 January 1950 (author's note).

SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPLICATIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT

With this agreement Churchill and the Western Powers allowed the Soviet Union to bring all of the small adjoining countries under its control. This went far beyond what was agreed to under the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact concerning "regions of interest." At the same time Churchill gave himself the right to interfere with the sovereignty of many neutral countries (Faeroe Islands, Norway, Sweden, Greece, etc.).

The only concession Stalin was asked to make in the supplementary agreement concerned the situation of the small states following the war. According to that agreement, those small states were to be given their freedom and sovereignty (Groesmann).

The date for the Moscow agreement was set for 15 October 1939 (Groesmann). An interesting detail is why this agreement was signed just then. In 1972, an elderly railway official in Lwow (formerly Lemberg) divulged that the railway station, including the surrounding areas, was cordoned off because an important visitor was expected. Additional research has revealed that this had to have been around the time of 16 October. Edvard Radztnsky, a Russian researcher who checked this, has evidence that Stalin was not at the Kremlin from 18 to 19 October; nobody knew where he was.

A letter of 19 July 1940, found in the Washington National Archives, brought this matter to the fore. The letter, from FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, was addressed to Adolf A. Berte Jr.—a secretary in the U.S. Foreign Office. The letter states that Hoover had information that Hitler and Stalin had met on October 17, according to a certain source! Because this could not have been so, the question was asked: "Who did Stalin meet at that time? Who sent this uninformative news to Hoover?"

At the same time, Britain's "ready leader" waged a campaign without equal, the aim of which was to establish a Tri-Part agreement to defeat Germany. Given the Swedish-based ore transports to Germany by ship, Scandinavia—though mostly Norway—was allotted the most important role regarding Churchill's ongoing war plans in the North—since November/December 1939. Those plans included the so-called "Baltic Sea Operation." The clandestine operations aimed at Scandinavia, which began on 15 October 1939, provided for (the Moscow Agreement): those operations far exceeded what was necessary to interrupt the ore transports from Narvik ("Front N").

Among the documents found and copied by the Germans—the ones confiscated from the Soviet courier plane on 9 February 1940—was a map of those operations, with an explanation for the realization of those plans, approved by the British Admiralty (Churchill).

APPENDIX IX*

HITLER REJECTS OTHMAR SPANN'S CORPORATE STATE— HE CONSIDERS SCHACHT AS REICHSBANK PRESIDENT— WAGENER OPPOSES HITLER'S BERLIN ADVISERS—THE "HITLER PROBLEM"

"Such a state," Hitler said, "cannot open the way to a new, great, socialist awareness. It can only be reactionary. Although the idea of choosing the best is good, that plan represents regression, not progress. The format through which we intend to give a voice to the professional groups and their representatives, so to speak alongside the parliament, the great forum of the will and the opinions of the Volk, is unquestionably more advantageous, more suited to the times, more democratic, and more socialistic.

"Spann's plan is better suited to the formation of a consistory or a synod for a religious community, but not for the revolutionary organization of new governmental structures for a world that finds itself in a period of radical change."

"Schacht shares your view. The fall of the pound will have an effect on the price structure within England only to the degree that imported goods from countries outside the sterling bloc reach the English market."

"On that score," I answered, "Schacht can hardly hold any other opinion. Besides, that has already proved to be true. But Schacht arrives at his conclusion on the basis of quite other trains of thought than I do."

"Now what is it that you have against Schacht? Are you trying to say that he is wrong?"

"Who is right and who is wrong—that will be decided only by future centuries. At present, Schacht still represents an economic doctrine universally considered valid, while I advocate a new doctrine. From the economic point of view, Schacht is conservative and reactionary, I am revolutionary. Schacht speaks for the standpoint of the ruling banking and capitalist class: 'The rich get richer!' I represent the standpoint of the Volk, of people who have in part been robbed of property, in part had it withheld. In short, I am a socialist, as you yourself are.

"Schacht and I, we are antagonists. And Schacht and you, you are antagonists as well. If you ask an antagonist for his opinion and engage him in discussion, you have to be aware of that fact from the outset and remind yourself of it over and over."

"But surely Schacht is the outstanding mind we have in Germany in the area of monetary and fiscal policy."

"That's what he believes himself to be. The economic liberals think he is because he carries out their work. And the Jews and the lodges see to it that he is recognized as such. He is, in fact, enormously skilled and enjoys great respect, even among the foreign, and especially among the Jewish-American international bankers.

"And that is why I, too, think highly of him. But perhaps he is nevertheless somewhat overrated.

"Actually, he is not a banker by profession. He used to be a newspaper correspondent, and at some point, some time before the Great War, Jakob Goldschmidt took him into his bank as an archivist. But that's unimportant. In fact, working for Goldschmidt, he probably had the best possible training in understanding the power of money and how to invest it most profitably.

"I assume that it was Funk or Göring who introduced him to you?"

"Both told me about him, and I wanted to meet him."

"Both Funk and Göring are given advice by heavy industry and the Ruhr. And both are given funds from those sources. If both of them recommend Schacht to you, I see the fine hand of the Ruhr businessmen at work."

"I want to hear, not merely what you think, but also what your opponents think," Hitler said brusquely.

"And I welcome that opportunity. I'd like to be present, that's all!"

"But I want to speak with them precisely when you are not present."

"I cannot stop you. But I fear that very little good will come of it."

At that point, Hitler broke off the discussion. But awhile later, when we were spending the evening together, I brought up the subject again. I said:

"A few days ago I read a very interesting treatise by the Englishman Keynes. Over there, he is regarded as the greatest scholarly expert in the area of monetary and fiscal systems. He is also recognized elsewhere. If one follows his thinking, one has the feeling that he is moving steadily in our direction—though he knows nothing about us and our position. He has already tossed overboard the idea of the gold standard as the unshakable and irreplaceable basis of currency. Would you like to read something by him?"

Hitler refused, on the thoroughly convincing ground that the discipline was too foreign for him to be able to summon up the concentration required for the proper study of such reading.

"At the present time there is another outstanding man in this area, a Swedish professor named Cassel. He is closer to the position Schacht represents. But both Keynes and Cassel have no doubt that at the present time one simply cannot make any alterations in the international laws and regulations that govern overall monetary transactions or in the principles of the capitalist financial system."

"You see," Hitler said, "that's what Schacht also tells me. And that is why he thinks all the plans and ideas constantly proposed by laymen and semiprofessionals are unrealizable and utopian."

"I understand that completely. And if the whole world believes it and parrots it, that is the surest way of maintaining the old order, and with it the rule of capital over labor. But in that case we need not be surprised if the masses rush to join Marxism and in the end use Bolshevism to smash the capitalist prison—a destruction that, unfortunately, also includes the bricks with which we wish to erect our social economy."

Hitler looked thoughtful.

"So you believe that, in any circumstances, we must fight against Schacht and against the prevailing conception in the area of monetary and fiscal policy?"

"The fact that we must fight is irrefutable as far as I'm concerned. But when to fight—that is another question. We cannot overturn an existing order from one day to the next and replace it with a new one. On the occasion of a discussion in the economic policy section last spring in Munich, you yourself said that such an upheaval—because that is what we are talking about—has to be preceded by preparation and education lasting years, perhaps even decades. I will go further. Training in general will have to take place, and training in every field, according to the rules, cultural, instinctive, scientific, even religious, in order to convert the perception and thought of the coming generation of the Volk from capitalistic liberalism to an understanding of the exigency and the necessity of socialism, so that this new order will be ever more strongly and ever more loudly desired, demanded, and carried out to the finish by the whole Volk.

"For the introduction of a socialist economy is more than a 'decree! It requires a moral understanding, an ethical conviction, a religious profession of faith! For in its innermost essence, it is a turning away from the idolatry of previous millennia, the overcoming of a monetary system already attacked by Moses and Christ, which could be maintained to the present day only by keeping people stupid and terrorizing them, and by a mendacious sanctimoniousness. To bring about this powerful revolution is our mission; to prevent it, on the other hand, is the intention and perhaps already the task assigned to Schacht."

"But if it will take us several decades to prepare for this revolution, surely we will have to work within the old system until then?"

"There's no help for that. But a certain bias in the management of the monetary and credit systems, especially through the Reichsbank, could be introduced quite promptly. And besides, judicial rulings on economic matters can begin to modify somewhat the attitude of 'I demand my documented rights' in the direction of social justice.

"But for the rest, if we intend to alleviate unemployment, we are forced in any case to deviate from the old system and set out on new paths."

"And Schacht would also be prepared to do so?"

"Reluctantly. But he is clever enough to know that there is no other way. And when he realizes that it would happen through us, with or without the consent of the banking fraternity that concurs with him, he would surely prefer to be part of it, and possibly even to hold the reins. That way, he could show that it was not we, with our revolutionary measures, who became masters of the situation, but that he too, acting on the principles valid until now, has the necessary flexibility to salvage a muddled situation. Once the danger is removed, he would be in a position at any given moment to change course again."

After giving the idea some thought, Hitler asked:

"What would happen if we—or rather, a National Socialist Reichsbank president—were to begin with our way of financing employment the moment we take over the government?"

"The international financial world would stand on its head and attack our currency with all the means at its command."

"And would they succeed?"

"The mark would fall abroad, and it would lose the trust it now enjoys. And of course, that would also shake all trust in us. Within Germany, however, our measures would not have the least damaging effect on the buying power of the mark. And since we would be abolishing unemployment and the economy would take an upturn, the attack of the international financial world on the exchange rate of our mark would end in a defeat. So that would be the first victory of a new National Socialist concept of finance and currency."

"Are you absolutely sure about that?"

"Absolutely!"

"But if, for example, someone like Schacht, as president of the Reichsbank, were to finance the creation of employment opportunities according to our basic principles, would that also result in an attack on German currency?"

"Since Schacht would get in touch with the crucial authorities abroad beforehand, presumably not. Only at the moment when he intends to return to the old system—because that would be his covert task—would the international financial world support the steps Schacht would have to take for this purpose within the National Socialist government. They would exert gentle pressure on the mark."

"If you're correct, that means that it would be better to start by naming someone like Schacht to the presidency of the Reichsbank—provided that he is prepared to carry out the financing necessary to create employment according to our methods, or something similar. Once we have overcome the problem of unemployment, and once the Volk stands united behind us and our movement, any threat against the mark by the international stock exchange can't harm us any longer, as you yourself have pointed out."

"True," I confirmed.

"So we need have no qualms about allowing Schacht to decide either to continue to pursue our monetary and fiscal tactics or, quite simply, to resign.

The Moor would have done his duty."

"There can be no argument here, Herr Hitler. But it is always risky to turn the fox loose in the chicken coop. And he will always be biased in favor of the opposite of whatever corresponds to our attitude."

"What mattered to me was to think the matter through. We still have time before the moment arrives. But this course seems to me not entirely impractical.

For at the same time, we would reassure the entire business community, which fears nothing more than currency experiments."

Once again it was masterful the way Hitler assembled and arranged the reasons to create something different from what he had previously intended. I was only too keenly aware that, in this case, the subversive activity of Göring and Funk was at the bottom of it; and it was equally obvious that it, in turn, was paid for by the representatives of capitalism and the established economic system. In itself, Hitler's idea was thoroughly convincing. But it was not straightforward. And it really was unnecessary. Besides, the same logic could be applied just as easily to all the other aspects of national leadership and national government. Hitler was clearly torn between the influences of his Berlin advisers and myself. In this effort, the Berliners were in a stronger position. For they were at the same time the financial backers or financial agents for Hitler and could always mention that these sources of money would cease to flow if the revolutionary plans were stressed too strongly, and they could constantly introduce him to new people with famous names who would influence him further in this direction.

It was revolting to realize how these two men—Göring and Funk—betrayed genuine socialism for the sake of the pitiful bribes that made it possible for them to constantly raise their standard of living at the expense of the gradual elimination and distortion of the movement's great historical mission.

I began to grow confused, began to have doubts, not about our goal and the German Volk, but about our fate, into the threads of which the Norns over and over again introduced knots, which could not help but destroy or at least endanger all that was great and noble in the work that had been erected and prepared for and was still being accomplished. I, too, had devoted myself to the German Volk and to our high purpose. That was why I was determined: I would take up the struggle against the forces of darkness.

Sometimes the problem of Hitler made my head spin. I had constant evidence of his superior genius, and time and again, I saw his surprising ability to take an objective view of even the most complicated circumstances and to reduce them to a common denominator. I heard—sometimes with my own ears, sometimes through third parties—how clearly his own intuitive understanding drew on areas of knowledge and facts that, until that moment, had been unknown even to him, how he used them with confident self-assurance to lecture on ideas, to voice opinions, and to draw conclusions that caused complete astonishment even among serious experts.

And then there was his cold calculation of how to make use of the people and personalities available to him for the purpose that happened to seem correct to him, his complete heartlessness toward the individual, his way of using people to solve a particular task, casting them off again when it was completed. He acted in this way, not for personal advantage or to enrich himself; but exclusively in his conscious concern for the interest and well-being of the German Volk!

And then again, in contrast, there was his touching love and benevolence toward children, poor people, those in need of help, the Volk as a whole, all of whom experienced his sentiment and responded in the same way.

Something or other, I felt, did not tally. But what it was or what it could possibly be—that I could not figure out. At the time, it remained a riddle for me.

** From Otto Wagener, Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant, ed. Henry Ashby Turner Jr., trans. Ruth Hein, (London: Yale University Press, 1985.)*

POSTSCRIPT

A while back I was made aware of a book by Rolf Vogel: *Ein Stempel hat gefehlt* (*One Rubber Stamp Was Missing*). The book, published in 1977, highlights the efforts made by various German officials to help Jews escape from what has become known as "Nazi Germany." Vogel, the son of a German father and a Jewish mother, starts his narrative by writing that just a few days following his father's death, sometime at the beginning of September 1939 (no specific date given), two *Gestapo* (secret state police) officers knocked at the door, producing a search warrant. His father, however, had close connections to Hjalmar Schacht, the former president of the state bank [*Reichsbank*], who had given the senior Vogel a letter stating that if there were threats by the *Gestapo* to contact him, telephone number provided, he would do everything in his power to help him. Vogel junior showed this letter to the officers and they excused themselves, saying that all must be a mistake, and left.

The book provides an almost complete timeline, starting with the Ha'avara (Transfer) Agreement and closing with the minutes of the Wannsee Conference. More than half of the book is filled with copies of documents along with where they can be found. But before Vogel addresses the documents, he gives a narrative to provide some background.

Alfred Rosenberg
Der staatsfeindliche Zionismus

We learn that "anti-Semitism" goes back a long way. Since Jews were able to maintain an independent identity, they became targets of hatred, and were envied, singled out, and blamed for all wrongs (*Sündenböcke*). Christianity was at fault, of which Vogel provides some examples. Thus, he argues, Hitler came by his "anti-Semitism" honestly, having been raised in a climate of "anti-Semitism"—his killing six million Jews a "logical" extension of said "anti-Semitism." In Herr Vogel's view, the governments and populations of the host countries were responsible, without exception: Jews are always innocent victims. Then we learn that Hitler was popular because he was able to do away with unemployment. At the close of 1933, slightly more than six million Germans were unemployed, a figure that had remarkably dropped to just over 300,000 by the end of January 1939. Vogel stresses that this was *not* due to rearmament: he quotes from the book by Hjalmar Schacht, published in 1968, *1933 – Wie eine Demokratie stirbt* (*How a Democracy Dies*):

> *Als 1937 die Vollbeschäftigung erreicht wurde, nahm die Reichsbank dies zum Anlass, ihre Finanzhilfe einzustellen. Vom 1. April 1938 ab hat die Reichsbank keinen Pfennig mehr für die Arbeitsbeschaffung hergegeben, Dass die Beseitigung der Arbeitslosigkeit der Aufrüstung zu danken gewesen sei, ist ein Märchen, leider ein bösartiges.* (1)

When in 1937 full employment was achieved, the bank no longer financially supported work creation measures. And here is the most important part, the last sentence: full employment was not attained as a result of rearmament, which is a vicious fable. Schacht was in charge of finances up until 8 January 1939, when he was dismissed. He knew what he was talking about. Schacht joined the opposition after his dismissal, though some say before that, and this in fact was the real reason for his loss of influence. At the IMT he acknowledged his acquittal with a smirk; his exoneration was probably his reward for services rendered. (2)

Vogel then tells us that between 27 June and 5 July 1933, all of Germany's political parties had failed miserably to stop Hitler. Not only that they *supported* him by voluntarily dissolving. The Social Democrats (SPD) on 10 July 1933 issued a statement and this only as an example:

> *Den Inhabern von Mandaten werde empfohlen, ihre Tätigkeit in einem Sinne auszuüben, der weder einen Zweifel an ihrer nationalen Gesinnung noch an dem guten Willen zulassen, die politische Neubildung Deutschlands nach den Plänen der nationalen Revolution zu unterstützen.* (3)

Translation: "All political representatives are advised to perform their duties in a manner that leaves no doubt as to their national opinions or good will toward the reconstruction of Germany and to support the aims of the national revolution." The Centrist Party published nearly the same thing, as did the union parties. Church leaders also pledged loyalty to the Third Reich and the Führer. Today's so-called historians erroneously write and speak of Hitler's *Machtergreifung*, power grab. Even though the National Socialists used that term, it was anything but. While it was indeed a revolution, power was *legally* transferred to Hitler. Most importantly, Hitler had the support of ordinary Germans up until the very end: a genuine representative *of the people*.

So, Vogel admits that Hitler came to power legally. He also confirms Hitler's popularity, but claims—because none of this fits together with his story—that German officials simply *feigned* loyalty. Whilst this might have been so in some or many cases, since for instance most Communist intellectuals "laid low"—Hitler's overall support was real: National Socialism was a workers' movement. Of course there was opposition, as in any government, some of it even well organized and which predictably became stronger as the war dragged on. But the lower classes overwhelmingly supported Hitler until the end.

Hitler never kept secret his desire to eliminate Jews, and even blamed them for much that was wrong, especially during the Weimar Republic. But his viewpoint was not unjust. Only 0.7% of the total German population in the Weimar Republic was Jewish, yet 16.25% of all lawyers and judges were Jewish. Medical doctors were 10.88% Jewish, and Jews largely controlled the entertainment industry as well as the press (p. 36). Hitler spoke of a Jewish *Überfremdung*, an overrepresentation by a foreign people. [Ed. Hitler's viewpoint exists today in the form of Affirmative Action in the U.S.] In Berlin, of 6,203 medical doctors, 2,614 were Jewish, or 42%; of 3,890 lawyers, 1,879 were Jewish, or 48%. (4) Dr. Willy Glasebock wrote in the NZ (*Nürnberger Zeitung*), Nr. 5 of 2 April 1966, that all restrictions for Jews that existed before were dropped during the Weimar Republic. Jews pushed to the forefront not only in economics, but also in government, literature and the press, and were also able to fill important positions in entertainment. In politics they associated mostly with the Left: that Jewish Communist Kurt Eisner became Minister President of Bavaria did not sit well with the rest of Germany, resulting in widespread indignation. Glasebock lists many more examples, including some of the dubious financial dealings of Eastern European Jewish "businessmen," and concludes that it is no small wonder that "anti-Semitism" increased in the Weimar Republic and that no Hitler was needed for this. (5) Professor Ernst Nolte wrote extensively about the involvement of Jews in German Communism—the attempt to establish a "Soviet Germany." The majority of Germans were aware of the butchery of Jewish-Bolsheviks(6) that had, and was still happening, in Russia and therefore lacked interest in the establishment of a Soviet-Germany. (7) Herr Vogel neglected to take any of this into account. Religion and past history had little to do with the "anti-Semitism" of National Socialists; it was based on real-time observation.

Then we learn about the boycott of 1 April 1933 (a Sabbath day), initiated by Julius Streicher, but not a *word* about the World Jewish Boycott of 23

March, preceding that of April. Measures were indeed enacted to limit the influence that Jews had in Germany,—some Jews were taken into protective custody and some died—but aside from a few incidents, there was no *organized* attempt to "murder" Jews. Vogel writes that following Hitler's ascent to power in January 1933, the first wave of emigration of Jews happened. Of the 550,000 Jews living in Germany at that time, only 500,000 remained in June of that year. Some had simply passed away and some were killed, but the majority emigrated. Emigration slowed in 1934: One wonders why since Vogel talks of "anti-Jewish terror" right after Hitler was appointed Chancellor. The issuance of the Nuremberg laws in 1935 triggered a second wave of emigration. Then a third wave followed *Kristallnacht*, the "night of broken glass," in November 1938. Most Jews went to Palestine and the USA, but as the "terror" (Vogel's term) increased, Jews also moved to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Columbia, Chile, South Africa and Australia, as well as many other countries. By 1937 only 16% had moved to Palestine, as the English had placed restrictions on Jewish emigration. Thus most Jews moved to other countries, fully 38% of them to the U.S. (8)

THE HA'AVARA AGREEMENT (DOCUMENTS 1-18)

Hitler was in favor of Jewish emigration in the years before the war, according to Herr Vogel, because he wanted them removed from German society. But trying to get rid of the Jews created many problems; no other country was willing to take in large numbers of Jews. The boycott, declared by "World Jewry" on 23 March 1933, was also starting to hurt, prompting Vice Chancellor von Papen to address, on 27 March 1933, a letter to the German-American Trade Commission (*Handelskammer*). He wrote that hundreds of thousands of Jews were living as before; that Jewish publishing houses were doing business as usual (Jewish newspapers were still published in 1937). In June of that year, Foreign Minister von Neurath visited London and told von Hindenburg upon his return that all conversation with British officials centered on the treatment of Jews in Germany. Even the King had voiced his concern. (9) [Ed. According to Dan Silverman, in *Hitler's Economy*, pp. 110-11, there were still three Jewish-owned ironworks firms operating in 1937 in the Rhön region alone!]

Germany was in a predicament. She wanted to deport her Jews because of their un-Germanic influence, but she was short of cash, as was most of the world at that time and thus unable to allow Jews to take what money they had with them. Thus the Ha'avara Agreement was worked out to at least make it possible for Jews to emigrate to Palestine, something the Zionists insisted on. Weizmann sabotaged every other plan.

The plan was to work roughly like this. Ingrid Weckert provides the details. (10) Jews who were planning to emigrate to Palestine deposited their money in bank accounts in Germany set up especially for this occasion (*Sonderkontos*). To make settlement of the new arrivals in Palestine possible, the Jews needed all sorts of goods: farm machinery, industrial equipment, household goods, etc., etc. German companies supplied those goods, but instead of getting paid by the recipients in Palestine, the money owed was paid to the German companies out of the special account. In May 1933, the Palestinian (Jewish) citrus-plants production company Hanotea Ltd was able to reach an agreement with the German Economics Ministry (*Reichswirtschaftsministerium*), and out of this agreement Ha'avara grew and existed for eight years, until 1941. This agreement was a success: about 55,000 Jews emigrated to Palestine, many Polish Jews included. Among them were doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc., as well as workers and students. But there were also groups of Zionists whose aim was to create a Jewish homeland. (11)

However, this Zionist goal caused problems. The Jewish Agency in Palestine controlled Ha'avara and thus all imports to Palestine. The Arabs, as well as the German settlers, were unable to purchase equipment delivered by German firms: the Zionists were in fact boycotting German agricultural products! Plus the preferential treatment of Jews by Germans ran the risk of upsetting their Arab allies.

Therefore, the German Consul in Jerusalem, Döhle, on 22 March 1937, saw the need to send a letter to Berlin asking that they address the issues listed in his letter. In his opinion, and I only summarize his 14-page letter, three possibilities existed for solving the issues:

> 1) Total Jewish solution, i.e., implementing the Balfour plan and turning Palestine into a Jewish homeland; to make Palestine as Jewish as England is English. This would mean that Arabs and Germans would no longer be able to live a normal life (Palestine today proves his point). This would please the Jews, but upset the Arabs. However, in this case Jewish emigration from Germany to Palestine could continue.
>
> 2) Total Arab solution, i.e., create a Palestinian state under an Arab government based on an agreement with England as has been done in Iraq or in Syria, between the French and the Syrians. There would be no more special rights (*Sonderrechte*) for Jews and the Zionist influence would diminish, thus making coexistence between Arabs and Jews possible. Emigration of German Jews to Palestine would come to a halt.

> 3) A compromise solution: curb Jewish emigration, consider Arab apprehensions, and if needs be, install a neutral body to issue laws as needed. (12)

Döhle pointed out that continuing to help Palestinian Jews establish industries, etc., utilizing their German experience, would eventually threaten German imports—since those Jews were naturally hostile to Germany. He also mentioned that the majority of Jews arriving in Palestine were Polish Jews and that German Jews were a negligible minority (most of the "missing Polish Jews" of World War II, no doubt). In fact, he wrote that the Zionists' purchasing of German products in Palestine helped offset the World Jewish Boycott of German products. As mentioned, the letter is too long to do it justice here, but at the end Döhle admits that a solution will not be easy to come by.

We then have a study by the Foreign Office (AA) Ambassador von Bülow-Schwante(13), dated 27 April 1937, the topic of which is 'policy needed regarding the Jewish state in Palestine.' He wrote that Jewish demands concerning the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine were increasingly commonplace and openly debated. A publication in the *Judische Rundschau*, Nr. 29 and 30 (included) was only concerned with the borders of this future state. But, as was made clear all along by officials in Department D, the breaking up of World Jewry must remain the German aim, not the establishment of a Jewish state. This was why emigration to Palestine was not to be encouraged unconditionally, but instead emigration to *other* countries throughout the world.

We then have a telegram of 1 June 1937 from Foreign Minister von Neurath to the German embassies in London, Jerusalem and Baghdad. (14) In this telegram, von Neurath points out that a Jewish state in Palestine will never be able to absorb all of the world's Jews. It would instead create a power base for International Jewry, akin to the Vatican for Catholicism and Moscow for the Comintern. (How true this was!)

Now we move on to the minutes of a meeting of various officials from 21 - 22 September 1937, regarding the Ha'avara Agreement. (14) Consul Döhle was asked to reiterate the necessary changes to the Ha'avara Agreement, as outlined in his letter of 22 March 1937 (see previous). Döhle stood by what he wrote and insisted that efforts be made to break the monopoly of the Jewish Agency, which existed because of that agreement. But Privy Councilor Daniel pointed out that this would be impossible: the Ha'avara Agreement must remain to avoid upsetting the Jews (*...mit Rücksicht auf die verschiedenen Stimmungen der jüdischen Kreise*). An agreement was reached to give the Tempelbank (the German settlers called themselves *Templerkolonien*) more influence and to have a say in who receives what from Germany. It was then pointed out—at a meeting of Interior Ministry officials—that the Führer had decided to step-up Jewish emigration, but not necessarily to Palestine exclusively. They also decided to put the

Tempelbank in charge of orange exports to Germany (from Palestine), so that Ha'avara officials who threatened boycott anytime things didn't go their way no longer had control of that part of the agreement.

Vogel provides a few more documents in regard to this agreement. Taken together they demonstrate differences of opinion between foreign office officials, who wanted to maintain it, and party officials, who feared that a Jewish state would not benefit Germany.

MUSSOLINI'S AND ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS 1934, 1938/39 (DOCUMENTS 19-23)

"Jews need to have a real state, not this silly little national home offered by the British." (Mussolini to Nahum Goldmann on 13 November 1934) (15)

Goldmann, once president of the Jewish World Congress recounted, in his memoirs, a meeting he had with Benito Mussolini at the Roman Palazzo Venetia. Those memoirs were published in 1970 by Kiepenheuer and Witsch, in Cologne. An excerpt:

> Goldmann: "I talked about the German Jewish question...I represent Jews from all over the world and it is impossible for me to dismiss the principle of equality to improve the fate of German Jews. This principle of equality is permanent; important for future generations as it is for this one. We are an ancient, historical people," I told the Duce, "and our policy must not jeopardize the future of our people by improving the lot of just *some* of the Jewish generations."
>
> Mussolini listened attentively. [He replied,] "When Dr. Sacerdoti (chief Rabbi of Rome) gave me this message on your behalf, I was upset, but now I understand; you are correct. You are a wise man and represent a great and immortal (*unvergängliches*) people. Don't be afraid of Herr Hitler (even though he spoke in French he said 'Herr'). I know Herr Hitler (a few weeks prior he had met Hitler in Venice for the first time). He is a *Dummkopf* (dunce), a *vaurien* (hooligan), a fanatical simpleton, a babbler; it is painful to listen to him. You are much more powerful than Herr Hitler; no trace will remain of Herr Hitler, but Jews will still be a great people. You and we...," he shouted, and I had no idea if by "we" he was referring to Italy or fascism, "...are great historical powers. Herr Hitler is a joke that will last but a few years. Don't be afraid of him and tell this to your people."

> "But Hitler has a navy, an army and an organized people of 70 million. We are scattered; we have no navy, no army; we are powerless."
>
> "This is true," Mussolini answered, "but I am telling you that you are mightier than Hitler. Most importantly, Jews must not be afraid of him. We will all witness his demise. But you have to create a Jewish state. I am a Zionist; I told Dr. Weizmann this. You must have a *real* state, not this silly little national home offered by the British. I will help you create this Jewish state; the important issue is that Jews trust their future and not be afraid of this simpleton (*Dummkopf*) in Berlin."

Um, no comment.

Next we have a memo concerning a letter of 7 December 1938 from Roosevelt to Mussolini, relating to the settlement of Jews. Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano handed a copy to von Mackensen, the German ambassador in Rome. (16)

Roosevelt wrote that even though the Interstate Committee is meeting in London at this time, no agreement has been reached in regards to refugees. The U.S. is of the opinion that this problem can only be solved by international cooperation.

In search for a suitable settlement area, the President was persuaded that the Ethiopian Plateau should be considered. Should the Italian head of state get those affected by this to agree to the plan, the President would back it.

It was of course important how the Germans would react to this, but we know that Dr. Schacht was in London to establish contact with the Interstate Committee. He made specific proposals about how to make emigration possible over the coming years. He also addressed the financial aspect (details about the financial arrangements).

The President harbored the well founded hope that the Italian head of state would take this into consideration to solve this *international problem.*

Mussolini answered on 11 January 1939(17) and told the President that it would be impossible to even *think* about a settlement of Jews in Ethiopia. The attitude of Jews in Italy was not conducive to the idea of having a mass of Jewish emigrants living on Italian territory—that aside other considerations. It was furthermore not only a question of Jews in Italy: this Jewish problem existed in almost *all* European countries and therefore had to be considered a *European* issue.

In Mussolini's opinion, only countries with small populations and unpopulated territories, presenting viable opportunities for settlement, could take in large numbers of Jewish emigrants...He was in favor of establishing a Jewish state somewhere, but believed that the Palestinian experiment was a failure.

Count Ciano called all of this unworthy of consideration. (19)

THE FRENCH MADAGASCAR OFFER 1937/38 (DOCUMENTS 24-38)

First we have a press release by the DNB (*Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro*), the official voice of the Third Reich, of 16 January 1937. (20) In it we read that the French government, the colonial minister in particular, was in contact with various French-Jewish organizations in regards to allowing Jewish settlements in French colonies. Some studies were undertaken and the governor of Madagascar agreed to support efforts for Jewish settlements, provided those efforts were supported by solid organizations with the necessary financial backing. Aside from Madagascar, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides or even French Guinea should be considered.

The Jewish New York daily *Tog* of 24 January dismissed all efforts, claiming that the climate in the mentioned territories was not suitable. (21)

Nevertheless, efforts continued and the Polish government became involved. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of 13 May 1937 reported that the Polish government is working on a plan to settle Polish Jews in Madagascar; *both* governments, French and Polish, were looking at that possibility. (22) A Paris daily (*Pariser Tageszeitung*), of 16 December 1937, reported that it is planned to send 25,000 - 30,000 Jewish families to Madagascar, with financing made available by Jews in America, England and France. (23) A Polish commission was sent to Madagascar, consisting of: Chair Major Mieczyslaw Lepecki (spelled Lipetzki in another document), who served as personal adjutant to Marshal Pilsudski for years; Leon Alter, director of the Jewish Emigration Committee; and Samuel Dyck of Palestine (spelled Dick in another document), a specialist in matters concerning Jewish settlement. The commission stayed for four months in Madagascar, submitted a report to the Polish government, and also visited French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet. They concluded that the coastal regions were too hot and humid, but that interior territories were suitable for settlement. (24) And according to a Vienna daily, *Neuen Welt*, of 25 January 1938: following Poland's lead, Romanian officials were also concerned about the overrepresentation of Jews (*Verjudung*) in that country; both countries were looking at Madagascar as the new "Promised Land" for Jews. But voices in France were heard, warning against an influx of Jews to Madagascar. Jacques Buissot wrote in the daily *L'Époque* that if 50,000 Jewish families were settled there, as suggested by the U.S., Madagascar would lose its French identity; it would become a new "Promised Land" and France might as well lower its flag. (25) In an article in the Vienna daily *Reichspost* of 10 April 1938, we read that the French Professor Cambillard writes in *Oeuvre* that French culture in Madagascar will be destroyed by a massive influx of Jews, leaving the author of *Reichspost* to ask if it is not of equal importance to preserve Christian culture in Europe by telling the Jews to leave. (26) Those efforts too came to naught. The French Madagascar plan was dropped.

THE INTERSTATE COMMITTEE 1938/39
(EVIAN CONFERENCE; DOCUMENTS 39-88)

At the initiative of American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a conference was convened and representatives of 32 nations met from 6 - 15 July 1938 in the Swiss resort Evian-les-Bains. Vogel wrote that this conference had failure "written all over it" right from the start. The representatives used it as a sort of "wailing wall" to bemoan the fate of European Jewry, while at the same time carefully avoiding commitment to anything, and the many documents provided bear this out. Mr. George Rublee, an American, was appointed chairman. Ernst von Weizsäcker [an anti-Hitler conspirator], on 8 June 1938, sent a communiqué to the German embassies in London, Paris, Rome, Washington and Warsaw, as well as others, stressing that the Jewish question had to be considered as a German problem. He continued by stating that the English envoy in Germany had contacted him, asking if Germany would participate, but mentioned up front that no country was willing to take the Jews, especially if they were without adequate funds. Weizsäcker told him that easing restrictions regarding transfer of Jewish capital—amassed following World War I—was out of the question. (27) On 2 August 1938, the British envoy again contacted v. Weizsäcker, asking him how this issue could be resolved and if Mr. Rublee would be invited to Berlin. Weizsäcker told him that the American envoy, Mr. Wilson, contacted him as well, and that he also told him that he considered committees of this kind useless. He had been following the progress of the MacDonald committee, which eventually dissolved due to lack of progress. What was clear was that many countries were able to produce Jews, but not a single one was willing to take any in. And now an attempt was made to contact Germany, but because we [the Germans] were unable to allow them [the Jews] to take their capital with them, we were to blame for the failure. (28)

Finally, Göring entered the discussion to request that the emigration of Jews be continued, even if a trust organization had to be involved. The Austrian Minister of Economics, Fischböck, approached Göring with a plan to tie emigration of Jews to German exports, i.e. increased exports, similar to the Ha'avara Agreement: by allowing increased exports to countries throughout the world (details are provided). (29) The Foreign Minister (v. Ribbentrop) agreed to this plan(30) and efforts were made to have Mr. Rublee come to Berlin for an informal meeting with German officials. (31) But Göring insisted that the solution be business-like; any diplomatic and political intrigues had to be avoided at all costs. He further stated that finances could not be made directly available. Instead, necessary finances must be made available through increased exports of German goods. (32)

THE SCHACHT PLAN

The result of all of this became known as the "Schacht Plan." Vogel starts out with a talk he had with Schacht on 16 January 1970, just before the latter's death. He then goes into detail as to how this plan came about. Allow me to reverse the process. It starts with a telegram of 12 December 1938 and Schacht's London visit that month. Schumburg of the AA (German Foreign Office) sent this telegram to his home office in Berlin. He states that Schacht was invited by the governor of the Bank of England (Norman) to come to London for a private meeting. The Führer knew about this and was in agreement; Schacht reported to the AA upon his return. (33) Then, a telegram of 16 December 1938 by Herbert von Dirksen in London to the AA in Berlin, re. details about the Schacht plan: Schacht stayed in London for three days as a guest of Mr. Montague Norman. Concerning the emigration of Jews he met with Lord Winterton, Chairman of the Evian Conference; Mr. Rublee, Chairman of the Interstate Committee; and the British Economics Advisor Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Schacht then detailed his plan of having 150,000 Jews emigrate from Germany over the following years, the financing of 1.5 billion marks to be provided by a consortium of foreign financiers and paid back through increased export of German goods. The aforementioned gentlemen agreed to this plan. Schacht also contacted trade minister Stanley, as well as others, to talk about increased trade between the two nations, which was received with enthusiasm. (34) The Führer was also in agreement(35) and Helmut Wohlthat was appointed to assist. Mr. Wohlthat had received a request from Lord Bearstedt, chairman of the Royal-Dutch-Shell group, to forward an assessment, re. emigration of Jews from Germany. The plan was to appoint a trustee to administer Jewish assets in Germany and monitor the increased exports of goods for payment of interest, etc. Mr. Wohlthat also received the backing of the Hudson Bay Company and reported all of his progress to Göring and Schacht. (36)

But voices of disquiet were also raised. The AA official Hinrichs, in a letter to v. Weizsäcker on 7 January 1939, stated his *opposition*. He wrote that in his opinion Germany has no obligation, be it moral or legal, to allow Jews to transfer their assets abroad, something that is prohibited even for German citizens. According to National Socialist doctrine, because most Jews entered Germany without any capital, they made their fortunes by dubious means and thus took away what rightly belongs to Germany. (37) Nevertheless, Berlin was willing to proceed with this plan. (38) We should note here that Vogel, on p. 57, wrote that Jews who emigrated to the U.S., most of them without funds (*völlig mittellos*), did very well after a very short time. Shades of Weimar?

And now to the conversation between Vogel and Schacht, with the document caption: "The idea was to get rid of the Jews in a peaceful manner." Schacht told Vogel that he visited Hitler following the *Kristallnacht* and told him, "This is not the way to deal with the Jews; this has to be addressed in an orderly manner." He then laid out his plan to Hitler, stating up front that it would be impossible to simply hand the Jews their capital, since most of it was tied up in real estate and the like, and also because Germany could not afford it. Thus he needed to find this money somewhere else. He told Hitler what he intended to do, the plan discussed previously. Vogel then asked Schacht if Hitler was reluctant to agree to his plan. Schacht answered that the *opposite* was the case: the Führer seemed *relieved*. He then spoke to Vogel about his meeting with Lord Bearstedt, who told him that he liked this plan very much, but needed to discuss it with Chaim Weizmann, the Jewish chief there in London. Two days later Bearstedt returned to tell him that Weizmann was absolutely *against* this plan. Schacht then asked Bearstedt if Weizmann gave him a reason for his refusal, and Bearstedt answered that he didn't know, meaning that he was not allowed to tell. Vogel then asked Schacht what he thought was behind the refusal. Schacht told him that he could only speculate, but believed it could have been that Weizmann reasoned: "It is my aim to establish Zion; to establish a Jewish state, and I can only achieve this when I allow great sacrifices to happen, so as to give it all a boost." Schacht believed that Weizmann harbored the idea to "create sacrifices" (*Opfer schaffen*); he offered no other explanation. [Ed. "Crystal Night"?] To raise the money for this project would have been child's play, Schacht continued, because the Jews would have recovered their capital over time. He then told Vogel that he of course informed German officials about the Weizmann refusal, and because of this the negotiations were discontinued. But, so Schacht, following his dismissal Göring took charge and appointed Helmut Wohlthat to see if an agreement could be reached nevertheless. (39) [Ed. What should be apparent by now is that the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann was the saboteur of NS-Jewish relations, not Hitler or the NSDAP. That the Jewish people allowed this fanatical racist to do them and Germans such harm is a tragedy of immense proportions and must be recognized as such.]

RUBLEE-WOHLTHAT DISCUSSIONS (DOCUMENTS 76-81)

Mr. Rublee complained that neither in England nor America much interest was shown in his mission (one has to wonder if that was because of the Weizmann refusal). The problem was always: who will take the Jews? Germans were of course interested: the German ambassador in London, Theodor Kordt, made some efforts to help. Rublee had a few meetings with Schacht, but when Schacht broke off negotiations in January 1939, Rublee claimed to have not understood why (Schacht was dismissed on 8 January 1939). Göring became involved and things progressed again. Wohlthat entered the talks and a plan was worked out to have 400,000 Jews leave Germany over the next 3 - 5 years. This plan was favorably received in London and New York, but then Rublee had to quit his mission and return to New York. He claimed that this was decided upon earlier. In Dokument Nr. 82, we learn that Rublee decided to quit because of his age, he was 72, and that his New York law firm required his presence. Was Mr. Weizmann really the one responsible? We will never know. What we do know is that the Germans lived up to their commitments until the war ended it all.(40) Vogel wrote, on p. 57, that in 1943 some 97,374 German Jews emigrated to the U.S.

We then have the minutes/memo of a conversation between Vogel and Wohlthat in 1974. Wohlthat told Vogel that following the dismissal of Schacht they had to start from scratch. Financing would not have been a problem, but no government was prepared to take in large numbers of Jews. Vogel asked if German officials, including the *Gestapo* (secret state police), were a hindrance. Wohlthat denied this and mentioned that on the contrary, all were *helpful* and that the agreement reached between him and Rublee had been discussed by *Gestapo* officials! (41)

In Dokument Nr. 78, details of the agreement are provided, but are too long to reproduce here in full. Here are some highlights:

> Heading: Interstate Committee, chair: Mr. Rublee, 1, Central Building, Westminster, London S.W.; 1. February 1939. "It has been established that Germany is willing to make it easier for Jews to emigrate. A program has been worked out, and if other countries are willing to take in Jews on a continued basis, Germany will support this program…". Under I, Jews are categorized, i.e. who is affected by this program. II talks about the Jews that are to remain in Germany, the old and those unable to emigrate for other reasons. Germany assures that these Jews will be able to live out their lives in Germany, unless unforeseen circumstances make this impossible. III is about financing. A trust fund is to be set up, with Germany contributing 25% of the total. Funds from this account could be

> used to purchase goods and equipment needed for settlement programs. No taxes were to be collected from those Jews willing to emigrate based on this program. (42)

Things did not proceed as quickly as anticipated. German officials, however, were not to blame for the delays. We read in the minutes of a meeting on 19 April 1939 between Wohlthat and German officials concerned with Jewish emigration that minister Dr. Schwandt stated that the amount needed to proceed with this program was about RM850 - 900 million, and that he was optimistic that as much as 1.5 billion could be found. However, the other side needed to show that they were also making progress, re. financing, but no figures were in fact submitted. The issue as to what countries were willing to take in Jews also was not settled; England was dragging its heels, but promised to increase its efforts. (43)

Then follow more discussions about the trust funds and those countries, willing and unwilling, to take Jews. Most of it is repetitious.

This clearly shows that Germany was willing to cooperate in any way possible to have Jews leave in an orderly fashion. The Interstate Committee in one of its communiqués stated that it refrains from voicing any critique concerning internal German policies in regards to matters of religion or race in Germany. (44) This is confirmed in another document: "Not one of the participating countries denies the unassailable right of the German government to take measures in regards to certain citizens, when those measures are within its rights as a sovereign nation." (45) Herr Vogel nevertheless now performs a leap of faith when he captions the next chapter:

"GET RID OF THE JEWS" –
OFFICIAL MEASURES TOWARDS THE ENDLÖSUNG: MURDER
(DOCUMENTS 89-113)

("Die Juden wegschaffen" – Amtliche Wege in die Endlösung: Mord)

It all starts with a document(46) worthy of note: "Stenographic Report of the Meeting on "The Jewish Question" under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Göring." I transcribed the following from Avalon, as the translation is adequate, although parts are missing or misquoted. The meeting took place on 12 November 1938. (47) This document was submitted to the IMT as PS-1816.

Göring starts out by stating that he received a letter from Vice Chancellor Bormann, writing on behalf of the Führer, advising him to coordinate efforts concerning the Jewish question and to settle it in one way or another. The Führer followed this up with a phone call to Göring the next day, asking him to now take the decisive steps (the Avalon translation distorts this somewhat). The timing of this meeting is of interest. On the night of November 9 to 10, *Kristallnacht* ("night of broken glass") happened, the riots allegedly the result of instigations by German officials, as we are told, with Göbbels the main instigator. Vogel also peddles this Göbbels nonsense, while providing no evidence. Göbbels had no authority outside of Berlin; as the *Gauleiter* (governor) of Berlin his authority ended at the city limits. Ingrid Weckert provided details in her *Feuerzeichen*. (48) Göring continues, and I'll get to that, by pointing out that the damage done did not hurt the Jews. If German officials were responsible for the riots, they would have known that inciting masses would lead to unforeseen results. And if it was done with their blessings they would have accepted the results: to make an omelet one needs to crack eggs. In condemning the actions, Göring proves that whatever happened on that night resulted from actions by outsiders, as Weckert makes clear. The National Socialist leadership had *nothing* to do with it. [Ed. Was this perhaps one of Weizmann's "created sacrifices"?]

Now back to the meeting and Göring's deliberations. I've again transcribed from the IMT document, despite some of the shortcomings regarding its translation.

> We have had this affair in Paris now [ref. to vom Rath murder by H. Grynszpan], more demonstrations followed and this time something decisive must be done!
>
> Because, gentlemen, I have had enough of these demonstrations! They don't harm the Jew but me, who is the last authority for coordinating the German economy.
>
> If today, a Jewish shop is destroyed, if goods are thrown into the street, the insurance company will pay for the damages, which the Jew does not even have; and furthermore goods of the consumer, goods belonging to the people, are destroyed. If in the future, demonstrations which are necessary occur, then, I pray, that they be directed so as not to hurt us.
>
> Because it's insane to clean out and burn a Jewish warehouse then have a German insurance company make good the loss. And the goods which I need desperately, whole bales of clothing and what-not, are being burned; and I miss them everywhere.

> I may as well burn the raw materials before they arrive. The people of course, do not understand that; therefore we must make laws which will show the people once and for all, that something is being done.
>
> I should appreciate it very much if for once, our propaganda would make it clear that it is unfortunately not the Jew who has to suffer in all this, but the German insurance companies.
>
> I am not going to tolerate a situation in which the insurance companies are the ones who suffer. Under the authority invested in me, I shall issue a decree, and I am, of course, requesting the support of the competent government agencies, so that everything shall be processed through the right channels and the insurance companies will not be the ones who suffer.
>
> It may be, though, that these insurance companies may have insurance in foreign countries. If that is the case, foreign bills of exchange would be available which I would not want to lose. That shall have to be checked. For that reason, I have asked Mr. Hilgard of the insurance company, to attend, since he is best qualified to tell us to what extent the insurance companies are protected against damage, by having taken out insurance with other companies. I would not want to miss this under any circumstances.
>
> I should not want to leave any doubt, gentlemen, as to the aim of today's meeting. We have not come together merely to talk again, but to make decisions, and I implore the competent agencies to take all measures for the elimination of the Jew from the German economy and to submit them to me, as far as it is necessary...

First, this makes it abundantly clear that the Third Reich leadership had nothing to do with *Kristallnacht*. Second, because of what happened, the Jews needed to be removed from the limelight for their own protection. Göring then spoke about how the Jews were to be sidelined from German economics:

> The fundamental idea in this program of elimination of the Jew from the German economy is first, the Jew being ejected from the economy transfers his property to the state. He will be compensated. The compensation is to be listed in the debit ledger and shall bring a certain percentage of interest. The Jew shall have to live [off] of this interest. It is a foregone conclusion that this aryanizing, if it is to be done quickly, cannot be made

> in the Ministry for Economy in Berlin. That way [otherwise], we would never finish.
>
> On the other hand, it is very necessary to have safety precautions so that the lower echelons, Statthalter, and Gauleiter will not do things unreasonably. One must issue correction directives, immediately…

He then outlines how this will be done and warns that if any official takes advantage: "I shall not hesitate to act ruthlessly in any case where such a trick is played [ref. to enriching oneself]. If the individual involved is prominent, I shall see the Fuehrer within two hours and report to him…"

The next document is a letter, dated 15 November 1938, from Reinhard Heydrich to the AA, in which Heydrich informs them that he will set up a central agency to accelerate Jewish emigration—this on direction of Göring. Jews in need of assistance were also considered by this agency. (49) The next document tells us that Heydrich will be in charge of this agency and that emigration must proceed post haste. (50) Then we are told that because there is no guarantee that the Rublee-Wohlthat plan will succeed, Jews themselves will be involved to ensure emigration proceeds as planned. The matter was urgent and *Kristallnacht* was mentioned again. Jews would be able to help because of their international connections. That this is so has been proven in Vienna, where, since the central agency was established in August 1938, 100,000 were able to leave with the help of Jews abroad. (51) We then have the details of the plan envisioned by the agency and how Jews were to be involved. (52) More documents follow outlining details, re. financing, etc., all of which was discussed earlier.

GERMAN MADAGASCAR PLAN 1940-1942 (DOCUMENTS 97-107)

The first document is a letter of 24 June 1940 from Heydrich to Foreign Minister Ribbentrop. Heydrich wrote that since having taken charge of the central agency in January 1939, 200,000 Jews had emigrated from the German Reich. But the whole problem—3.75 million Jews on the territory under German control at this time (this following the Polish and French campaign, the latter virtually over, as fighting officially stopped at 12:35 AM on 25 June 1940[53])—can no longer be solved by emigration: a territorial final solution is therefore necessary. Heydrich asks Ribbentrop to please get involved in discussions, re. the "final solution to the Jewish problem." (54) There is nothing about "mass murder" here even though the term "Endlösung," final solution, is mentioned twice.

We then learn that it was Franz Rademacher, AA Minister in D III, who first suggested forced evacuation of Jews. (55) On 2 and 3 July 1940, Rademacher presented his Madagascar plans: France has to make Madagascar available for Jewish settlement, and the island is to be under German administration (*Mandat*), but not counted as German territory, to prevent Jews from becoming German citizens. The Jews would administer themselves, and possess their own civic officials, police, postal service, etc. The term "*Sonderlösung*" ("special solution") is mentioned, a term later interpreted to mean "murder." (56) The next document talks of geological issues and how to end Jewish influence in Germany by deporting them to Madagascar. But then, on 10 February 1942, Rademacher informed envoy Bielfeld of department Pol. X—the French resort—that the Führer decided to drop Madagascar and send the Jews east instead. Here is the pertinent part of Rademacher's letter to Bielfeld:

> *[D]er Krieg gegen die Sowjetunion hat inzwischen die Möglichkeit gegeben, andere Territorien für die Endlösung zur Verfügung zu stellen. Demgemäss hat der Führer entschieden, dass die Juden nicht nach Madagaskar, sondern nach dem Osten abgeschoben werden sollen. Madagaskar braucht mithin nicht mehr für die Endlösung vorgesehen zu werden.* (57)

Just roughly: "The war with the Soviet Union has provided other possibilities to achieve the final solution. Thus the Führer has decided to not send the Jews to Madagascar, but to the east instead. Madagascar should therefore no longer be considered for the final solution." The term "Endlösung," i.e. final solution, is used twice with no murderous connotation.

Woermann, from the AA, then sent a letter to Rademacher on 14 February 1942, writing that Bielfeld had informed him of the Führer's decision not to send Jews to Madagascar, but east instead, and asking Rademacher what source he based this on since this was of vital importance. (58) Rademacher answered on 24 February 1942 that the Madagascar plan was dropped, as outlined by Heydrich to Secretary Luther, because of new developments. Rademacher asked Luther to inform Woermann. (59)

RUN AMOK TO THE WANNSEE CONFERENCE 1941-1942
(DOCUMENTS 108-113)

(Amoklauf zur Wannsee-Konferenz)

This chapter starts with the well known letter from Göring to Heydrich on 31 July 1941, asking the latter to make preparations for a comprehensive solution to the Jewish question. This concerned the Jews in German spheres of influence. (60) This is followed by a letter of 4 November 1941, from Count Schwerin-Krosigk, Ministry of Finance; the recipient is unknown. The writer informs us that in some cities, which he names, the deportation of Jews had already begun. They were allowed to take 50kg of luggage as well as RM100.00 with them. (61) Then Vogel provides a record of decrees issued following *Kristallnacht*, listing all the prohibitions Jews had to endure. He copied this from Hans Lamm's *Über die innere und äußere Entwicklung des deutschen Judentums im Dritten Reich* (Munich, 1951). This is an obvious attempt to distort the issue and to add some sinister meaning to it all, as sinister meaning is not evident in the documents provided so far. (62) And then we come across a notice on an undated document by AA official Rademacher, re. "wishes and ideas of the AA regarding the planned comprehensive solution to the Jewish question in Europe": 1) Removal of all Jews in the German Reich, including Jews in Croatia, Slovakia and Romania; 2) Removal of all Jews who have lost their citizenship due to German occupation of their territory. On and on it goes: Serbian, Hungarian, Bulgarian Jews are to be removed, all in good accord with the secret state police (he writes *Geheime Staatspolizei* instead of *Gestapo*). Make of this document what you will. (63) Vogel provides another well known letter of 29 November 1941 by Heydrich to Luther, inviting him to a meeting at the international police office on 9 December 1941 at 12:00 noon, with breakfast to follow. (64) This letter is idiotic. Heydrich did not call a meeting of high officials for 12:00 noon and offer breakfast at the conclusion. But all of this is really beside the point. Indeed we have as the last document the minutes of the Wannsee meeting, the Wannsee Protocol, of which 30 copies were distributed, this being the sixteenth copy. (65) Messrs. Bohlinger and Ney have shown that even though some parts of those minutes might be genuine, much of it makes no sense at all. (66)

No case is made for "mass murder" in this protocol, although this part of the *Protokoll* is peddled as "evidence":

> Under proper guidance in the course of the final solution, the Jews are to be given suitable labor in the east. Able-bodied Jews, separated according to sex, will be taken in large work columns to these areas for work on roads, during the course of which action a large portion will undoubtedly be eliminated by natural causes. (67)

There's nothing sinister in the first sentence. Evacuating Jews to the east was discussed at that meeting, pending the Führer's approval. "Murdering" them via road-building in the east was never a plan. [Ed. This is merely a callous statement.] Indeed we are told that they were shot or killed in gas chambers.

Conclusion

The National Socialists made every effort to get rid of the Jews "in a legal manner," as stated in the Wannsee Protocol. And according to said Protocol, 537,000 had emigrated before the war started, despite the fact that no country was really willing to take in large numbers of Jews. Many moved to Palestine, and even though German officials wrote about the dangers for Germany should a Jewish state be created in Palestine, Hitler *insisted* on continued emigration. Was he aware that every Jew allowed or encouraged to leave could turn into a potential enemy? Of course he was.

The forced emigration of Jews can certainly be contested on a moral basis. But legally, Germany as a sovereign nation was fully within its right (see footnotes 44/45). When war broke out and all those territories in Eastern Europe were opened up, Hitler decided to evacuate Jews to those eastern territories to make Germany "Judenfrei." This decision was forced. If other countries had been willing to take in Jews, or if the Madagascar plan had worked out, Eastern Jews not needed for the war effort would also have been sent away. The Madagascar plan was only officially dropped in February 1942 (see footnotes 57, 58, 59); long after the order for the "mass murder" of Jews was allegedly issued. In fact Hitler stated that he wished to have the Jewish issue "...postponed until after the war is over." (68)

There is no proof in these documents that Hitler turned into a mass murderer. Such an argument is absurd given that he allowed Jews to emigrate. Though, Vogel tries to make the evidence he has conform to his preconceived notions. He starts out, on p. 97, citing hearsay about what Hitler allegedly told Chvalkovsky (spelled Chalkovsky elsewhere), the Czech Foreign Minister, on 21 January 1939: Hitler told him that the Jews are being eliminated here. There were others who peddled similar nonsense in January 1939! (69) Vogel then admits that when, precisely, the order for the Endlösung—the term now having murderous connotation—was given was not recorded; he claims, however, that by 31 July 1941 it had already been *issued*. He continues by writing that there is some evidence that by March 1941 Hitler had the order 'at the ready'. But Vogel provides no evidence for either claim (p. 97). All we know is that the last attempt to have the Jews removed was initiated on 3 July 1940, when Rademacher introduced the German Madagascar plan. That plan was dropped because of the war with Russia, in February 1942. Somewhere in that timeframe Hitler "decided to kill all Jews," or so Vogel and orthodox historians want us to believe.

If "mass murder of Jews" had taken place, wouldn't word of it have gotten out, since the *whole world* was informed? In the latest 2011 publication on the holocaust, *Neue Studien zu Nationalsozialistischen Massentötungen durch*

Giftgas (New Studies on National Socialist Mass Murder by Poisonous Gas) we read in the introduction by Thomas Krüger (p. XI):

> *Selbst als nach Kriegsende die Weltöffentlichkeit erfahren hatte, was in den Konzentrations- und Vernichtungslagern geschehen war, wurden Stimmen laut, die den Völkermord nicht wahrhaben wollten, ihn verdrängten oder gar leugneten.* ("Even when the world was informed about what happened in the concentration and extermination camps after the war, voices were heard dismissing this mass murder, some even denied it.")

The operative words here are "*Selbst nach Kriegsende,*" following the war! With this the authors admit that nothing of substance was known during the war, confirming what others, Rothfels for one, already wrote. And Vogel even provides some evidence, albeit inadvertently, that nothing was known. He talks (pp. 99-100) about a survey of students, ages 10 to 23, conducted 33 years after the war. The students had to provide answers to the question: "*Was ich über Adolf Hitler gehört habe*?" ("What have I heard about Adolf Hitler?") Here are some of the answers: "Hitler was a great personality in the German Reich, he helped Germany to get on its feet again." "Hitler was strict, but all respected him...The neighbors wish that he was still here...He was also great during the war, his soldiers were brave...". "As long as Hitler was in power there was quiet in Germany." "If only once, and for just a little while, Hitler should return, we would then have no crimes, murders, robbers and no unemployed."

There was nothing about any genocide 33 years after the war. Nothing was known, therefore only one conclusion is possible.

~Wilfried Heink

NOTES:

1. Rolf Vogel, *Ein Stempel hat gefehlt. Dokumente zur Emigration deutscher Juden*, Droemer Knaur, München/Zürich, 1977, pp. 11-12
2. Das Dritte Reich/Zweiter Weltkrieg, Heft 55, p. 102
3. Vogel, Ein Stempel..., p. 25
4. Dr. jur., Dr. phil., Dr. pol., Franz J. Scheidl, *Deutschland und die Juden in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, II Teil, p. 9
5. Ibid, p.12

6. Stéphane Courtois et al, *The Black Book of Communism*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England 1999, pp. 86, 96
7. Ernst Nolte, *Der europäische Bürgerkrieg 1917-1945, Nationalsozialismus und Bolschewismus,* Propyläen Verlag, 1987 Verlag Ullstein GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Berlin, p. 139. Also pp. 69-143
8. Vogel, Ein Stempel…, pp. 40/41
9. Ibid, p. 43
10. Ingrid Weckert, *The Emigration of the Jews from the Third Reich,* http://codoh.com/viewpoints/vpauswanderung.html
11. Vogel, Ein Stempel..., p. 46
12. Ibid, Dokument Nr.4, pp. 110-123
13. Ibid, Dokument Nr.5, pp. 123/24
14. Ibid, Dokument Nr.6, pp. 124-126
15. Ibid, attached to Dokument Nr.11, pp. 134-138
16. Ibid, Dokument Nr.19, pp. 154/55
17. Ibid, Dokument Nr.20, pp. 155-157
18. Ibid, Dokument Nr.21, pp. 158/59
19. Ibid, Dokument Nr.23, pp. 161/62
20. Ibid, Dokument Nr.24, p. 163
21. Ibid, Dokument Nr.25, p. 164
22. Ibid, Dokument Nr.27, pp.166/67
23. Ibid, Dokument Nr.34, pp. 172/73
24. Ibid, attached to Dokument Nr.34, pp. 172-174
25. Ibid, Dokument Nr.36, pp. 176/77
26. Ibid, Dokument Nr.37, pp. 177/78
27. Ibid, Dokument Nr.39, pp. 180/81
28. Ibid, Dokument Nr.40, pp. 181/82
29. Ibid, Dokument Nr.48, pp. 196-198
30. Ibid, Dokument Nr.50, pp. 199/200
31. Ibid, Dokumente Nr.51, 52, 53, pp. 200-204
32. Ibid, Dokument Nr.54, pp. 204-206
33. Ibid, Dokument Nr.59, pp. 212/13
34. Ibid, Dokument Nr.60, pp. 213-215
35. Ibid, Dokument Nr.69, pp. 221/22
36. Ibid, Dokument Nr.70, pp. 222/23
37. Ibid, Dokument Nr.71, pp. 224/25
38. Ibid, Dokument Nr.73, p. 227
39. Ibid, Dokument Nr.58, pp. 208-212
40. Ibid, Dokument Nr.76, pp. 229-242. Tape recording by Mr. Rublee from the middle of the sixties; New York Columbia University, "Oral History."
41. Ibid, Dokument Nr.77, pp. 242-246

42. Ibid, Dokument Nr.78, pp. 246-251
43. Ibid, Dokument Nr.84, pp. 265-270
44. Ibid, Dokument Nr.42, pp. 186-190
45. Ibid, Dokument Nr.44, pp. 191-194
46. Ibid, Dokument Nr.89, pp. 283-289
47. http://avalon.law.yale.edu/imt/1816-ps.asp
48. http://vho.org/aaargh/fran/livres6/WECKERTfeuer.pdf , for the English, abbreviated version http://vho.org/GB/Journals/JHR/6/2/Weckert183-206.html
49. Vogel, Ein Stempel…, Dokument Nr.90, p. 290
50. Ibid, Dokument Nr.91, pp. 290/91
51. Ibid, Dokument Nr.92, pp. 291-294
52. Ibid, Dokument Nr.94, pp. 296-303
53. Walter Consuelo Langsam, Ph.D., President Wagner College, *The World Since 1914*, New York, The Macmillan Company, 1952, p. 770
54. Vogel, Ein Stempel…", Dokument Nr.97, pp. 312/13
55. Ibid, Dokument Nr.98, pp. 313/14
56. Ibid, Dokument Nr.99, pp. 314-317
57. Ibid, Dokument Nr.105, pp. 334/35
58. Ibid, Dokument Nr.106, p. 335
59. Ibid, Dokument Nr.107, pp. 335/36
60. Ibid, Dokument Nr.108, p. 337
61. Ibid, Dokument Nr.109, p. 338
62. Ibid, Dokument Nr.110, pp. 338-341
63. Ibid, Dokument Nr.111, pp. 341/42
64. Ibid, Dokument Nr.112, pp. 342/43
65. Ibid, Dokument Nr.113, pp. 343-352
66. http://vho.org/dl/DEU/gutachten.pdf
67. http://writing.upenn.edu/~afilreis/Holocaust/wansee-transcript.html
68. http://www.fpp.co.uk/Himmler/Schlegelberger/toLammers120342.html; http://www.fpp.co.uk/Himmler/Schlegelberger/DocItself0342.html
69. http://www.holocaust-history.org/klarsfeld/mythomania/T095.shtml

---

Jewish supremacist and inventor of the neutron bomb, Samuel T. Cohen, asserted that his only lament was that he hadn't the chance to drop the bomb on Germans: the bomb was not yet ready. "This was a feeling shared by many Jewish scientists," Cohen proudly wrote. Germany was spared Nuclear Winter, but the Holocaust inflicted by European-Americans and the English was as bad, if not worse. The following is from Cohen's book, *Fuck You. Mr. President*:

> This was particularly true for most Jewish scientists, and there were a lot of them, including Oppenheimer. Many of them were refugees from Hitler, whose friends and relatives had suffered hideously at his hands, and who harbored precious little affection for the Nazis. They had a vindictive and even barbaric compulsion to complete the project in time to bomb Germany. Of course, this never happened and when we finally had a couple of bombs to drop, Germany had surrendered.
>
> Trying to throw a little logic into this emotionally supercharged equation, I might say that even if we had finished in time to drop a couple of bombs on Germany, it's far from clear it would have made any real difference on the outcome of the war. By this time, the allied bombing and shelling of German cities had reduced most of the country to rubble and it was just a matter of time, a very short time, before the Nazis would have given up. It had become clear to practically everyone but Hitler that the jig was up. Most Germans were in no mood to fight to the bitter end, as many were predicting the Japanese would do.
>
> So what might have happened if the atomic bombs that burst over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, had landed on Zilchburg and Hinkledorf? I'd say: What happened. Undoubtedly nuclear bombing Germany would have made many scientists at Los Alamos, *especially the Jews, including myself, deliriously happy* (emphasis added).... (31)

One wonders, would Mr. Cohen say the same thing in the Palestinians' defense?

CONCLUSION

Many historians do one of two things: associate the Third Reich with reckless money printing or claim that Hitler was financed by Britain and America, which is equally false. Contrary to popular opinion, the Reichsbank remained under private ownership during the Third Reich, but Hitler had the final say in its policies. Walther Funk, a core NSDAP member who joined the party in 1931, served as its last president, from 1939 to 1945. Though still private, the Reichsbank underwent fundamental changes under National Socialism. The bank was placed under Hitler's *direct* control, a move grounded in a 1937 law that put the national government back in control of the Reichsbank. The bank's name was changed to Deutsche Reichsbank ["The National Bank of Germany"] in 1939. Thus we could live with private control of banks, provided we had a Hitler to keep them all in check.

Now let's examine what Hitler did financially. It's quite simple, as you will see below. But before we get going, I want to discuss Hitler's views on Hjalmar Schacht, who was central to Hitler's plan. This information is based on an article written by Léon Degrelle, which IHR ran in 1992.

Degrelle confirmed that Schacht had a gigantic ego, but he said Hitler exploited it. Hitler did not hesitate to gratify the arrogance of senior leaders, provided they were good at what they did and could serve the NS program. He put the best people he could find in leadership positions. Rather than feel threatened by their talents, Hitler believed that a rising tide lifts all boats. If top leaders boosted the state, then they boosted Hitler as well. If, in their arrogance, senior operatives started to oppose the NS program, then they were removed. Schacht was an example. Hitler knew all along that Schacht was a Finance Capitalist, but this was what was needed amid a depression, as you will see.

When Hitler was appointed Chancellor, his top problem was unemployment. This was the middle of a depression. Previous chancellors and politicians had done nothing to alleviate unemployment. On the contrary, they made it worse via ever-increasing cutbacks in social spending, just as Western governments are doing today. Meanwhile, then as now, the big German industrialists were making more profits than ever, firing most of their workers and making remaining workers toil twice as hard for half the pay.

Then as now, the problem was not that the people had no money, but that the people weren't spending money. They hid it in their mattresses, which reduced the circulation of money, which worsened the Depression. Keep this point in mind, for it is crucial to our entire discussion. How do we get people to start buying and selling again? How do we get money, goods and services circulating again? That's the core question of unemployment. Jobs automatically appear when circulation is enhanced.

Hitler could have simply printed money, but this would have backfired. Newly printed money, when added to money hidden out there in mattresses, causes hyperinflation, leading to a crash and an even *worse* depression. Also, oceans of new printed money would have caused the mark to plummet in exchange value on the open market, once again making the Depression far worse. No nation is a totally self-sufficient island. The fledgling Reich had to maintain some degree of mark stability in order to get foreign items and materials it needed. (Later on, Germany developed barter programs with other nations.)

A government *can* print money if it starts enough government-sponsored make-work programs to soak up the currency excess. Inflation is only a problem when there is too much money and not enough goods and services. However, one could not wave a magic wand and put 82 million Germans back to work just by saying, "Let's improve the Autobahn." That's not realistic. More time was needed. The people were apathetic.

To repeat, the solution to unemployment was to get goods, services and money circulating again. How did Hitler accomplish this? He asked Hans Luther, then President of the Reichsbank, how much money could be conjured up for make-work programs. Luther told him 150 million marks. WHAT?! The Reichsbank was handing out nearly a billion marks per month in unemployment benefits! Luther lacked imagination and flexibility.

One of the problems with understanding National Socialism today is that most people cannot see past the mind-set that Jews and bankers have programmed into them. For example, Thyssen persuaded the Association of German Industrialists to donate RM3 million to the Nazi Party for the March 1933 Reichstag election. Wow. Three million Reichsmarks! Where ever did that fortune come from? It must have been the Rothschilds, right? Wrong. For the industrialists, three million Reichsmarks was not a huge sum. The Reichsbank was paying out over 3,300 times that in monthly unemployment benefits. Some people say that three million marks back then equates to $30 million today. That may or may not be true, but far more than $30 million is spent on the campaign of *each* U.S. presidential candidate. This money comes from banks and corporate oligarchs, just as it did in 1933: No need to invoke Rothschild.

Hitler then turned to Schacht, who rescued Germany from hyperinflation in the 1920s via a funny-money plan called the Rentenmark. Why not do something like that again, this time to cure deflation, and with it, unemployment? To get money circulating again, why not start with carefully managed funny-money (i.e. an alternate currency) as Schacht had done before? In effect, this was a flanking maneuver against the enemy: unemployment. (Hitler's entire career was a series of flanking maneuvers, from economics to the Maginot Line, to International Finance. Rather than meet dragons head on, he stepped sideways, turned and plunged a sword into the dragon's heart. Simple.)

Hitler flattered Schacht's boundless ego. He offered to make Schacht president of the Reichsbank again. (Schacht was fired as president in 1930.) He offered to build a giant new Reichsbank building in Berlin. He offered to "promote" Schacht's friend Luther as Germany's ambassador to the USA. Schacht accepted, and his funny-money solution was so simple a child could understand it, but bankers and economists want everyone to think it was complex in order to enhance their power. (Pay no attention to that little man behind the curtain!) And since most people refuse to see past the bankers' lies, they imagine all sorts of nonsense, e.g. "the Rothschilds financed Hitler." *Wikipedia* Jews claim that the Nazis had no real economic plan at all. This is understandable, since Jews insist that only Jews understand money. Any non-Jewish system is worse than false. It doesn't exist.

Look at Hitler's problem simply. We must get people working again, which means we must get money circulating again. To do that, we must get Germans to buy and sell, open new businesses and expand their enterprises. We can print money and drop it from helicopters, but that would cause hyperinflation and instability. We can go the other way and become totally socialist like the USSR, but that would lead to purges, gulags and hyper-bureaucracy. Without a profit motive, the masses have no reason to get out of bed in the morning. Here in Germany, the Communists offer nothing but speeches about a magical "workers' paradise" that never existed and, under their program, never will. The German masses know this. They're falling away from the Communists in droves. Röhm, Feder and Strasser want the Nazi Party to be more socialist, but they have no clear answers. They just talk, and cause divisions in the party. They just want power, and don't care about the masses. They want to be celebrities. Meanwhile, our Capitalist-industrialists are just as bad. They're either hopelessly greedy or hopelessly afraid, all of them waiting for someone else to take the first risk.

So what do we do?

Answer: funny-money. Let's use an alternate currency, or special bonds. We'll have to get the corporate lords to go along with us, but we'll use their greed. We'll show them how to make more profit with our plan. They've understood me [Hitler] since our big meeting at the Düsseldorf Industrialists' Club (26 January 1932). Gustav Krupp has always opposed me, but when the others get going, he won't want to be left out. Thyssen is a Catholic religious nutcase, but he's also a board member of the Reichsbank. He'll understand.

We don't need anyone's money, since we now control the Reichsbank. We just need their cooperation.

Did you get that? Hitler had control of the nation's central bank, yet most claim he got all of his money from the Rothschilds. Why go begging to outside sources when you control your own central bank? Schacht created a fictitious company called the Metallurgische Forschungsgesellschaft, m.b.H., or "MEFO" for short. MEFO did not actually exist nor did it have any operations. It was a balance sheet entity.

Here's how it worked. We give government contracts to the industrialists, but we don't pay them in money. We pay them in MEFO bills. They will accept these bills because the bills pay four percent interest in only six months (their maturation period). They carry no risk, since they can be converted into cash at any time at any bank. That convertibility means we'll need a little cash (i.e. startup capital) to prime the pump, so we'll ask the industrial giants of Krupp, Siemens, Deutsche Werke and Rheinmetall for a loan of one billion marks, which we are already paying out every month in unemployment benefits. The industrialists will start new projects, and as Germans start returning to work, we won't have to pay out so much in unemployment benefits. Meanwhile, the German public will accept MEFO bills, since they will be able to keep their real cash safely hidden in their mattresses. And while that mattress cash pays nothing, our MEFO bills pay four percent. And they can be exchanged for cash at any time, so there is no risk. When things start to get going, the people will become greedy, which will make them start spending that mattress cash. As the Autobahn expands, people will build gas stations, inns, hotels, restaurants and so on. People want and deserve to make a profit. That's what motivated them. Let's use that. Greed and ambition are good, so long as they are directed to constructive ends that help society. As new businesses start and old ones expand, we will get revenue via sales taxes and other duties. We'll make taxes high enough to keep the currency in balance, but low enough to avoid hurting business.

One sees that the plan was to get Germans to start buying and selling again. That is, to get money circulating again. This alleviated unemployment, yet Jews claim that the purpose of MEFO bills was so that Germany could secretly finance rearmament. Huh?! Germany was in the middle of a *depression.* Hitler had to get control of that before he could ever even *start to think* about re-arming Germany. And how could this re-armament be "secret" when so many foreign industrialists from Wall Street and elsewhere opened up factories in Nazi Germany? Everyone watched what Germany was doing, and the Nazis boasted about their programs. Secret? Yeah right.

Anyway, the MEFO scheme was not new or original. Governments do the same thing when they tell the people to buy war bonds. In peacetime this same plan is called "deficit spending," which many economists say we must adopt now if we want to get out of today's depression. But for that, we would need a Hitler. Today's bankers and oligarchs use the current depression to become more powerful than ever. They falsely say we are "broke." They did the same thing and said the same thing in Weimar Germany. There was nothing radically new or unorthodox in the Nazi plan. What was radically different was the presence of Hitler.

Soon after the initial billion-mark credit, Schacht issued another RM600 million of MEFO bills in order to start highway construction. The Autobahn program provided immediate work for 100,000 unemployed, and eventually assured wages for some 500,000 workers. If we want to get money moving again, we must go beyond monetary schemes. We must create decent living and working conditions for the people, so that they are comfortable spending. All of the nonsense about the Rothschilds financing Hitler evaporates when we actually *look* at what the Nazis did. They did it themselves. And it was all very simple. Take housing, for example. A married German couple could get a 4% ten-year mortgage on a brand new house. For every new or existing child they had, a fourth of the mortgage was erased. Jews say Hitler did this so that he would have future soldiers for his plan of world conquest. Why else? Forgiving mortgages cost the state money, right? Wrong. Stop listening to lies and start looking at reality.

First of all, the average German family had a new baby every 2.5 years. Second, even if a German couple decided to have four kids right away, they now had a six-member family that needed to buy all kinds of consumer goods, plus medical care and everything else. Taxes on those goods and services created revenue for the government, which more than offset the erased mortgage funds. But this whole thing was not about taxes or money. This was about getting people moving again. We would love to go into all aspects of Nazi economics. Housing. Apartments. Factories. Agricultural reform. Labor relations. Everything. But we won't include it here, lest your eyes glaze over.

One other thing. Jews claim that Hitler was a financial dunce. Nonsense. Put yourself in Hitler's place. You are now Chancellor and 82 million people consumed by misery and despair are glaring at you, expecting you to do something. And you had better do something *fast*, or you will be gone. In a parliamentary system like Germany's, you can be eliminated at any time. If you lack any knowledge about finance or economics, you learn instantly, and not from boring books. You sit your ministers down and say to them, "Cut the blather and give it to me straight. Pretend I'm eight years old. Tell me what's going on and what you think we should do about it. If you can't explain what we need financially in thirty seconds or less, you're gone. If you hit me with economists' mumbo jumbo, be sure to include your resignation for me to sign."

We've only scratched the surface, yet we're itching to go into myriad details about Nazi economics. However, we'll stop here. But are you starting to see how simple and common-sensical the Nazi program really was? All we ask of anyone is to stop listening to nonsense and start looking at reality.

Moving on, the following relates directly to Otto Wagener's conversations with Hitler concerning economics as well as Dr. Pudor's lamentations about International High Finance. In fact, we wrote this because today's mass media is filled with so much conflicting garbage in the economics field that it causes readers' eyes to glaze over. This adds to NS-bashing and keeps bankers in power. We clarify why people are incorrect to say Nazi Germany had no fiat currency and no privately owned banks.

Our first question: is deficit spending good or bad?

Answer: with a Nazi-type government, it's good.

With most other types of government, it's usually bad.

With bankers in control, it's always bad.

Now, let's explain why.

DEFICIT SPENDING

In his memoir, Wagener said he invited Hitler to read an article by British economist Keynes, who advocated deficit spending as a means to get the West out of the 1930s Depression. The Weimar government opposed deficit spending, which was one reason why Germany fell into a depression. Schacht favored deficit spending, which was one reason why Schacht resigned as Reichsbank president on 7 March 1930. (Keynes also advocated policies that encouraged investment, rather than savings. The Swedish economist Karl Gustav Cassel agreed.) When the Nazis came to power, Schacht embarked on deficit spending to tackle unemployment.

Deficit spending means we get credit out to the nation. We do not wait to have a "balanced budget" before we act. If we wait to have a "balanced budget," then nothing will ever happen. During a depression, the amount of revenue coming in is only a tiny fraction of the money going out for unemployment benefits and everything else. Thus, when today's politicians talk about the need for a "balanced budget" and "deficit reduction," they really mean we must do nothing to upset the bankers' power over us. (More about that in a moment.)

We definitely want a balanced budget, and deficit reduction. The question is how to get it. Banker shills condemn any idea of deficit spending, but when the patient is nearly dead on the table, we do what's necessary to make him well again. Once he is employed, his tax revenue balances your budget. That's what the Nazis did. It's what Keynes, Schacht and Gustav Cassel recommended. This is what most *real* economists recommend today, but their voices are drowned out by the bankers' shills (i.e. the mass media and most "economists") and bankers' servants (i.e. politicians).

When your nation is in a depression and you need to embark on deficit spending, you do not worry about pegging your currency to gold or some other precious metal, since that makes your nation subject to the whims of the international gold market. During the 1930s, many nations remained stuck in the depression because they refused to go off the gold standard. The USA was one example, and did not completely go off the gold standard until 1971. Incidentally, all serious monetary reformers agree that the "gold standard" people are either gold dealers, or else fantasists. A "gold standard" is not only impossible these days, but undesirable, especially during a depression. England went off the gold standard, but remained in a depression because bankers controlled England. Nazi Germany likewise went off the gold standard, but got out of the Depression, because the Nazi government (not the bankers) controlled Germany. Only after England and the USA went to war against Germany did either climb out of the Depression, since everyone went back to work, and because the British and American governments assumed control over their respective states again for the war effort. During World War II, the Roosevelt regime temporarily took most of the power away from the Fed. When the government (not the bankers) controls the state, the economy is known as a "command economy." The Nazis had that. So did the Soviets, but the Communist system didn't work because it eliminated the profit motive; hence collectivization and state terror. So, during the Depression, with the NS government (not bankers) in control of the state, and with deficit spending, the Nazis quickly got credit out there in many forms, putting people back to work. And remember: during a depression the middle class disappears. The rich get richer than ever, while the few peasants who still have money hide that money in their mattresses, afraid to spend it since they have no job. We can't just print money and expect the economy to take off. The result will be the opposite. Instead, we must use alternative forms of credit, like Schacht's MEFO bills.

And so we have the key: Deficit spending is the solution when the government controls the state (e.g. NS-Germany). Deficit spending is the anti-solution when bankers control the state (e.g. the West today). When the government controls the state, it uses deficit spending to free the people. When bankers control the state, they use deficit spending to enslave the people, and to launch endless wars for profit. Deficit spending worsens unemployment, since all the money disappears in wars and corruption, while the debt is dumped onto the people. This is like nuclear power. The nuclear hucksters make money from nuclear plants, and dump their "debt" (i.e. nuclear waste) on the peoples. The toxic effects of nuclear poisoning are cumulative, like the cumulative effects of debt. Nuclear power makes the masses dependent on nuclear power. Excess debt makes the masses dependent on bankers.

Or we can think of credit (i.e. deficit spending) as adrenalin. In the hands of a competent doctor, like the Nazi State, adrenalin can get a patient on his feet again. In the hands of banker debt-lords (compare drug lords), it causes debt addiction, and eventually destroys the patient.

Now we see why some people mistakenly think the Third Reich had no fiat currency. They do not understand the difference between control by the government and control by the bankers. The problem is not fiat currency, but who controls the state. Is it the government, or is it the bankers? This simple distinction is lost when we get caught up in debating the merits of fiat currency. Indeed, people who insist that Nazi Germany had no fiat currency serve today's bankers, for they hide the central issue, which is banker control. Other people serve bankers by insisting that the Third Reich had no private banks. Again, this hides the simple distinction of who is in control: the bankers or the government?

After Schacht resigned from the Reichsbank (7 March 1930), he went back to Dresdner Bank and served as deputy director. At that time the German government owned 66% of the Dresdner Bank. In 1937, Schacht re-privatized it—i.e. sold the government's interest to private investors. When bankers control the state, we do *not* want private ownership of central banks. Bankers become gods and the people are crushed. That's what we see today in most nations. However, when the government controls the state, then private ownership of banks is *preferable*, since we don't want our monetary policy subject to the normal squabbling of government politics. Certain factions within our government can get control and overthrow the state. Instead, we want private ownership of banks, with the bankers outside the collective government, subject to the authority of the collective government. The separateness of private ownership keeps government politics from messing up the show.

Today, the bankers have two main arguments for retaining absolute power:

1. Public (or government) control of the state allows the government to engage in reckless deficit spending, causing inflation and leading to a total collapse.

2. Public (or government) control of the state causes government politics to mess up the entire show.

Neither argument holds up when we consider an NS State, but we can't do that since the Nazis were "evil" and "perpetrated the holocaust."

Let's debunk these two bankers' lies. First, deficit spending is precisely what's needed to get out of a depression. It will not cause inflation if handled carefully. As the masses go back to work, they increase revenue to the government via taxes, and they enhance money velocity. Both offset any inflationary pressure. Second, under a Nazi system, government politics will not mess up the show. A Nazi government lets private bankers own the banks and do their banker thing, but retains control over fiscal policy, which addresses where all of the state's resources come from and go to. Monetary considerations are only one part of fiscal policy. The Nazis made fiscal decisions and left it up to private banks to make the fiscal plan work monetarily. One example of NS fiscal policy was the Four Year Plan. This is why Hitler didn't need to read the Keynes paper that Wagener offered him. Hitler's attitude was, "We'll worry about fiscal policy and let the bankers make it work on the money side."

Over time, as the government becomes increasingly corrupt, all power shifts to the bankers, who inflate debt bubbles and play financial games. The empire has no choice but to go on a mad binge of endless expansion. With bankers in control, the economy is entirely based on debt bubbles. The economy becomes a Ponzi-scheme, which can only continue via ever-accelerating growth. This means endless war and consumption of all resources. It means that "profit" is measured not by production or investment, but by cost-cutting; hence the corporate race-to-the-bottom. It means that "earnings" become paper wealth, which means the banks and corporations look great on paper, while the people sink into poverty and despair. Eventually the entire system collapses, and the empire is done. This is a fairly standard pattern.

The moral of the story is: never let bankers have total control. Bankers can partner with the government. They can oversee monetary policy. They can own banks. But they must *never* be given total control, or any control over the state's fiscal policy. That is a short road to national oblivion. That is the Federal Reserve system.

When bankers get total control, debt is a cancer that multiplies until it kills its host. The debt metastasizes, spreading everywhere. Greece, for example, will collapse under the weight of a $493 billion national debt, $157 billion of which was recently added by bankers. Greece would like to pull out of the EU, drop the euro and use the drachma again, but the world cannot allow that. Japanese banks hold $500 million in Greek debt, Spanish banks $600 million, Italian banks $1.6 billion, U.S. banks $1.8 billion, British banks $3.2 billion, French banks $19.8 billion, and German banks $26.3 billion. No, the debt has metastasized. No one will let Greece leave the EU. This means Greece will die (or have a revolution, in which case there will be a global embargo on Greece). If, in its death throes, Greece tries to leave the EU in a desperate bid to survive, then its prime minister will become "Hitler." If "Hitler" reacts to the global embargo by forming a special trading bloc with the Balkan nations, then Europe will attack militarily, destroying Greece. If Greece does nothing at all, then the bankers will destroy Greece via expanding debt. Yes, when bankers are in control, debt is a virus. It will never stop. It cannot stop. It multiplies until it kills its host. If any nation tries to cure itself, then other virus-laden nations attack it.

SCHACHT AS ECONOMIC LIBERAL

What did Hitler and Wagener mean when they referred to Schacht as an "economic liberal"? When Schacht tackled the Weimar hyperinflation of 1922 and 1923, he used an alternate currency called the Rentenmark (literally, "Debt Security Mark"), which he began issuing on 15 November 1923. Later, when Schacht became president of the Reichsbank, he felt that the Weimar government was too fiscally and financially timid. Germany was falling into a depression, but the Weimar government insisted on a "balanced budget." But there was no revenue coming in, since there were no jobs. Hence there could never be a "balanced budget." Insistence on a "balanced budget" caused unemployment to get worse and worse, just like we have in the USA today. Weimar Germany was in a death spiral. Schacht had ideas to stop this, which he used to rescue Germany in 1923, but the Weimar government wouldn't listen to him. Finally, Schacht resigned from the Reichsbank in 1930.

Incidentally, Nazi-bashers say that Schacht opposed Germany's "reparations payments" to the Western Allies. Not true. In 1929, Schacht and Montagu Norman (head of the Bank of England) set up the Bank of International Settlements in Zurich to handle these reparations. With these "reparations payments" passing through Schacht's hands, he got to be a little god. However, the Weimar government increasingly took control of these payments and started to ask why they should continue. This was another reason why Schacht resigned from the Reichsbank. The Weimar government tied his hands, but expected him to keep Germany together. And when they took control of the "reparations," it just wasn't fun anymore. Schacht became an "economic liberal": a person who believes that only by allowing bankers to control politics can a Weimar situation be avoided. When bankers are given total control, a Weimar nightmare becomes a bankster nightmare. Society devolves into a plutocracy controlled by bankers and corporatists, with politicians as their puppets. Everything becomes, well, we know simply by looking around us.

Hitler's attitude was essentially, "Yes Schacht, I agree with your economic liberalism to a point. You can run the Reichsbank. You can even become economics minister. But you may *not* have total control of the state. You do your job and let me do mine. And remember your place."

But Schacht wanted *total* economic liberalism, which means that he as banker would be God. He dreamed of a planet ruled by bankers like him, who lived in an überworld above mere mortals, and he cultivated connections with foreign bankers to that end. (More about that later.) This was not merely arrogance. It was pathology. Bankers like Schacht seriously see themselves as involved in the struggle between good (i.e. banker control) and evil (public or government control). They call this "evil" the "forces of unsound money."

For the time being, Schacht took what he could get. He had to perform, but he was once again Reichsbank president. Hitler allowed him free reign! This was too much of an ego trip to pass up, so Schacht accepted the post on 13 March 1933. As Reichsbank president he controlled Germany's monetary policy. Once he was economics minister, he would control Germany's fiscal policy! This combination was a fast track to supreme power. You see why Schacht went with the Nazis? Socialists (like Otto Wagener himself) wanted bankers to be totally subordinate to the government. Bolsheviks wanted to shoot all bankers. Social Democrats didn't care as long as they could line their own pockets, and that made them unreliable. That only left the Nazis, who wanted absolute power but promised Schacht that he would rule his little subkingdom. This would do until the Nazis were extinct, at which point Schacht would rule Germany in the Jewish style, from behind the throne!

HITLER CHOOSES SCHACHT

When Hitler was appointed Chancellor, he knew that Germany could not get off the ground unless it had good relations with foreign countries. Germany was militarily weak, still under the false shame of the Versailles Treaty and was in desperate need of raw materials. Schacht had national respect in Germany because he effectively tackled Weimar hyperinflation, the horrors of which cannot be grasped by anyone who has not lived through it.

Schacht also had international respect. He was a close, personal friend of Montagu Norman (head of the Bank of England), who we mentioned before. Also, by funneling Germany's "reparations payments" through the Bank of International Settlements in Zurich, Schacht had built up connections with American bankers, and went to meet them as we'll see in a moment.

So, Hitler used Schacht to help get the Nazi project off the ground. In the first years Hitler was desperate to tackle unemployment and might have used anyone who could help, perhaps even a Jew, but only Schacht fit the role because of his abilities and reputation. Hitler needed to restore national confidence: he needed the cooperation of the industrialists who trusted Schacht. Léon Degrelle said that if Hitler saw someone who was capable and useful, then Hitler used that person, promoted him, flattered him, rewarded him and then discarded him if the person turned against the NS project, as Schacht did. Wagener criticized Hitler for this. But we should admire him for it. Hitler was not ruthless. He was a pragmatist. It took a lot of pressure from Funk, Göring, the *Gestapo* and other entities to finally convince Hitler to remove Schacht.

SCHACHT, JEWS AND AMERICA

Like many non-Jews, Schacht was certain he could be accepted by Jews. Did he not think as Jews did? Was he not a Freemason? Was he not destined to rule from behind the throne, as Jews do? Was he not infinitely smarter than any idiot Nazi, including Hitler? In his arrogance and stupidity, he could not accept the simple truth that Jews hate non-Jews. Jews only cooperate with non-Jews when they must. When they do not have to, then all non-Jews must be enslaved, especially non-Jews that adore Jews.

Let's look closer...

Schacht and his parents had always admired the banker-controlled USA. Schacht's parents lived in the USA and named their son Hjalmar "Horace Greeley" after the newspaper man Horace Greeley, whose *New York Tribune* was America's most influential newspaper from the 1840s to the 1870s, and established Greeley's reputation as the greatest editor of his day.

Greeley pretended to crusade against the corruption of Ulysses S. Grant's administration, but Greeley was really an "economic liberal" who wanted bankers to regain control of America after Lincoln had taken it away to fight the U.S. Civil War. Schacht's parents probably saw Greeley the way many people see Ronald Reagan: a kindly crusader against all that was unwholesome. (Twisted nonsense, of course.)

Hjalmar Schacht was so ambitious, so pro-banker, so pro-Jewish and so impressed with the USA that in 1908 at age 29 he became a Freemason. Oh yes, he was going to the top! On 4 March 1933, FDR became U.S. President. Thirteen days later Hitler appointed Schacht as Reichsbank president. Schacht went to meet with Roosevelt and with American banker J.P. Morgan, who promptly set up a branch in Paris. Everything was terrific. Schacht was on his way, making connections—kicking rear and taking names. Don't worry about the Nazis. Those idiots will be gone soon. Until then, I'll control them. Now let me meet with your leading Jewish bankers...

However, on 1 January 1934, Roosevelt appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr. as Secretary of the Treasury. Oops. Morgenthau, an ultra-militant Jew, despised Schacht and anyone else associated with the Nazis, however indirectly, including the Bank of England's Montagu Norman, plus any American or foreign corporation that invested in Germany. Morgenthau hired a handful of informants and investigators to check into all U.S. banks and corporations. By the middle of the war, that handful had grown to a task force of 3,000. They discovered that J.P. Morgan's branch in Paris (during the German occupation) had dismissed its Jewish staff members, without any urging from the Nazis. And J.P. Morgan was a friend of that evil kraut: Schacht! So was Montagu Norman, Thomas McKittrick (American head of the BIS in Zurich) and a whole nest of non-Jewish bankers spanning several continents!

Morgenthau screamed, but Roosevelt kept him on a short leash. The same U.S. banks and corporations that invested in Nazi Germany (e.g. J.P. Morgan and General Motors) were needed for the war effort against Germany. To placate Morgenthau, Roosevelt promised to support Morgenthau's plans to economically annihilate whatever was left of Germany after the war. However, Roosevelt died on 12 April 1945, three weeks before VE-Day.

At Nuremberg, Schacht looked at the prosecutors as the Western Allies, two thirds of which were his beloved Jews. Surely they would save him—but no, Morgenthau wanted Schacht hanged because Schacht was involved in National Socialism. The Soviets wanted Schacht hanged because Schacht represented Western Finance Capitalism. Montagu Norman saved Schacht by talking the British judges into resisting both Morgenthau and the Soviets. We suspect that Norman was able to do this by throwing some extra Germans to Morgenthau and the Soviets for torture and crucifixion.

In speaking to British judges, Montagu Norman even used some weird justifications—e.g. he had British psychologists administer I.Q. tests to all the Nazi prisoners and declared Schacht the "winner" (the most intelligent), meaning Schacht was too valuable a person to crucify. Schacht could help British bankers reassert control after the war. People like Foreign Minister Anthony Eden would be ousted. Eden was fanatically anti-Nazi, but he was not a banker. And lo and behold! After World War II, British bankers regained control of Europe and the USA. (Remember, the U.S. bankers temporarily gave up control so that the U.S. could have a command economy during wartime.) In 1953 Schacht started a bank, Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank Schacht & Co, which he led until 1963. During that time, British bankers sent Schacht as an advisor to several nations as part of the British campaign to spread Finance Capitalism worldwide.

Why would the Rothschilds and other Jews finance Hitler only to see *their* man and *their* Germany destroyed by the Morgenthau Plan? During the Third Reich, Morgenthau's crusade against U.S. banks and corporations that did business with Germany became such a kink in the war effort that when Truman took office (12 April 1945), he promptly asked for Morgenthau's resignation, effective 22 July 1945. The corporate lords who financed Truman's campaign told him to get rid of Morgenthau, or at least get him off their backs. Further, Truman needed someone in the Treasury who could shift the U.S. economy back to a peacetime setting, but Morgenthau was only interested in torturing Germany. As a farewell gift, Truman signed the Morgenthau Plan into effect on 10 May 1945, two months before Morgenthau was scheduled to leave the U.S. Treasury. Morgenthau was succeeded by Fred M. Vinson, one of the few non-Jews who served as U.S. Treasury Secretary since the U.S. Civil War. Within a year, however, Vinson was replaced by John W. Snyder, who was Jewish.

For two years after leaving the U.S. Treasury, Morgenthau enjoyed his position as Torturer in Chief of ethnic German survivors. During that same span, however, the U.S. military leaned on Truman to junk the Morgenthau Plan so that Germany could be built up as a bulwark against the Soviets. Likewise, British and U.S. banks and businesses leaned on Truman because they wanted to set up shop in Germany again, but couldn't with Morgenthau running his personal torture circus. Truman finally junked the Morgenthau Plan in July 1947.

Morgenthau then devoted himself to establishing the financial tentacles of the Israeli parasite on the American host, and overseeing Jewish control of his two new babies: the World Bank and the IMF. At the Bretton Woods conference back in 1 - 22 July 1944, Morgenthau demanded that the Bank of International Settlements be destroyed. It had too many connections with non-Jewish bankers, and it worked with the Nazis. Dr. Hermann Schmitz of IG Farben was on the BIS board for goodness' sake! Worst of all, the BIS had gold.

Morgenthau's Bretton Woods system re-established the gold standard as the basis by which various nations' currencies were valued against one another. This gave the USA an advantage, since the USA had large gold reserves, which the government had started amassing from the time Roosevelt ordered all Americans to surrender their gold. That was on 3 April 1933, less than a month after FDR took office, and only four months after Hitler took office. The BIS-connected gold reserves were secretive and held in several countries. (Actually the BIS was not a normal "bank," but a mediating arm between banks. It managed accounts and oversaw gold shipments for the owners of the gold, who kept an extremely low profile.) Morgenthau did not know how much gold the BIS was connected with, but it was obvious that BIS gold would complicate his plans for the World Bank and IMF to rule the world, since they too were based on gold. Morgenthau did not succeed in destroying the BIS, however. That came later.

* * *

In America, the worker is despised. A worker is "dirty." Even the term "employee" makes most cringe. Consequently, everyone in America strives to be a manager, CEO or business owner. No one in America wants to be a dirty, despised "worker" or "employee." So, how does one overcome this diseased mentality? One should begin by studying Hitler's socioeconomic revolution.

Hitler's social revolution elevated the worker to leader of the nation, builder of the nation and soldier of the Volk. The worker was Hitler's gold. The worker backed the Reichsmark. Hitler was able to prevent merchants from exploiting the workers who made the merchants wealthy in the first place. The merchant class in America needs to be regulated. Only when these two groups of the Volk understand and accept that they need one another will they work cooperatively for the whole nation, instead of competitively for purely individual gain. This needs to happen in the U.S. The worker, alongside the manager, merchant and owner, needs to be elevated to master of the state. Without the worker, there is no state. In fact, this leads us to the next point, which is defining the state.

For Hitler, the state was the Volk and vice versa. Contrast this with the American mentality, which thinks of people and government as two separate entities. In Hitler's Germany, competition was only supported insofar as it resulted in collective cooperation and achievement of something for everyone in the state. Personal competitiveness was supported only when it resulted in collective benefit. This system maintained a person's sense of personality and individuality, while at the same time supporting the "communal" or collective will, i.e. the state.

Hitler's conception of society was profound. First, he advocated ending the class system in favor of a folkish (Volk) system. This resulted in less intrinsic value being attributed to money because the folk replaced money as the primary source of reward and motivation. Hitler supplemented the profit motive behind money with the national preservation motive of Germanhood. In fact, he really wished to do away with what he called "filthy money," "satanic money," but given the context knew he couldn't; hence, his revolutionary *Volksgemeinschaft*.

In America, the rich blame the poor for their situation and the poor blame the rich for exploitation. Both accusations are partly true, but let us look at this relationship in more detail. There is nothing wrong with wealth per se. What's wrong is extreme wealth and wealth created via exploitation of others. Contrary to the American belief, there is no such thing as a "self-made man." No wealth in this world is created without workers. The worker creates wealth, not the wealthy. Thus, the wealthy that organize and profit from workers need to respect those workers. As such, any person who makes wealth via exploitation needs to be stripped of their wealth and dispossessed of any and all future organizing for any reason. In Hitler's Germany, exploitative wealth acquisition was eradicated, as was its cousin Finance Capitalism. Thanks to Hitler and NS-Germany, individual German competitors (i.e. against one another) became folkish comrades in life. Cooperation, trust, cohesion and unity are in fact empirically proven factors of successful groups and teams—and all reasons why families are cooperative before they are competitive (siblings compete with one another, but they are first and foremost *cooperative*).

Hitler put the worker on par with the leader. In fact, his merit-based system was the practical realization of the "American Dream." Any German with talent could rise to a leadership position in the Reich and this happened often. Interestingly, Hitler saw the party (NSDAP) not as a *political* party meant to rule, but solely as a vehicle of recruitment for educating and training talent. Hitler maintained the party concept for this purpose alone: to recruit and groom the future leaders of the nation. He described the party as the German people. He told Germans that "we are you" and "you are the party." He lamented the fact that wealthy Germans could buy their children an education and petition their children's way into leadership positions, even if they were completely unqualified. Sound familiar America? Hitler's merit system is alien to American politics, but is preferable to the absurd system we have long had, which consists of elite criminals being bought off by corporate and elite lobbyists and foreign fifth-columnists.

Next, like Hitler, America must eradicate finance capitalism. Making money from money, charging exorbitant interest rates and encouraging citizens to incur crippling debt for the basic necessities of an advanced civilization must all end. Hitler regulated the German stock exchange, eliminated fractional reserve banking and closely monitored private banks.

Next, Hitler wanted to militarize the entire people. He even said that the military as a separate entity was not only unnecessary, but might be done away with at some point. Hitler planned to train the entire folk in warfare and self-defense, so that brush up training would be all that was needed to wage war. This is no different than the original American militia concept. Citizens used to be trained in arms and defense. Instead of doing something constructive with that, however, Americans chose to use their martial talents to extirpate the Indians.

Also, Hitler saw families as national microcosms. The family was revered and financially assisted. Men and women were cooperative, not competitors. Women still worked and created, but they understood that their well-being was inextricably linked to children's well-being. Every single human being was once one with his or her mother—not so with our fathers. There is a special bond between mother and child that the American system and "culture" delegitimizes, but that the Nazis emphasized. Hence, American society is wild and aimless because its children are wild and aimless.

Finally, NS-Germany's military, bureaucracy and society were all organized in a parallel-hierarchy (i.e. they had a circular communication and command structure with Hitler in the middle), instead of pyramidally like Freemasonry. What this means is that individual Germans and various entities in the system could either directly contact or bypass Hitler when communicating or taking action. Few were entirely dependent on his authority. Even though Martin Bormann stifled direct contact to Hitler later on, for whatever reason (a mistake we must learn from), and there was some rivalry that developed between groups (e.g. *Gestapo*, *SS*, *SD* and *Abwehr*), this structure is nevertheless preferable. Intergroup and intragroup oversight is necessary to prevent corruption, lack of creativity, espionage and too much power accumulation in any single part of the communication and command structure. Otherwise the structure falls prey to "groupthink."

Another problem with America is that she was founded by Freemasons and Talmudists. Hamilton himself was an agent of the City of London, which is supported by revisionist historians. As such, Americans have to reconnect with their organic heritage if they want to see cultural rebirth.

So, what will it take to get Americans to work for their nation and people instead of Freemasonic money and High Financial warfare? It's going to take a social revolution is what it's going to take. The Freemasons and their allies will try to subvert, infiltrate, assimilate, take over and destroy the people and movement that take up this most difficult task in America. Is there anyone ready to handle this as Hitler did?

This conclusion is intended to help readers overcome postwar, Allied-induced mass psychosis. The Nazis never committed any crimes comparable to those of the English and Anglo-Saxon Americans. All of the so-called "evidence" of Nazi war crimes was concocted by the true supremacists, the Anglo-Saxons, for the Nuremberg show trial. The Anglo-Saxons **HATED** (and still do, but less obviously) the German race. The Anglo-Saxons, not the Jews, exterminated much of the German race and subjugated all Germans who survived the war. Germany today is not a sovereign nation. This is why Germany is still occupied by Anglo-American troops. While the Jews certainly encouraged this behavior and unleashed their own murderous plans of revenge against the "defiant" German race, the Anglo-Saxons were the ones that actually mass murdered their way to "victory" against Germans in both world wars. The Jewish people merely instigated and profited from this Anglo vs. German fratricide. The Nazis, like the Germans before and after them, looked up to the Anglo-Saxon race and tried to emulate it in many ways—emulation that the Anglo-Saxons rejected and despised because they saw Germans as a lower race. The real supremacists were and still are the Anglo-Saxons: an originally Germanic people that turned on its father race out of a combination of malice, jealousy and supremacy. Unless people grasp this they will never understand why the Capitalists supported the Bolsheviks, nor England's and America's rejection of white Hitler and white National Socialism; nor will they understand why Hitler turned to the non-white races for help (namely the Arabs, East Indians and Asians). The Anglo-Saxon race never forgave Hitler for not accepting Germany's "place" among the have-nots of the Anglo-Zionist World Order. Churchill once ranted about "the humiliation of being kicked out of India by the beastliest people in the world next to the Germans." (Mukerjee, 106) Hence the endless string of anti-Nazi lies and Hitler-bashing articles in modern Anglo-Saxon newspapers, books and magazines.

~Luis Muñoz & Veronica Clark

Drei Schriften von Dr. Gerhard Tiſcher:

Die Gemeinſchaft als Quelle des Geldes

Ein Beitrag zur Wiedergeburt der Kultur, des Rechts und des Geldes.

Deutſche Währung und deutſche Meiſter

Botſchaften des vergangenen Jahrtauſends an das kommende.

Kultur und Zins

Kulturreform durch Rechts- und Geldbeſeelung.

Preis jedes Heftes 60 Pfennig.

„Ich habe mich näher mit Ihren Schriften befaßt. In allem, was Sie ſchreiben, lebt ein Enthuſiasmus, der die Zuſtände, in denen wir leben, geiſtig verwandeln möchte. Man kann es bewundern, wie ungewöhnlich Ihre *Einfühlungsfähigkeit in die kulturelle Vergangenheit der germaniſchen Volksſeele* entwickelt iſt. Die heutige Zeit ruft danach, daß eine genügend große Anzahl von Menſchen in durchaus geiſtiger Weiſe reformierend an die Verhältniſſe herantritt. Ein geiſtdurchleuchtetes Denken, wie Sie es anſtreben, kann zu neuen Ueberzeugungen führen. Ich bin überzeugt, daß eine wiſſenſchaftliche Bearbeitung des Geldproblems unter den Geſichtspunkten, die Sie haben, von unſchätzbarem Wert iſt."

Univ. Profeſſor Dr. Folkert *Wilken*, Freiburg i. Br.

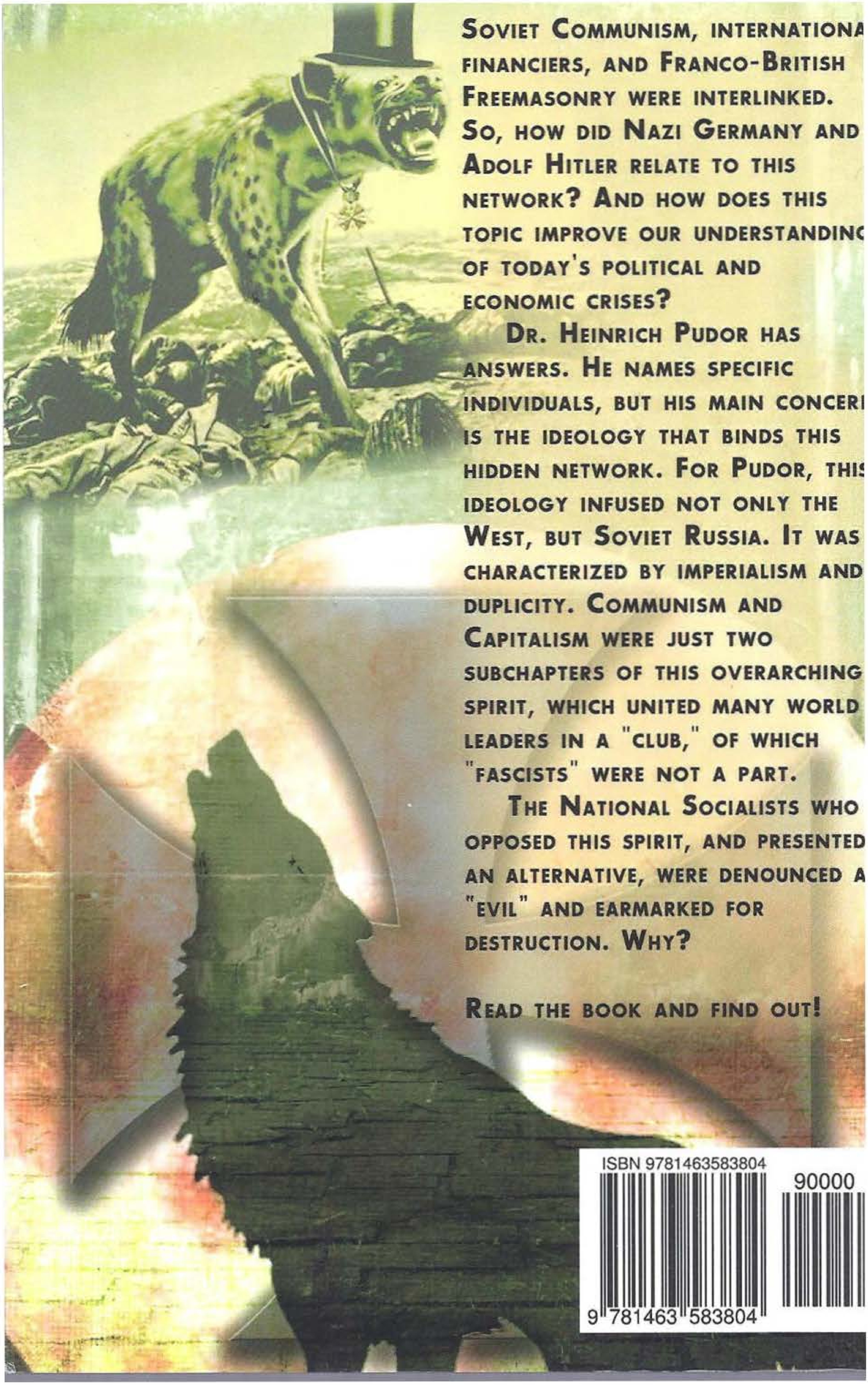
„Zu den Schatten unſeres Lebens gehört unſer derzeitiges Geldweſen; wir empfinden es als das vordringlichſte Leid unſerer Zeit. Ihr wahres Leid aber liegt tiefer in den Gründen der Dinge. Unter dieſem Geſichtspunkte behandelt Gerh. *Tiſcher* das Leid des zinsbringenden und zinsheiſchenden Geldes. *Er packt viel hinein in die wenigen Druckſeiten.* Er betrachtet Werden und Wandlung der Gemeinſchaft — Markſteine auf dem Wege, die alte verlorene Kulturhöhe der Atlantis wiederzugewinnen — gipfelnd in der Forderung nach einem *Gelde, welches den unaufhörlichen Schöpfungen unſerer Seele Spielraum gibt*, da nicht unſer ſchönes techniſches Können, wohl aber die bisherige Unfähigkeit, ihm eine geldliche Entſprechung zu geben, ſoviel Elend bewirkt."

Ingenieur Helmuth *Günther*, Hamburg.

„Sie ſtellen die ganzen Währungs- und Zinsfragen in einen großen *weltumſpannenden Zuſammenhang*, daß einem geradezu ſchwindelig werden kann. Ihre Ausführungen über die Nordiſchen und über die greiſenden Mittelländiſchen löſten verwandſchaftliche Schwingungen in mir aus. Es tut einem wohl, wenn man bei Ihnen lieſt, daß die Goldwährung eine fremde Währung iſt, daß die Gemeinſchaftswährung unſerer nordiſchen Art entſpricht —"

Regierungsrat Dr. *Kölle*, Oppeln in Oberſchl.

Teut-Verlag / Halle (S.)



Soviet Communism, internationa financiers, and Franco-British Freemasonry were interlinked. So, how did Nazi Germany and Adolf Hitler relate to this network? And how does this topic improve our understandin of today's political and economic crises?

Dr. Heinrich Pudor has answers. He names specific individuals, but his main concer is the ideology that binds this hidden network. For Pudor, this ideology infused not only the West, but Soviet Russia. It was characterized by imperialism and duplicity. Communism and Capitalism were just two subchapters of this overarching spirit, which united many world leaders in a "club," of which "fascists" were not a part.

The National Socialists who opposed this spirit, and presented an alternative, were denounced a "evil" and earmarked for destruction. Why?

Read the book and find out!

ISBN 9781463583804
90000
9 781463 583804